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The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

Volume 152 No. 17 October 27, 1947

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Volume 152 No. 17 New York 7, N. Y. October 27, 1947

Olive Oils Standards To Be Set by USDA

OPD Washington Bureau

The Department of Agriculture moved last week to establish a set of standards for various grades of olive oil that is calculated to remove some of the elements of unfair practices which might exist in olive oil transactions and to assure purchasers that the quality of the product is what it is represented to be.

Tentative standards for four grades of olive oil were published in the Federal Register of October 23 by the Production and Marketing Administration with notice to interested parties that they have thirty days within which to submit their views to the hearing clerk, room 1844, south building, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

U. S. Grade A or U. S. fancy, was defined in the standards as the quality of olive oil that possesses the typical greenish to light yellow color of olive oil; possesses a free fatty acid content, calculated as oleic, of not more than 1.4 percent; is free from defects; and is of such quality with respect to odor and flavor as to score not less than ninety points when scored in accordance with the scoring system outlined in the section.

Under this scoring system, the importance of each factor is expressed numerically on a scale of 100. The maximum number of points that may be given for each factor is thirty when free from fatty acid content; thirty for absence of defects; twenty for odor, and twenty for flavor.

U. S. grade B or U. S. choice, is the quality of oil that possesses the typical greenish to light yellow color of olive oil; possesses a free fatty acid content, calculated as oleic, of not more than 2.5 percent; is reasonably free from defects; possesses a reasonably good typical odor; possesses a reasonably good typical flavor, and score not less than eighty points.

U. S. grade C, or U. S. standard, is the quality of olive oil that possesses the typical greenish to light yellow color of olive oil; possesses a free fatty acid content, calculated as oleic, of not more than 3 percent; is fairly free from defects; possesses a fairly good typical odor; possesses a fairly good typical flavor, and scores not less than seventy points.

U. S. grade D, or substandard, is the quality of olive oil that fails to meet the requirements of grade C.

Nat'l Research Council Names Noyes to Post

Dr. W. Albert Noyes, jr., president of the American Chemical Society, and head of the department of chemistry in the University of Rochester, has been named chairman of the division of chemistry and chemical technology of the National Research Council. The council also has chosen Alden H. Emery of Washington, D. C., executive secretary of ACS, as vice-chairman of the division.

Close cooperation between the council and ACS is of special importance at this time, it is explained, because of the recent decision to hold the sixteenth conference of the International Union of Chemistry and the twelfth Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry in the United States in 1951. The National Research Council's division of chemistry and chemical technology is the United States affiliate of the international union.

Nobel Prize in Medicine Goes to Three Scientists

The Nobel Prize in Medicine has been awarded jointly to Dr. Carl F. Cori and Dr. Gerty Cori of Washington University, St. Louis, and to Dr. B. A. Houssay, of Buenos Aires. Each of the recipients will receive $16,307. The Coris were honored for the work in disclosing the mechanism of enzymatic synthesis of glycogen. Dr. Houssay is a specialist on diabetes.

Cuban Molasses Sold By RFC at 28.99c. Gallon

Reconstruction Finance Corporation last week announced the sale of a cargo of 1,800,000 gallons of Cuban blackstrap molasses to Publicker Industries, Inc., Philadelphia, at 28.99 cents a gallon. The shipment is due to arrive November 13.

Petroleum Products Export Quota Set

An export quota of 12,000,000 barrels of petroleum products has been set for the fourth quarter of 1947, according to the Department of Commerce. The quota is the first to be established since petroleum products were restored to licensing control on June 30, 1947. The 12,000,000 barrel figure compares with shipments of 12,310,000 barrels for the fourth quarter of 1946. As the quota established is substantially below estimated export demand, export licenses will be approved only on the basis of urgent need.

U.S. Urged to Increase Medical Research Spending

OPD Washington Bureau

National expenditures for medical research should be nearly tripled, the President's Scientific Research Board recommended in its fifth and final report on science and public policy, made public last week by the White House. The volume, "The Nation's Medical Research," deals with the promotion and extension of scientific knowledge in medicine and related fields.

This year about $110,000,000 is being spent for medical research of which amount industry is spending about $50,000,000, primarily for developmental work in drugs, pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemicals, foods and medical and surgical supplies. Private foundations and voluntary health associations spend approximately $25,000,000 in support of medical research. The Federal government's expenditures ran to about $28,000,000.

As quickly as possible, the report said, national expenditures for medical research should reach $300,000,000 annually. Most of this expansion must come from public funds, it was stated, because while industrial research can and probably will expand, it cannot and should not be counted upon to provide the needed impetus for basic research.

In releasing the report for publication, President Truman commented that while the health of the people is a matter of great national importance, the sum now being spent on such research amounts to less than 10 cents for each dollar spent for all types of scientific research.

The report said that the keystone to an overall expansion of medical research is the stimulation of fundamental discoveries. In the past 90 percent of all medical research

—*Continued on page 54*

Chemical Trade in 1948 Forecast by Concannon

OPD Washington Bureau

Competition in the world markets for the products of the chemical industry will be keener in the years to come as a result of the changes that have taken place in the industry both here and abroad during the war, it was predicted last week by the Department of Commerce.

The prediction was contained in a summarization of the highlights of "World Chemical Developments—1948," now in the hands of the printer, which appeared in last week's issue of Foreign Commerce Weekly. Prepared under the direction of C. C. Concannon, chief of the chemical and drug division, "World Chemical Developments—1948" is the first such survey made since 1939.

With three-quarters of 1947 over and the elapse of two full years since VJ-Day, another pattern of world chemical trade is taking form, the review notes. The United States is the world's largest producer, exporter and importer of chemicals. Now second, the United Kingdom holds the place which belonged to Germany in years immediately preceding the war. In 1939, France ranked fourth and today probably belongs among the first five, being possibly the third largest. Other important competitors are Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland.

The German industry, although disrupted at the termination of hostilities, shows signs of improving its position in international trade, a trend that may gather momentum, it was stated. Switzerland, Sweden and Spain, as neutrals, were able to increase their output during the war and in the future will compete for a larger share of chemical foreign trade.

British Empire countries—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa

—*Continued on page 54*

Warren Heads Atomic Energy Body Division

OPD Washington Bureau

Dr. Shields Warren, pathologist of New England Deaconess Hospital, Boston, and assistant professor of pathology at Harvard University, will serve as interim director of the newly created division of biology and medicine of the Atomic Energy Commission. He will serve on a half-time basis until a permanent director is appointed.

The division, with the assistance of the commission's advisory committee on biology and medicine, will coordinate the broad program of medical and biological research in both AEC and private laboratories and institutions, and will direct for the commission its health physics work together with its industrial hygiene activities.

RFC Blamed for Short Supply of Quinidine

OPD Washington Bureau

Health officials in government and private industry were deeply concerned last week over the low level to which government stocks of quinidine had been permitted to drop and are placing the blame for the existence of this situation upon the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

As a result there is some talk of asking Congress to investigate the quinine program and for a revision of the law to tighten controls over end use of the drug. At the present time, the controls, which limit the use solely to treatment of certain cardiac disorders, extend only to the stocks owned by the government. Such supplies as may be brought into the country by private industry may be sold for any use or purpose.

The story of quinidine as it is being told in Washington goes back to about the time of the hearing last July before the Congressional committee on extension of the second War Powers act. During these hearings, or shortly thereafter, R. W. Greeff & Co., New York disclosed that it had a considerable supply of quinidine which it was offering for sale. The Department of Commerce later issued a directive to RFC to purchase 100,000 ounces of the drug.

According to informed sources the RFC failed to do anything about the directive until last weekend when the U. S. Public Health Service entered the picture with a strong letter to the agency demanding that something be done to replenish the dwindling government stocks of the drug. A copy of the letter also was forwarded to Dr. John R. Steelman, assistant to the president.

The RFC is then understood to have gotten in touch with R. W. Greeff & Co. and was informed by the company that it was too late—that the quinidine supply it had offered for sale had since been sold. Since that time another lot has been offered to RFC. Negotiations on this are still in progress. Since that time it is said the Department of State has been frantically cabling the Netherlands government in an effort to find some way out of the difficulty, but without much success.

Atom Energy Consideration Brings Mining Rules Change

OPD Washington Bureau

The Department of the Interior has amended its general mining regulations to require that applicants for land patents give information on whether they participated in any manner in the atomic bomb project. Section 185.54 of the regulations was amended by the department to add the following paragraph:—

"Application for patent—Every application for patent, based on a mining claim located after August 1, 1946, shall state whether the claimant has or has not had any direct or indirect part in the development of the atomic bomb project. The application must set forth in detail the exact nature of the claimant's participation in the project, and must also state whether as a result of such participation he acquired any confidential, official information as to the existence of deposits of uranium, thorium, or other fissionable source materials in the lands covered by his application."

Freight Car Service Order Extended to May

OPD Washington Bureau

Car Service Order No. 775, the basic order providing for high demurrage charges on railroad freight cars, was extended until May 1, 1948, by the Interstate Commerce Commission last week. Excepted from the order is import, export, coastwise or intercoastal bulk freight or explosives traffic, during the period such traffic is held in cars at ports for transfer to vessels or held at United States-Canadian border crossings.

German Chemical Equipment Allocated to Dutch Firm

Part of the dismantled Westphaelische-Anhaltische Sprengstoff, A.G. at Allendorf, Germany, will be allocated to the Rids Chemical factory at Haarlem, Holland, according to "Aneta" news agency. The first carloads of material are expected to arrive in Amsterdam early in 1948.

Price Trend Back on Up Track

The price weakness in fatty oils did not last long. It stimulated enough buying last week to destroy itself—and to put the trend of the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs back on the upgoing track. The change was mostly in domestic vegetable oils, and the rise was assisted by continuing and increasing strength among animal fats. Pure and denatured alcohols also added to the push, and the price average was raised almost as much as it had been reduced in the previous week.

Tightness continued to rule in the heavy chemical areas. It is generally believed that this will be true with respect to the soda alkalies and chlorine and their near derivatives throughout 1948. Open marketing of those materials has not yet showed up on the horizon. The potash alkalies are getting tighter, largely because of ever-increasing demands for the natural salt for fertilizer use, a condition that is badly mussed up by the inadequacy of transportation facilities. Some of the same factors are reflected in the week's advance in prices of borax and boric acid.

Heavy chemicals of lesser volume are seasonally normal (on today's basis). Metallic salts, arsenicals, and others, while not plentiful, are expected to be in good supply by the time demand is revived. Organics are quiet at their recently higher levels. Racemic menthol was advanced; linalool and its acetate from bois de rose oil were reduced. The higher quotations on alcohol reflected the grain situation and the advance in blackstrap molasses.

Quietness was the rule in other sections of the markets. Botanical drugs and spices were about neck-and-neck on both sides of the price movement. Sago and tapioca flours were advanced. Aromatic oils went to a lower average, paced by peppermint, spearmint, and wormwood. Copra and coconut oil were in the upgoing fats group; castor beans were reduced.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials in currently as follows:—

Oct. 24, 1947	Oct. 17, 1947	Oct. 24, 1946
146.2	145.6	144.2

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1947	1946	1945	1941
January	150.9	135.3	133.0	107.8
February	151.9	135.4	133.2	110.3
March	154.9	135.2	132.7	111.9
April	152.3	134.9	132.2	115.5
May	145.9	135.1	132.5	118.2
June	143.9	135.4	132.5	121.9
July	142.5	137.7	133.5	125.5
August	140.4	136.6	133.9	128.2
September	141.9	137.0	134.0	130.4
Year's average	*147.2	138.8	133.8	123.2

* Nine months.

Fertilizer Control Group Elects Lemmon President

OPD Washington Bureau

Allen B. Lemmon, chief of the bureau of chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, Sacramento, Calif., was elected president of the Association of American Fertilizer Control Officials, holding its second annual convention at the Statler hotel, Washington, October 21.

The group also elected the following:—Vice-president, B. D. Cloaninger, head of the department of fertilizer inspection analyses at Clemson College, Clemson, S. C., and secretary-treasurer, Henry R. Walls, chief chemist of the feed and fertilizer inspection service at College Park, Md. Elected as members of the executive committee were:—Dr. F. W. Quackenbush, state chemist, department of agricultural chemistry, Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Lafayette, Ind., chairman; Dr. J. F. Fudge, state chemist, College Station, Tex.; W. B. Griem, state chemist, department of agriculture, Madison, Wisc.; Dr. D. S. Coltrane, retiring president, assistant commissioner of agriculture, North Carolina department of agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.

The one-day meeting of the association discussed a variety of problems in the field of fertilizer analysis and the need of control of secondary and minor plant foods.

In his opening address to the convention, Dr. Coltrane explained the purposes of the organization and that it was a translation into action of the growing feeling on the part of those engaged in fertilizer control work that there should be an organization where they can discuss their administrative problems and announce the objectives to industry and agriculture.

He said that the model state fertilizer regulation bill, which was prepared last year by the organization, is now in its fourth draft and is being favorably received by the states. West Virginia, he stated, has enacted the bill with virtually no change and North Carolina has put most of its provisions in effect.

Mr. Coltrane also listed some of the essentials of what he considered a good control official and a good control program, and detailed some of the aims of the model bill from the standpoint of state needs. From the standpoint of the national level, he said, the following are essential factors:—(1) Grade standardization; (2) uniform quantities and labeling requirements; (3) uniform registration blanks: (4) increased plant food content; (5) the use of fillers and related matter, and (6) improved techniques in the sampling of fertilizer.

Officials of the association were guests at a dinner given by the American Plant Food Council, where Clifton A. Woodrum, president of the council, addressed them on the importance of American individuals being able to live their own lives, achieve their own successes, and make their own mistakes. In a brief reply, Mr. Coltrane remarked that he believes firmly in the system of free enterprise and said that in his opinion private industry can operate more economically than government.

Surplus Materials and Equipment Offered

Chemicals and related materials currently offered as surplus by the War Assets Administration on closed bids to the dates given or at fixed prices as stated, include the following items:—

Benzoic acid, U.S.P., powder, 10,914 4-oz. boxes, 18 cents per box, Seattle, SEL-43-42753.

Black oil, San Francisco, SFO 73-461, November 12.

Detergent emulsion, 12,839 1-pint bottles, 20 cents per bottle, Seattle, SEL-43-42753.

Eugenol, 798-fluid ounces, $159.60 the lot; 9,867 1-oz. bottles, 20 cents per bottle, Seattle, SEL-43-42753.

Hydrochloric acid, approx. 992 ¼-lb. bottles, $99 the lot, Seattle, SEL-43-42753.

Iodine, 64,304 2cc-vials, 1 cent per vial, Seattle, SEL-43-42753.

Nitric acid, approx. 3,000 ¼-lb. bottles, $240 the lot; approx. 1,263 ¼-lb. bottles, $101.04 the lot, Seattle SEL-43-42753.

Sodium carbonate, monohydrate, 899 1-lb. bottles, $135.85 the lot, Seattle, SEL-43-42753.

Sodium salicylate,U.S.P. crystals, 4,363 ¼-lb. bottles, 10 cents per bottle, Seattle, SEL-43-42753.

WAA is offering its entire inventory (about $2,500,000 worth) of sulphadiazin, sulphaguanidin, sulphanilamide, and sulphathiazole, all in various dosage forms, in a fixed-price sale beginning October 27. Stocks are located at sixteen regional centers. Purchasers must certify their eligibility. Details may be got at any consumer service center.

Surplus equipment and supplies currently offered for sale by other governmental agencies include the following:—

Iron barrels, 50 lb. capacity, four hundred, Naval Supply Depot, Great Lakes, Ill., sales catalog B-100-48, November 6.

Tanker, T-2, damaged, located Southampton, England, Maritime Commission, Washington 25, D. C., invitation PD-X405, November 13.

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Commercial Alcohols, Ltd. Plans $2,500,000 Plant

A large sulphite liquor distillery will be erected at Gatineau Mills, near Ottawa, Canada, by Commercial Alcohols, Ltd., Montreal. It will cost $2,500,000 and will produce annually 2,000,000 imperial gallons of commercial ethyl alcohol from waste sulphite liquor obtained from the neighboring plant of Canadian International Paper Company.

Smith, Kline & French Plant Damaged by Blast

An explosion followed by fire damaged the Philadelphia plant of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, drug manufacturer, late last week. At OPD press time officials of the company were unable to supply details regarding the cause of the blast or estimated damage.

Griffin Observes Fifty Years with Colonial

Charles W. Griffin, co-founder and president of the Colonial Works, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., was honored recently by associates and friends at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York. The dinner commemorated his fifty years of service with the company.

N.Y. Trade Board To Elect Directors

Percy C. Magnus, of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., essential oils and aromatic chemicals, New York, and Ralph E. Dorland, Dow Chemical Company, have been named members of a seven-man committee to nominate directors of the New York Board of Trade.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 152, No. 17, October 27, 1947. Published every Monday by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 59 John St., New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A. Subscription price:—United States and possessions, Cuba, Central America and South America, $5 a year; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10. Entered as second-class matter, January 15, 1884, at the New York Post Office, under the act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1947, by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc.

Lion Oil Elects Barton Chairman

Col. T. H. Barton, president of the Lion Oil Company, has been elected chairman of the board and has been succeeded in the presidency by T. M. Martin, who had been executive vice-president since 1939. Col. Barton, with the firm since 1929, will continue active in its affairs.

Sulphur Prices Revised

A prominent manufacturer of sulphur announces the following prices, per 100 pounds in bags, carload lots, effective immediately:—

Commercial flour of sulphur, 99½ percent pure, $1.40 f.o.b. Texas mine; $1.90 f.o.b. New York; commercial rubbermakers' sulphur, 99½ percent pure, $1.50 and $2; refined rubbermakers, $2 and $2.60; sublimed flour of sulphur, USP, $3 and $3.60; light refined flour, USP, $2.75 and $3.35; heavy refined flour, USP, $2.55 and $3.15; refined roll (stick) sulphur, $2.45 and $3.05; refined lump (broken rock), $2.15 and $2.75; crude lump sulphur, $1.20 and $1.70, and salt block refined sulphur, $2.40, f.o.b. Texas mine. Refined cast sulphur is packed in barrels and quoted at $2.15, f.o.b. mine and $2.75 f.o.b. New York. Terms are thirty days net with no discount.

Propane Plant Planned

A long term contract providing for the construction of a propane plant in Philadelphia and the marketing of it in tankcars and trucks was signed last week by the Phillips Petroleum Company and the Atlantic Refining Company. The new plant will be an addition to Atlantic's present refinery at Philadelphia.

Naval Stores 1948 Program Approved

OPD Washington Bureau

The 1948 Naval Stores Conservation program was approved last week by the Department of Agriculture with requirements modified to fit anticipated funds amounting to about $500,000. The important provisions of the program are:—

(1) Payment of 1¾ cents for each properly installed first year face; or (2) 4 cents for each first year face properly installed under selective cupping practice; (3) payment of ½ cent for continued proper working of each second, third and fourth year face; or (4) 2 cents for continued working of each second, third or fourth year face which was installed under selective cupping practice; (5) payment of 5 to 7 cents for each face accepted for pilot plant tests for the application of chemical stimulants to improve gum flow, and (6) participants are required to follow approved practices relative to fire prevention and timber cutting.

Potash Co. of America To Increase Production

Funds for a substantial increase in production were appropriated at a meeting in Denver by the directors of the Potash Company of America. This action was taken, it was stated, as a major step towards satisfying the unprecedented demand from American farmers for potash. Completion of construction which will commence at once is dependent upon equipment deliveries.

National Lead Promotes Garesche and Robertson

C. F. Garesche, manager of the titanium division of the National Lead Company, New York, has been appointed general manager of the division, and D. W. Robertson, formerly general sales engineer of the division, has been named manager. Mr. Garesche became manager of the division in 1936, a year before he was elected president of National Lead's associate, the Titanium Pigment Corporation.

Malt on Positive List

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of International Trade restored malt to the positive list of products subject to government export controls. The action was effective October 24. The office said that the return of this product to specific licensing for export was taken in support of the food conservation program to provide grain for Europe. The department stated that no export quotas for malt and no further export quotas of barley for malting purposes will be established at this time.

Market Reports

Gasoline—One major gasoline producer in Ohio last week advanced wholesale and retail prices of gasoline, solvent naphthas, fuel oil and other distillates 1 cent per gallon. This reflects the recent rise in crude oil prices of some 20 cents per barrel.

Cinchona estates plantings and installations in Java are reported to be in good condition, according to Aneta news agency. Quinine production may be restored to prewar levels within the next year and a half.

Menthol prices showed a tendency to sag late last week and although $8.75 was the reported going market, it was not certain that business would not be accepted in one quarter at $8.50, as quoted at one time earlier in the week.

Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating—not by telephone, please—with the OPD office:—

Chemicals, Damascus, Syria (AP-1); London, England (AP-8); heavy and fine, Oslo, Norway (AP-9).

Dyes, leather, Bologna, Italy (AP-6).

Essential oils, Turin, Italy (AP-4).

Insecticides, agricultural, San Salvador, El Salvador (AP-2).

Lacquer, Bologna, Italy (AP-5); Florence, Italy (AP-7).

Leather chemicals, Bologna, Italy (AP-6).

Paint, Bologna, Italy (AP-5); Florence, Italy (AP-7).

Paraffin, Oslo, Norway (AP-9).

Perfume materials, Florence, Italy (AP-4).

Petroleum products, Oslo, Norway (AP-9).

Pharmaceutical products, Damascus, Syria (AP-1); London, England (AP-8); Istanbul, Turkey (AP-10).

Photographic supplies, Modena, Italy (AP-3), Varnish, Bologna, Italy (AP-5); Florence, Italy (AP-7).

Agricultural Chemists Headed by G.H. Marsh

OPD Washington Bureau

G. H. Marsh, director of the chemistry division of the State Experiment Station, Montgomery, Ala., was elected president of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists at its sixty-first annual meeting October 20-22 at the Shoreham hotel, Washington.

For vice-president for the ensuing year the group selected L. S. Walker, chief of the regulatory service of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Burlington, Vt., and Henry A. Lepper, of the Food and Drug Administration, Washington, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

One new appointment was made to the executive committee. He was W. B. White, chief of the food division of FDA. Others on this committee are W. A. Queen, chief of the division of state cooperation, of FDA, and H. A. Halvorson, in charge of feed and fertilizer control of the Minnesota state regulatory body.

The three-day meeting of the association covered a wide variety of technical problems involved in methods of assay and testing of foods, drugs, fertilizers, cosmetics, insecticides, vitamins and spices, and was attended by 420 officials of the state and Federal regulatory agencies and some members of industry.

As was the custom, the officials of the association were tendered a welcoming dinner by the National Fertilizer Association where they heard George P. Callister, chairman of the committee on fertilizer of the International Emergency Food Council discuss the great world-wide shortage of nitrogenous fertilizers and Maurice Lockwood, president of NFA, outline the probable needs of eastern Europe for larger supplies of nitrogen from the United States involved in the Marshall plan.

Mr. Callister said that the shortage of fertilizer nitrogen in the world is now more severe than at anytime since the commencement of the war. He placed the shortage at between 800,000 and 900,000 metric tons of

—*Continued on page 54*

Corn Products Refining Elects New Officers

The Corn Products Refining Company has elected Howard G. Wascher executive vice-president and John R. Rhamstine vice-president. Mr. Wascher, who joined the company in 1908, is a director and in charge of foreign operations. Mr. Rhamstine was associated with the manufacturing department from the time he joined the company in 1934 until 1941. Prior to his appointment as assistant to the president in 1946 he was manager of the firm's Pekin, Ill., plant.

Indianapolis Varnish Co. Names Heberer President

The Indianapolis Varnish Company, Indianapolis, Ind., subsidiary of the Perfection Paint & Color Company, has appointed Albert J. Heberer president. Mr. Heberer has been vice-president in charge of research and production of the Reliance Varnish Company, Louisville, Ky., for the past six years and was previously associated with the Glidden Company.

N.Y.Chemical Corps Ass'n To Meet October 28

The New York chapter of the Chemical Corps Association will meet at the Building Trades Employers Association, 2 Park avenue, on October 28. Refreshments will be served at 6:30 p.m. and will be followed by dinner a half hour later. The meeting was originally scheduled for October 15, but was postponed.

International Minerals Plans Fertilizer Plant

The International Minerals & Chemical Corporation plans the construction of a plant in Somerset, Ky., designed to produce from 12,000 to 15,000 tons of mixed fertilizers annually. At present the company operates thirty-one other fertilizer plants in fifteen states. Construction is expected to be completed next spring.

Freeport Sulphur Names H.L.Pierson Secretary

Henry L. Pierson has been elected secretary of the Freeport Sulphur Company, New York. He has been assistant secretary since 1939, except for a period from 1943 to 1945 when he was in the Army.

Marks Fiftieth Anniversary

August Merz, vice-president of the Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, recently completed his fiftieth year in the industry. Mr. Merz started his career in 1897 with the firm of Heller & Merz and had become plant manager by the time it was acquired by American Cyanamid in 1929. When production was resumed in 1930 he was made vice-president of Calco.

DuPont Names Simpson To Petroleum Chemicals Post

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, has appointed E. Hearn Simpson to the newly-created position of assistant sales manager of petroleum additives, and has named Barry V. Cornwall to succeed him as sales manager of the alcohol and camphor section.

Mr. Simpson's appointment is the result of expanding activities in the company's petroleum chemicals division for the direct sale of tetraethyl lead to the refining industry. It expects to commence marketing its own anti-knock compounds on the first of next year.

Mr. Simpson joined the duPont organization in 1930 and has had experience in selling petroleum antioxidants to the refining industry in the mid-continent and Gulf coast areas as well as in the alcohol division. Mr. Cornwall joined the company in 1929 and was transferred to the alcohol division in 1933.

Summers Fertilizer Co. Marks 25th Anniversary

In connection with the celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary, the Summers Fertilizer Company, Baltimore, Md., has published a booklet entitled "Best On Earth." The publication details the history of the firm from its inception in 1922 under the direction of Walter P. Summers, Willis R. Dresser and James E. Totman.

The story tells of the acquisition of various subsidiary firms throughout the years, until the twenty-fifth annual report lists Northern Chemical Industries, Inc., Griffith & Boyd Company, Maine Food Processors, Penobscot Warehousing Company and Winterport Terminals Inc., as being operated by the parent organization.

Chemical Marketing Group Surveys Position of West Coast in Industry

The growing importance of West Coast industries as consumers of chemicals was emphasized at a conference on western chemical markets, sponsored by the Western Chemical Market Research Group, at the Pacific Chemical Exposition on October 21. Raymond H. Ewell, of the Shell Chemical Corporation, San Francisco, and A. George Stern, of Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation, Newark, Calif., were chairmen at the conference.

Papers were presented on the consumption of chemicals by the following industries:—agriculture, paint and varnish, plastics, petroleum, pulp and paper, wood, and food.

Western agriculture is highly diverse, is based on a quality product and is highly organized and progressive, according to Roy Hansberry, director of the agricultural laboratory of the Shell Oil Company, who said that for these reasons it offers a challenging market to the chemical industry. To meet this $30,000,000 market skill and resources are necessary, he asserted.

"Poor products are quickly exposed," Mr. Hansberry declared. "Good products must pass highly educated and watchful growers, agricultural extension service farm advisers and State Department of Agriculture inspectors. An amazing number of products and types of chemicals are required. Successful marketers have found that this market can be profitably served only through diligent research and efficient technical service."

Mr. Hansberry presented figures to indicate the amount of chemicals used on the West Coast for fertilizers, insecticides, soil fumigants, fungicides for weed control, and for miscellaneous use such as in veterinary medicines and in livestock food supplements.

M. W. Reece and H. L. Wampner, of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., presented data in form of charts, covering the period 1936-1946, showing the consumption of various chemicals by the paint and varnish industry during the three years 1936, 1941 and 1946. The war years were eliminated because they give a distorted picture of chemical consumption in the protective coatings field since large volume aircraft and ship building industries were located on the West coast.

The statistics presented indicated that in 1936 the western paint and varnish industry consumed approximately 8 percent of the total amount of chemicals consumed by the protective coating industry nationally. In 1941 this figure rose to 10 percent, and in 1946 to 12 percent. It was pointed out that the paint, varnish and lacquer industry showed total sales in 1941, which were 40 percent greater than in 1936, while the total in 1946 was 100 percent greater than 1936.

On the basis of the material presented the speakers said they are extremely optimistic about the future of the protective coatings industry on the West coast.

"The war years taught us much and wrought innumerable changes in our industry," they said. In providing our great West Coast aircraft and ship building industries with every conceivable type of coating we made advances which will be reflected in years to come. A tremendous market lies ahead of us, one which will see in excess of a $100,000,000 sales volume in 1947 for the West Coast alone and a national volume of close to $1,000,000,000."

Plastics Industry Use

In 1947 the West Coast plastics industry used directly in its own processing plants 39,814,000 pounds of chemicals for plastic materials production, according to Arthur J. Norton, consulting chemist, and Donald V. Redfern, chief chemist for the adhesive, resin and chemical division of the American-Marietta Company.

The speakers presented slides showing present-day West Coast use of chemicals in the plastics industry, plastics and synthetic production in 1946, production and sales of plasticizers in 1945, and end use of plastics on the West coast. A fifth slide, entitled "A West Coast Guesstimate" estimated the consumption of chemicals by the industry in 1953, as compared with the present. The

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H.E.Outcault Heads ACS Rubber Division

Harry E. Outcault, assistant sales manager of the St. Joseph Lead Company, New York, has been elected chairman of the division of rubber chemistry of the American Chemical Society. He succeeds W. W. Vogt, development manager of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio. Other officers of the division are:—Dr. Howard I. Cramer, director of development of Sharples Chemicals, Inc., Philadelphia, vice-chairman; Charles R. Haynes, of the Binney & Smith Company, New York, secretary, and C. W. Christensen, of the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, treasurer.

Harry E. Outcault

Mr. Outcault, a former chairman of the New York rubber group sponsored by the division and also of the New York section of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, joined the staff of the New Jersey Zinc Company of Pennsylvania, at Palmerton, in 1922. In 1927 he was placed in charge of technical service to the rubber industry by the New Jersey Zinc Sales Company, New York. From 1931 to 1946, he had charge of technical service in the zinc oxide department of the St. Joseph Lead Company, New York. He was named assistant sales manager in 1946.

Ethyl Corp. Elects Crossland Treasurer

Stanley T. Crossland, vice-president of the Ethyl Corporation, New York, has been elected treasurer of the company. He succeeds the late Percy L. Griffiths. Mr. Crossland joined the company in 1945 and was elected vice-president and a director in 1946.

Washington Talks It Over

The OPD Observer

Government suits against the railroads for the recovery of what it contends to be overcharges for the transportation of freight during the period of the war have developed into what is generally regarded in Washington as a "trend." And from the viewpoint of industry it involves some interesting possibilities.

The latest suit against the railroads involves the transportation of relatively inert explosives and ammunition. But what interests industry mostly are the grounds upon which the suits are being brought. Basically the government is contending that it was such a big customer of the railroads that it should have been granted preferential rates—that is, because its shipments were of such volume, it should have got the benefit of lower rates because it is cheaper to handle large shipments than it is small ones.

There is no denying that the government has a valid point; but, granted that the government should be given lower rates on the volume of business, the question immediately arises as to whether the government should be treated any differently from private industry. There are some industries in the country which also are big shippers. If the government is given cheaper shipping rates, are not they also entitled to cheaper rates for the same reason?

As can readily be seen, the government is raising a question of discounts in railroad transportation charges that might well set a precedent for industry. At least this is the way industry is viewing the suits, and its leaders are watching the progress of the government's efforts with more than a passing interest. Freight concessions have loomed large under the antitrust laws at times.

Lewis Stumps Chemical Workers

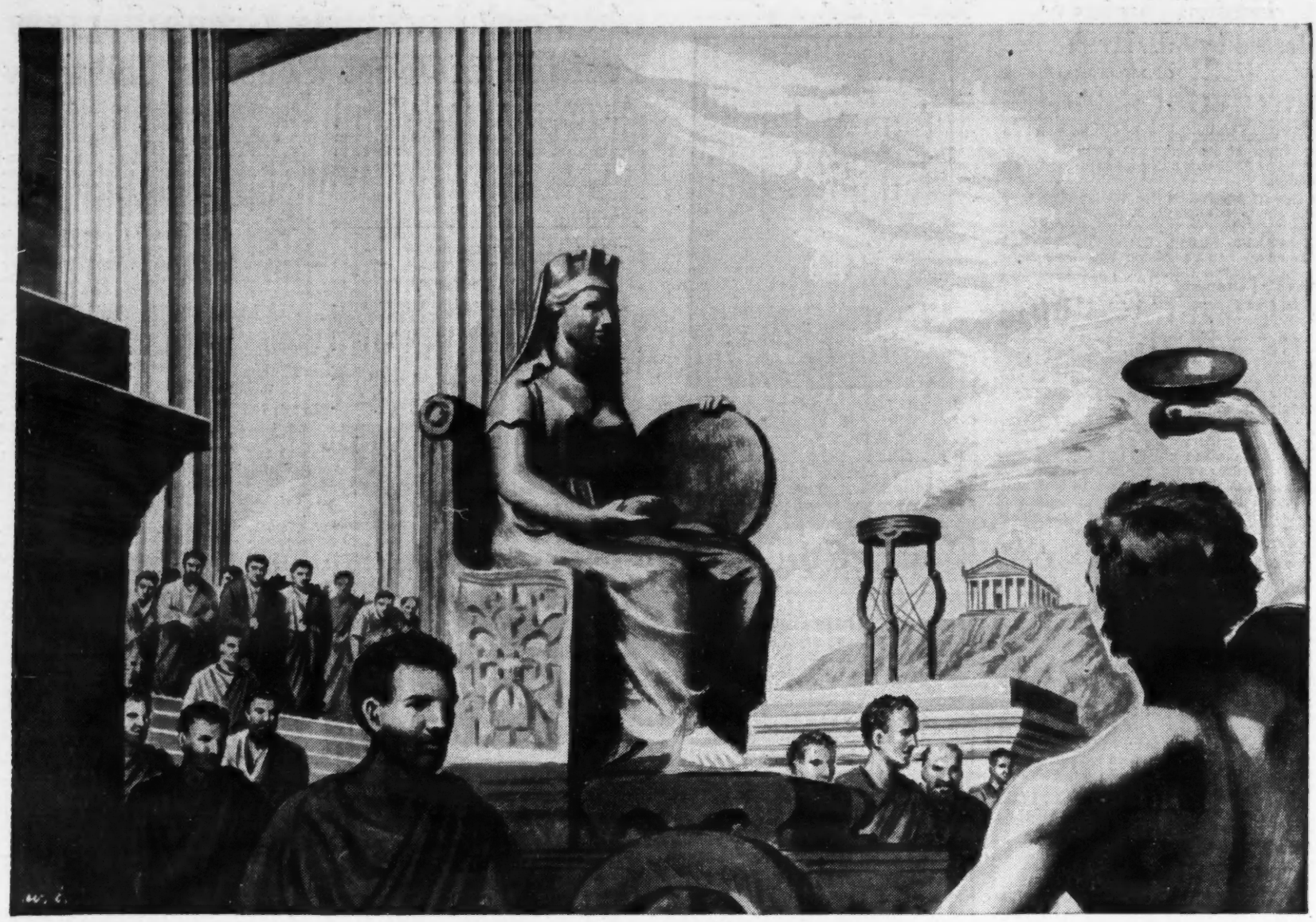
Chemical industry workers who are members of John L. Lewis's district 50 catch-all labor organization have been put on the spot by Mr. Lewis's refusal to recognize the registration requirements of the Taft-Hartley labor law. Theirs is the only one of the three chemical workers' unions that

—*Continued on page 32*

Sherwin-Williams Starts New Synthetic Resin Unit

The Sherwin-Williams Company of California has put into operation a new synthetic resin manufacturing unit at its Emeryville, Calif., plant. Production from the new unit is expected to be used primarily by the company's varnish and lacquer plants at Oakland and Los Angeles, Calif., but excess output will be sold through the pigment, chemicals and colors department.

The new unit consists of two 1,000 gallon resin kettles which can process a finished batch of alkyd resin solution as large as 1,800 gallons. Four-speed agitators permit processing of all types of alkyds, oleoresinous varnishes and oil as well as hard resins such as ester gums, modified phenolics and phenol-formaldehyde resin.



Mother of the Gods

Cybele, mother of the gods, was symbolized by the ancients' most famed meteorite. Carving a likeness of the Great Mother, the Phrygians set into the statue a "black stone, fallen from the heavens." For generations the meteorite was thus worshipped.

When the Romans heard that possession of the stone guaranteed prosperity, they forced King Attalus to abandon the sacred image to them. About 204 B.C., the statue and meteorite were taken to Rome and solemnly installed on the Palatine.

Diana of the Ephesians and the image of Venus at Cyprus appear to have been inspired by meteorites. One of the Moslems' most sacred relics, dating far earlier than the Seventh Century, is said to have fallen from the sky.

One of the basic constituents of meteorites is iron. Over 80 compounds of iron bearing the Mallinckrodt label are manufactured in the strict tradition of superior chemicals. **For iron compounds of uniform dependable purity specify Mallinckrodt Iron Chloride, Citrate, Iodide, Nitrate, Oxide, Pyrophosphate, Phosphate, Subsulfate, Iron and Ammonium Citrate (brown and green) etc.**

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Butyl Vanillate

Food—Suggested as preservative for perishable foodstuffs shipped or stored without benefit of refrigeration.

Butyraldoxime, Normal

Analysis—Identifier of carbonyl compounds.

Chemical—Suggested for use in addition reactions, alkylations, dehydration to the nitrile, formation of haloisonitroso compounds, reduction to normal butylamine, synthesis of organic chemicals.

Miscellaneous—Suggested for use as antioxidant, solvent.

Diamylnaphthalene

Chemical—Organic compound with the following properties:—Amber color, no action on copper or iron, not affected by water, dilute acids, or alkalies, nontoxic, miscible with most organic solvents.

Reactant in organic syntheses.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes—Coupling agent for certain vegetable oils.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer in coating compositions.

Petroleum—Coupling agent for mineral oils.

Dichlorodiacetyl, Symmetrical

Resins—Starting point (Brit. 542972) in making resins by heating with an aqueous mixture of urea and an aliphatic aldehyde, or a compound engendering an aldehyde.

Dimethyl Carbonate

Adhesives—Solvent in adhesive compositions containing resins.

Ceramic—Solvent in compositions, containing resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic products.

Chemical—Solvent for resins.

Dental—Solvent in resinous compositions used as denture material or ingredients of denture mixtures.

Electrical—Solvent in insulating compositions, containing resins, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Solvent in compositions, containing resins, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for decorating and protecting glassware.

Ink—Solvent in rotogravure, stamppad, and textile inks.

Leather—Solvent in compositions, containing resins, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for decorating and protecting leathers and leather goods.

Metal-Fabricating — Solvent in compositions, containing resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous—Solvent in coating compositions, containing resins, used for protecting and decorating articles of various sorts.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Solvent in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing resins.

Paper—Solvent in compositions, containing resins, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for decorating and protecting articles made of paper or pulp.

Plastics—Solvent in making laminated-fiber and molded products, and plastics from or containing resins.

Resins—Solvent for resins.

Rubber—Solvent in compositions, containing resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods.

Stone—Solvent in composition, containing resins, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile—Solvent in compositions, containing resins, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Solvent in compositions, containing resins, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

Iodine Bromide

Disinfectant—Suggested for experimentation on its antiseptic properties.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Catalyst (U.S. 2335520) in polymerizing drying oils

—Continued on page 53

Oil Chemists Study Progress in Research

Recent research and practices in the vegetable and animal oils industry were reported in the papers presented at the twenty-first annual meeting of the American Oil Chemists' Society, held at the Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, on October 20 to 22.

General fat and oil session were held, along with sessions on drying oils, on processing of fatty materials and a session on reversion, stability, oxidation and antioxidants.

A paper entitled "Relationship Between Nickel Content of Soap and Conversion to Polymer in GR-S Manufacture" was prepared by B. A. Brice, Margaret L. Swain, C. O. Willits and W. C. Ault, of the Eastern regional research laboratory. It reviewed a previous report on research which has made feasible the production of GR-S by a continuous process, and added that it soon became apparent that in the continuous process unknown retarders were present in the soaps unrelated to their polyunsaturated fatty acid content, producing variations in the rate of conversion to polymer, particularly in the later stages of polymerization.

A number of soaps representing emulsifiers of both good and bad characteristics, it was reported, were spectrophotometrically analyzed, and it was shown that most of them were below the specification limit for polyunsaturated fatty acid content. Semiquantitive spectrographic examination of the ashed soaps for trace metal content revealed unexpectedly large amounts of nickel in many cases, the report continued, and no traces of other metals.

It added that a plot of total nickel content of soap versus percent conversion to polymer, the latter corrected for polyunsaturation in the soap, indicated a linear relationship between nickel content and drop in percent conversion, approximately eight parts per million corresponding to a drop of 1 percent. Adjustment of conversion data to constant modifier content improved the correlation somewhat and did not alter the conclusion that residual nickel appears to act as a retarder, the paper concluded.

Foster D. Snell Reports

Foster D. Snell, Snell, Inc., New York, presented the "Report of an American Representative on the Fat and Oil Commission of the International Union of Chemistry," which has resumed functioning after a break of nine years.

He said that four sessions were devoted to resumption of collaborative work, but that very few final decisions were reached as most matters were left for confirmation at a meeting to be held next year or the following year at Amsterdam. Among the topics considered by the commission were preparation of samples of various types of fats sources, moisture determination, free alkali and carbonate in soaps, rosin soap determination, soluble and insoluble volatile acids, sterols by digitonine, and thiocyanate index, according to Mr. Snell.

American Tung Oil Studies

"Studies on the Refractive Index of American Tung Oil" were reported on by Raiford L. Holmes and Frank C. Pack, of the Bureau of Agriculutural and Industrial Chemistry, USDA, who explained that the refractive indices and dispersion (using the sodium D line and the mercury G line) were determined for raw tung oil, tung oil undergoing heat treatment, and mixtures of tung oil with several other oils. The iodine and diene values and the refractive index were also determined on many other samples of raw tung oil, they said.

The report said that tung oil has the highest refractive index and dispersion of any of the commercial vegetable oils and added, that

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NWDA Defends Fair Trade Laws And Pledges Fight on Price Rises

Spirited defense of fair trade and serious discussion as to means of maintaining the present low prices for drug products featured the talks at the seventy-third annual meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists Association, held at the Ambassador hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., on October 20 to 23.

William J. Mooney, president of Mooney-Mueller-Ward Company, Indianapolis, was elected NWDA president, succeeding Charles C. Caruso, vice-president of Schieffelin & Co., New York. Other officers elected were:—John W. Allen, McKesson & Robbins, Inc., Dallas, Texas, first vice-president; Philip J. Simons, jr., Charles Hubbard Son & Co., Syracuse, N. Y., second vice-president; Charles D. Doerr, McKesson & Robbins, third vice-president; E. T. Sickel, Lincoln Drug Company, Lincoln, Nebraska, fourth vice-president; and P. D. Reitz, McKesson & Robbins, Inc., San Francisco, fifth vice-president.

New members of the association's board of control elected were George Van Gorder, McKesson & Robbins, for one year term; and for three year terms, Sam Dunlap, jr., McKesson & Robbins, Jacksonville, Fla.; James J. Durr, Durr Drug Company, Montgomery, Ala.; Charles D. Smith, Smith-Faus Drug Company, Salt Lake City, Utah, and J. C. Holloran, Strother Drug Company, Lynchburg, Va.

C. C. Caruso, president of Schieffelin & Co., New York, reported that retail drug stores are beginning to feel the pinch of the high cost of living, which long was kept at bay chiefly through proper use of the fair trade laws.

He cited as a practical demonstration of the value of fair trade the fact that wholesale drug prices have advanced only slightly since the freeze imposed by the Office of Price Administration in 1942 and only about 3.1 percent at retail by June of this year since 1939, as compared with an average rise of 59.3 percent in all other cost of living items.

"How long the drug industry can hold out against such increases all about them is a serious question," Mr. Caruso said. "With respect to prices, consumers generally are still largely unaware of the outstanding achievement of our industry in serving the public health at a cost that is nearly the same as before the war.

"What the drug industry has done is a practical demonstration of the value of these laws, which are effective in forty-five of the forty-eight states.

"If by their wise and proper use, these fair trade laws have brought about a market stabilization that has enabled the drug industry to contribute so much in this period of stress in the national economy, why do not public servants urge other industries to follow suit?

"This might provide the break we are looking for to check the spiral of inflation and bring about for all commodities and all industries the long desired and necessary price and wage stabilization."

Mr. Caruso also pictured the wholesale druggists as combating spiraling operating costs by applying results of completed

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Sterling-Winthrop Institute Gets New Researchers

The Sterling-Winthorp Research Institute, Rensselaer, N. Y., has placed Dr. A. M. Lands in charge of its pharmacological section and has named Dr. C. F. Kade to head a special biochemical research group working on amino acids and protein digests. Other members of the research staff of the former Frederick Stearns & Co. division who have joined the institute are B. L. Zenitz and R. F. Feldcamp, who will continue chemical research on sympathomimetic amines and related products.

In addition, the institute has announced that leading members of the technical staff of the George A. Breon Company, Kansas City, Mo., another Sterling subsidiary, will move to Rensselaer within the next two months. Included will be Dr. Willard Hoehn, who will become assistant director of chemical research at the institute, and Carl Ratcliff, who will join the pharmaceutical research staff.

Metal Powder Association Re-elects H.E. Hall President

H. E. Hall, president of the Metals Disintegrating Company, Elizabeth, N. J., was re-elected president of the Metal Powder Association at its annual meeting held at the Stevens hotel, Chicago, last week. Other officers named to serve another term were vice-president S. K. Wellman, president of the S. K. Wellman Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and secretary-treasurer Robert L. Ziegfeld.

Two new members were elected to the board of directors of the association to replace retiring board members. They were George H. Tulley, manager of metal powder sales, Metals Refining Company, Hammond, Ind., and T. R. Moore, assistant sales manager, General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York.

Processing Oils Association Elects J.E. Allen President

J. Everett Allen, of the Arkansas Company, Newark, N. J., was elected president of the Processing Oils and Chemicals Association at its annual meeting held recently at Atlantic City, N. J. J. M. McChesney, of the Leatex Chemical Company, Philadelphia, was chosen vice-president and H. B. Sweatt was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Discussion at the meeting was devoted largely to current conditions and future prospects in the industry, and informative comment was furnished by many leaders in the field. The organization was formerly the Sulphonated Oil Manufacturers' Association.

Peanut Council Names Seals Executive Vice-President

The National Peanut Council, Atlanta, Ga., has elected William F. Seals, manager of the Middle Atlantic region of the National Association of Manufacturers, executive vice-president. Mr. Seals will direct the public relations and advertising work of the council, as well as guiding its general activities.

Shaw Elected President Of Safety Engineers Group

John S. Shaw, director of safety, Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has been elected president of the newly organized American Society of Safety Engineers. The society became an independent organization at a recent meeting, but will continue to receive financial support from the National Safety Council, of which it was formerly an engineering section.

Other officers elected were:—First vice-president, R. H. Ferguson, Republic Steel Company, Cleveland; second vice-president, E. C. McFadden, Texas Employers Insurance Association, Dallas, Tex.; treasurer, Ernest S. Beaumont, Peoples Gas, Light & Coke Co., Chicago, and executive secretary, A. D. Caddell.

Southern Paint Group Plans 1948 Meeting

The Southern Paint and Varnish Production Club has announced that its 1948 annual meeting will be held at the Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., on March 11-12. A meeting of the advisory committee will be held on December 6, 1947, at the Biltmore hotel, to coordinate the work of individual committees at the convention.

Proprietary Ass'n Section To Meet December 5

The scientific section of the Proprietary Association of America will hold its mid-year meeting at the Biltmore hotel, New York, on December 5. Dr. W. L. Sampson, chairman of the section, will announce the program in the near future.

Association Meeting Dates

American Fair Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 12-13.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Detroit, November 10-12.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 15-17.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 28-29.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Sheraton hotel, New York, October 28.

Chemical Industries Exposition, Grand Central Palace, New York, December 1-6.

Chemical Market Research Association, New York, December 11.

Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee, Statler hotel, Washington, D. C., November 13-14.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, Cleveland, Ohio, October 28.

Federation of Paint & Varnish Production Clubs, Ambassador hotel, Atlantic City, November 7-10.

National Association of Insecticide & Disinfectant Manufacturers, Lord Baltimore hotel, Baltimore, December 1-3.

National Barrel & Drum Association, Pennsylvania hotel, New York, November 3-5.

National Fertilizer Association, Atlanta-Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., November 10-12.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, Ambassador hotel, Atlantic City, November 11-14.

National Pest Control Association, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, Pa., October 27-29.

Oil Trades Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 27.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, New York, December 3.

Southern Paint and Varnish Production Club advisory committee, Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., December 6.

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Merck & Co., Inc. will be in a position, early in October, to supply your requirements for the following Quinine salts:

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Quinine Bisulfate
Quinine Dihydrochloride
Quinine Hydrochloride
Quinine Hydrobromide
Quinine Phosphate
Quinine Salicylate
Quinine Sulfate

Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride

Now entirely free from Government control, these Quinine salts are available for the manufacture of proprietary products, cold tablets, chill tonics, industrial and other products, as well as for antimalarial therapy.

Cinchonine and Cinchonidine in the form of alkaloid and usual salts, as well as minor Quinine salts, will be available shortly thereafter. It is expected that Quinidine Alkaloid and Sulfate will continue in short supply and hence remain under allocation.

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

October 24, 1947

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 gals., works..lb. .11½- .12
5 and 10 gals., works.....lb. .12 - .16
tanks, works .....lb. .09½- .10⅛
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms.....lb. .65 - .75
tech., fib. dms.....lb. .38 - .43
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .19 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .20 - .23
kgs. .....lb. .25 - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - .41
smaller lots .....lb. .41 - .42
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. all. E. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .12 - —
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dms.....lb. .57 - .60
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .10 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .07½- —
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .50 - —
smaller containers, works.....lb. .55 - .60
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works.....lb. .60 - —
Acetyltributyl citrate, dms. .....lb. .43 - .51
smaller pkgs. .....lb. .54 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms.....lb. .36 - .44
smaller pkgs. .....lb. .47 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
Acetic, com'l or redist. 28%, bbls... 100 lbs. 3.78 - 4.08
50%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 7.56 - 7.81
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.45 - 9.70
80%, bbls.....100 lbs.10.80 -11.05
glacial, synthetic, C.P., dms., works 100 lbs.13.50 -14.00
tanks, works .....100 lbs. 7.62 - 8.62
tech., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.10.07 -11.00
USP, dms., works.....100 lbs.11.50 -12.00
Acetic acid price ranges above are c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .51 - .64
standard, fine, crystl., gran. (30-40 mesh), powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis..lb. .46 - .59
Freight equalized, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 2.00 - 2.30
tech., bbls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP, powd., dms., kgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic, USP, dms., 500-kilo lots .. kilo.24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots.....kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots.....kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams.....kilo.27.47 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works.100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.75
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works....lb. 1.05 - —
Boric, tech., 99.5%, cryst., powd., paper bgs., c.l., frt. split..ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi..ton.122.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis.ton.127.50 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. split.....ton.124.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.142.50 - —
less car lots, same basis.ton.147.50 - —
gran., bulk.....ton.93.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., frt. split..ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.117.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis.ton.122.50 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. split.....ton.119.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.137.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis.ton.142.50 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Broener's, bbls.....lb. 1.22 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .33 - —
Cacodylic, bots.....lb.12.00 -16.50
Camphoric, natural, dms.....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
synth., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Capric, tech., ret. dms.....lb. .50 Nom.
Caprylic, 99%, dms.....lb. .50 Nom.
Castor oil, split, dms.....lb. .36¾- .37⅛
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works.lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic, 99½%-99⅝%, dms., c.l...lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .22½- .22¾
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., bbls. lb. .25½- —
dms., c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.....lb. .24½- —
kgs. .....lb. .25½- —
Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c. per lb. higher.
USP, cryst., bbls., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.....lb. .25½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .26 - —
kgs. .....lb. .26½- —
gran., fine gran., bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.....lb. .22½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - —
kgs. .....lb. .23½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - 1.00
Coconut oil, dist., dms.....lb. .28½- .29
Corn oil, s.d., dms.....lb. .19¾- .20¼
Cottonseed, dist., dms.....lb. .19¾- .20¼
Acid, cresylic, dom., coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. gal. 1.26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.29 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.20 - —
Petroleum, heavy grade, 220° to 240° C, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Rockies..gal. .86 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.00 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .77½- —
Calif. ref'y.....gal. .62 - —
235°-290° C, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Rockies..gal. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.00 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .70½- —
Calif. ref'y.....gal. .57½- —
Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, works..lb. .50 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .85 - .95
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
F (see Acid, monosulphonic)
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12½- .14½
90%, cbys., c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13 - .14½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms.....lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.40 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.43 - 1.45
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots....lb. 1.23 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.26 - 1.28
Gamma, bbls. .....lb. 1.07 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots.....lb. .23 - .31
dms. .....lb. .14 - —
kgs. .....lb. .16 - —
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, bbls., works.....lb. .50 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.52 - 2.54
57%, cbys. .....lb. 2.83 - 2.85
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E..lb. .48 - —
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd. E.....lb. .45 - —
34%, cbys., dlvd. E.....lb. .35 - .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works.....lb. .80 - 1.00
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots.....lb. .30 - .40
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works..lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works .....lb. .16 - —
30%, rubber dms., works.....lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works.....lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works.....lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works.....lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.....lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis. lb. .085 - —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns.....lb. .75 - 77
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more. lb. .14½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .15 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb. .24¼- .24¾
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more. lb. .17¾- —
10 or less.....lb. .18¼- —
80%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb. .31¾- .32½
tech., 22°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 4.40 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.80 - —
cbys., works .....100 lbs. 5.30 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.15 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
cbys., works .....100 lbs. 9.05 - —
USP XII, 85%, cbys.....lb. .56 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .59
Laurent's, bbls. .....lb. .70 - —
Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms.....lb. .35 Nom.
60%, dms. .....lb. .30 Nom.
Linseed oil, light, dms.....lb. .41¾- .42¼
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .26 - .30
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit.....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit .....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms..lb. .21 - .22½
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms.....lb. .17 - .18
Monosulphonic, bbls. .....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - 1.70
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.90
tanks, E. works.....ton.18.00 -18.20
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 1.85 - 2.00
tanks, E. works.....ton.20.00 -21.00
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.50
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 -26.00
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra. lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys., extra.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .08½- —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .45 Nom.
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .13 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .10 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., extra, works. lb. .20 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .17 - —
Neville and Winthers, dms.....lb. .73 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., works....kilo. 6.00 - 6.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works... 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 5.30 - 6.30
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.10
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.25
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra. lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra.....lb. .15 - —
dealers, cbys., extra.....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra.....lb. .13½- —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
10,000 lbs., works.....lb. .13¼- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .14 - —
Palm oil, white, dist., dms.....lb. .21¼- .21¾
Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., works..lb. 4.00 - —
technical, bbls., works.....lb. 1.70 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns. .....lb. .80 - —
Acid, paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works..lb. .85 - —
Peanut oil, s.d., dms.....lb. .19¾- .20¼
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.51 - 1.75
Phosphoric, food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.... 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.00
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.100 lbs. 6.00 - 7.50
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld..... 100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tanks, works, frt equald.... 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
USP XII, 85%, 100-lb. cbys., c.l..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11½- .13
70-lb. cbys. .....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11½- .13
dilut., 10%, cbys., djns.....lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, bgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Propionic, nat., dms., works.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. No prices
N.F., cryst., dms.....lb. 2.80 - 3.03
resub., dms.....lb. 3.30 - 3.45
Pyroligneous, bbls., incl., l.c.l., ex whse..gal. .41 - —
Ricinoleate (see Acid, castor oil, split).
Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .38 - —
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .40 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - —
Sebacic, tech., dms., c.l., works...lb. No stocks
Soybean oil, s.d., dms.....lb. .19¾- .20
Stearic, double pressed, bgs.....lb. .32 - .33
single pressed, bgs.....lb. .31½- .32¼
triple pressed, bgs.....lb. .34¼- .35¼
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .87 - .90
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works....lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.40
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.00
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 -13.50
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 1.55 - 1.70
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 -17.50
98%, tanks, E. works.....ton.17.50 -18.50
CP, N.F., consumers cbys., extra.lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots., cs., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys., extra.....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots., cs., extra.....lb. .08½- —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works..ton.19.50 -20.50
Tallow, dist., dms.....lb. .23¾- .24¾
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms.....lb. .68 - .69
70%, H.P., dms.....lb. .80 - .90
72-74%, dms.....lb. .80 - .90
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.47 - 1.53
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots....lb. 1.35 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Tartaric, USP, bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .49½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .50 - —
dms. .....lb. .52 - .53
kgs. .....lb. .50½- —
Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 1.95 - 2.00
tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 1.40 - —
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .60 - .62
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic, CP, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 3.10 Nom.
pure, 100-lb. kgs.....lb. 2.80 Nom.
Aconite leaves, bls. .....lb. .60 - .65
Root, bls. .....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots.....oz.32.50 - —
cryst., potent, bots.....oz.85.00 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works....lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .30½- .42½
tanks, works.....lb. .28½- —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adonis vernalis herb, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Agar .....lb. 3.85 Nom.
Agaric, white, bls. .....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Agrimony herb, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Albumen (egg), edible flake, bbls,..lb. 2.65 - 2.70
powd., bbls.....lb. 2.70 - 2.75
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.35
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .70 - .75
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .25 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Miss.....lb. .161 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E of Miss..lb. .171 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E of Miss....lb. .151 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.).
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .72 - .80
dms. .....lb. .68 - —
Butyl, normal, ferment, Ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld...lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt. alld E.....lb. .29 - —
tankwagon, frt. alld. E....lb. .29½- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld E..lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .29 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .17 - —
Normal butyl alcohol prices in West, ½c. per lb. higher.
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .09½- —
tertiary, dms., c.l.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms. .....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works. .....lb. .27 - —
tanks, works. .....lb. .24½- —

Acacia—Aluminum Chloride Solution

Alcohol, cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 2.25 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.30 - 2.53
Cinnamic, bots. .....lb. 3.00 - —
Denatured, CD12, CD13, dms., c.l., E. works..gal. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....gal. 1.07 - 1.12
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .96 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., E. works. gal. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....gal. 1.07 - 1.12
tanks, E. works.....gal. .96 - —
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. works.....gal. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....gal. 1.07½- 1.12½
tanks, E. works.....gal. .96½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., E. works....gal. 1.01½- —
l.c.l., E. works.....gal. 1.05½- 1.10½
tanks, E. works.....gal. .94½- —
SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....gal. 1.08 - 1.13
tanks, E. works.....gal. .97 - —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Special solvent, dms., c.l., E. works. gal. 1.03½- —
l.c.l., E. works.....gal. 1.07½- 1.12
tanks, E. works.....gal. .96½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13 - .13¼
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .13½- .14
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .11½- .12
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - .14½
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .14 - .15½
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .11½- .13
Ethyl, 190 pf., dms., c.l., E. works. gal.18.13 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....gal.18.17 -18.22
tanks, E. works.....gal.18.06 - —
absolute, dms., c.l., E. works..gal.19.10 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....gal.19.14 -19.19
tanks, E. works.....gal.19.03 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .30½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .28½- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works.....lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, Isobutyl).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .12 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd..gal. .44 - .46¼
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .47 - .49½
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .37 - —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd....gal. .47½- .50
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .50½- .53
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .40½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots....lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Phenylethyl, dms.....lb. 2.30 - 3.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis..lb. .60 - .68
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., works.lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .47 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y.....lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .44 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y....lb. .36 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works.....lb. .15 - .16
denaturing grade, dms.....gal. 1.33 - 1.48
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. .75 - .80
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Mexican, bgs.....lb. .14¼- .15¼
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works. lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .30 - .31
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Alphacellulose, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .04 - .15
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .64 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .35 - .85¼
Alphanaphthylthiourea, fib. dms., works, frt. alld..lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .31 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .24 - .27½
Alphapinene, tanks, S. works.....gal. .59 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works....lb. .1340- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1390- —
tanks, works.....lb. .1260- —
Alphatocopherol, ampuls.....kilo.750.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., kgs. lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., works...100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, classified grade, grd., kgs., works..lb. .35 - .37
top grade, grd., kgs., works....lb. .60 - .67
unclassified, grd., kgs., works...lb. .10¼- .40
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¼- —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .06¾
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works...lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —

Aluminum Fluoride—Atropine Sulphate

Aluminum fluoride, tech., bbls....lb. .25 - —
Formate, solution, 19° Be., bbls., c.l., lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., works.ton.56.00 - —
l.c.l., works....ton.76.00 - —
light, bgs., dlvd....lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide gel, tech., min. 15% Al (OH_3), dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point....lb. .03 - .03½
ton lots, same basis....lb. .03½- .05½
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .03¾- .04
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works.lb. .20¾- —
contract, works....lb. .19¾- —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works.lb. .17¾- —
contract, works....lb. .16¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works. lb. .78 - —
contract, works....lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
USP IX bbls., dms....lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, precip.. bbls....lb. .42 - —
Linoleate, solid, bbls....lb. .51½- —
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs..lb. .15 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs....lb. .14 - —
Naphthenate, 1.7% Al. dms., wks.lb. .19 - —
Oleate, dms., contract....lb. .48½- —
Paste, lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms. lb. .56 - .60
ink, 150-lb. dms....lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms....lb. .38 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dms..lb. .93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dms....lb. .62 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms....lb. .62 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dms....lb. .47 - —

Aluminum powder, unpolished, stand., dms..lb. .43 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dms..lb. .47 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., dms....lb. .20½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l....lb. .43 - —
l.c.l....lb. .44 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l....lb. .43 - —
l.c.l....lb. .44 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l....lb. .48 - —
less ton quantities....lb. .49 - .50
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.30
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 1.55 - 1.60
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.00
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.50
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, tins....oz. 8.50 -12.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls....lb. .85 - —
Aminoethylpropanol, cns., dms., works, lb. .50 - .60
Aminoethylethanolamine, tanks, works, lb. .60 - —
Aminopyrine, bots., dms....lb. 4.50 - 4.75

Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald..ton.59.00 - —
pure, cyls., extra....lb. .16 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works....ton.61.50 - —
Aqua, dms., c.l., works....lb. .03 - .03¼
l.c.l., works....lb. .03½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content)....ton.65.00 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purified, bbls..lb. .32 - —
reagent, bbls....lb. .34 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .44 - .47
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works....ton.320.00 - —
ton lots, works....ton.338.50 - —
less ton lots, works....ton.343.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l....lb. .064 - .0675
Bichromate, bbls., works....lb. .26 - .30
Bifluoride, bbls....lb. .15 - .15½
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls....lb. .31 - —
dms....lb. .32 - .35
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms....lb. .09¼- .09½
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, bbls., dms., kgs....lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls....lb. .75 - —
dms....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
Iodide, NF, jars....lb. 3.90 - 3.96

Ammonium linoleate, plastic, 80%, dms., works..lb. .40½- —
kgs., works....lb. .42½- —
25%, dms., frt. alld, zone 1....lb. .21½- —
tech., bbls., works....lb. .37 - —
dms., works....lb. .39 - —
Molybdate, CP, cryst., kgs....lb. 1.26 - 1.30
fine cryst., bbls., kgs....lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point..ton.70.25 - —
dom., bgs., western works....ton.48.50 - —
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton.37.50 - —
Oleate, dms....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., bbls....lb. .23 - —
dms....lb. .25 - .29
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works. ton.230.00 - —
ton lots, works....ton.248.50 - —
less ton lots, works....ton.253.50 - —
Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs....lb. .25 - —
Persulphate, kgs....lb. .25½- .28¼
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs. lb. .37 - .39
tech., bgs., c.l., works....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .07¾- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs....lb. 1.25 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls....lb. .15 - .16
Stearate, anhydrous, dms....lb. .34 - —
paste, dms....lb. .06½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works....lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, bulk, producing ovens..ton.35.00 -38.00
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .10½- —
tanks, dlvd. or frt .alld....lb. .08½- —
Sulphocyanide, pure, bbls....lb. .60 - .68
tech., bbls....lb. .17 - .19
Thiocyanate (see Ammonia sulphocyanide).
Thioglycolate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls..lb. 7.10 - 8.25
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .26½- —
tanks, dlvd....lb. .24 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis....lb. .21 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms....lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works....lb. .06 - —
Ether (see Ether, amyl).
Nitrite, USP, bots....lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Mercaptan, dms., works....lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, cns....lb. .77 - .87
Stearate, dms., works....lb. .42 - .45½
Anethol, com'l, dms., works....lb. .657 - .685
NF, dms....lb. .60 - 1.40
Angelica root, dom. (atropurpurea), bls..lb. 1.10 - 1.15
imported, bls....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Angostura bark, bls....lb. .55 - .60
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld....lb. .13 - —
Salt, dms., works....lb. .22 - .24
Anise, Argentine, bgs....lb. .29 - .30
Chinese, Star....lb. .14 - .14½
Cyprus, bgs....lb. .27½- .28
Mexican, bgs....lb. .26 - .26½
Syrian, bgs....lb. .26 Nom.
Anisic aldehyde, bots., cns....lb. 2.53 - 3.35
dms....lb. 2.42 - 2.75
Annatto paste, bxs....lb. .34 - .37
Seed, bgs....lb. .19 - .20
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works....lb. .60 - .86
90%, bbls., works....lb. .81 - 1.00
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., chys....lb. .17 - —
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines....lb. .33 - .33½
Needle, cs....lb. No stocks
Oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .26 - .27½
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .28 - .28½
paint grade, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .27½- .31
l.c.l., works....lb. .28¼- .32¾
Salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. No stocks
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works.lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .24 - —
Antipyrine, bbls....lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Apomorphine, bots....oz.23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls....lb. .22 - .23
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots....oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic)
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment ports, 100 kilos (100% purity)..28.50 - —
Arnica flowers, bls....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls....lb. .14 - .15
Arsenic chloride (arsenous), bots..lb. 1.55 - —
Metal, lump, bbls., c.l....lb. No stocks
Sulphide, yellow, bbls....lb. No stocks
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., bbls. ,c.l....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l....lb. .07 - .08
Asafetida, cs....lb. .55 - .60
powd., bbls., dms....lb. .72 - .77
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y., fibrous).
Asbestos, fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Can. mines..ton.65.00 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis. ton.38.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis. ton.43.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis. ton.38.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis. ton.36.50 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis. ton.26.00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis. ton.22.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis. ton.21.50 - —
7RF, bgs., c.l., same basis....ton.26.50 - —
7T, bgs., c.l., same basis....ton.20.50 - —
7TF, bgs., c.l., same basis....ton.26.50 - —
Asphaltum, California, dms., c.l..ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l....ton.41.40 - —
Cuban, A, bulk, c.l....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l....ton.60.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l....ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l....ton.55.00 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F fus. pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines..ton.36.50 - —
Seconds, 300°-390° F fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines..ton.29.00 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.29.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works. lb. .06½- —
process form, bgs., works....lb. .05¾- .12
Mexican, refd., dms., f.o.b. Tampico, metric ton.27.50 - —
South American, refd., dms., c.l., N. J. refy..ton.22.00 -23.00
l.c.l., same basis....ton.24.00 -25.00
tanks, same basis....ton.15.00 - —
Atropine, bots....oz.10.80 -12.00
Sulphate, bots....oz. 8.90 - 9.85

When Your Reactions Require Chlortoluene Derivatives ... Choose From These Hooker Compounds

Chlorinating towers like these are important factors in the production of Hooker Chlortoluenes

WHERE chlortoluenes are involved in your reactions, you can be sure of high purity by selecting them from Hooker chlortoluene compounds and derivatives. Using selected raw materials of high purity and high quality chlorine, Hooker is able to offer you chlortoluenes and chlortoluene derivatives of exceptionally high purity. Because Hooker has available a number of different chemicals with the same reactive radicals, you are not limited in your choice but can pick the intermediate that best meets your needs from the standpoint of chemical activity, purity, ease of handling and costs.

Listed below are a few of these chlortoluene derivatives—a good source for the benzyl, benzal and benzoyl groups as well as others. Technical Data Sheets on each and samples are available when requested on your business letterhead. Bulletin 320, also available on request, gives some of the reactions of Hooker chlortoluenes.

PRODUCT	FORMULA	DESCRIPTION	REACTIONS
Monochlortoluene	$CH_3C_6H_4Cl$	Clear, colorless to straw colored liquid. A mixture of ortho and para isomers.	Reacts to form chlorbenzyl, chlorbenzal, chlorbenzenyl, and chlorbenzoyl compounds.
Benzyl Chloride	$C_6H_5CH_2Cl$	Clear, colorless to light yellow liquid.	Source of benzyl group. In Friedel-Crafts reactions. For production of mixed ethers, esters. Reacts with alcohols, anilines, sodium cyanide, sodium sulfhydrate, sodium sulfide.
Benzoyl Chloride	C_6H_5COCl	Clear, colorless liquid.	To introduce benzoyl group into organic compounds. Reacts with alcohol to form esters. To form ketones in Friedel-Crafts reactions. Reacts with ammonia, amines and benzene.
Benzoic Acid	C_6H_5COOH	White crystalline solid in powdered form.	As a source of the benzoyl group.
Benzoate of Soda	C_6H_5COONa	White crystalline solid in flake or powdered form.	As a source of the benzoyl group.

OTHER HOOKER CHLORTOLUENE DERIVATIVES

Benzal Chloride Benzoic Anhydride Benzotrichloride
Benzyl Alcohol Benzyl Thiocyanate

HOOKER CHEMICALS

HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY

1 Forty-Seventh St., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
New York, N. Y. Wilmington, Calif. Tacoma, Wash.

Caustic Soda Chlorine Paradichlorbenzene Muriatic Acid

7-486

Wanted

CAFFEINE USP
MONOETHANOLAMINE
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE
PROPYLENE GLYCOL
TITANIUM DIOXIDE

For Sale

ASPIRIN
CALCIUM GLUCONATE USP
FORMIC ACID 85-90%
MALEIC ANHYDRIDE
NAPHTHALENE
NICKEL FORMATE
SODIUM SULFHYDRATE
TETRACHLORETHANE
UREA 46%N; 132°C m.p.

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG CO., INC.

Chemicals

GRAYBAR BUILDING • 420 LEXINGTON AVE. • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-3324
CABLE—"WILNEUBERG"

Balm of Gilead Buds—Bone Meal, Raw

B

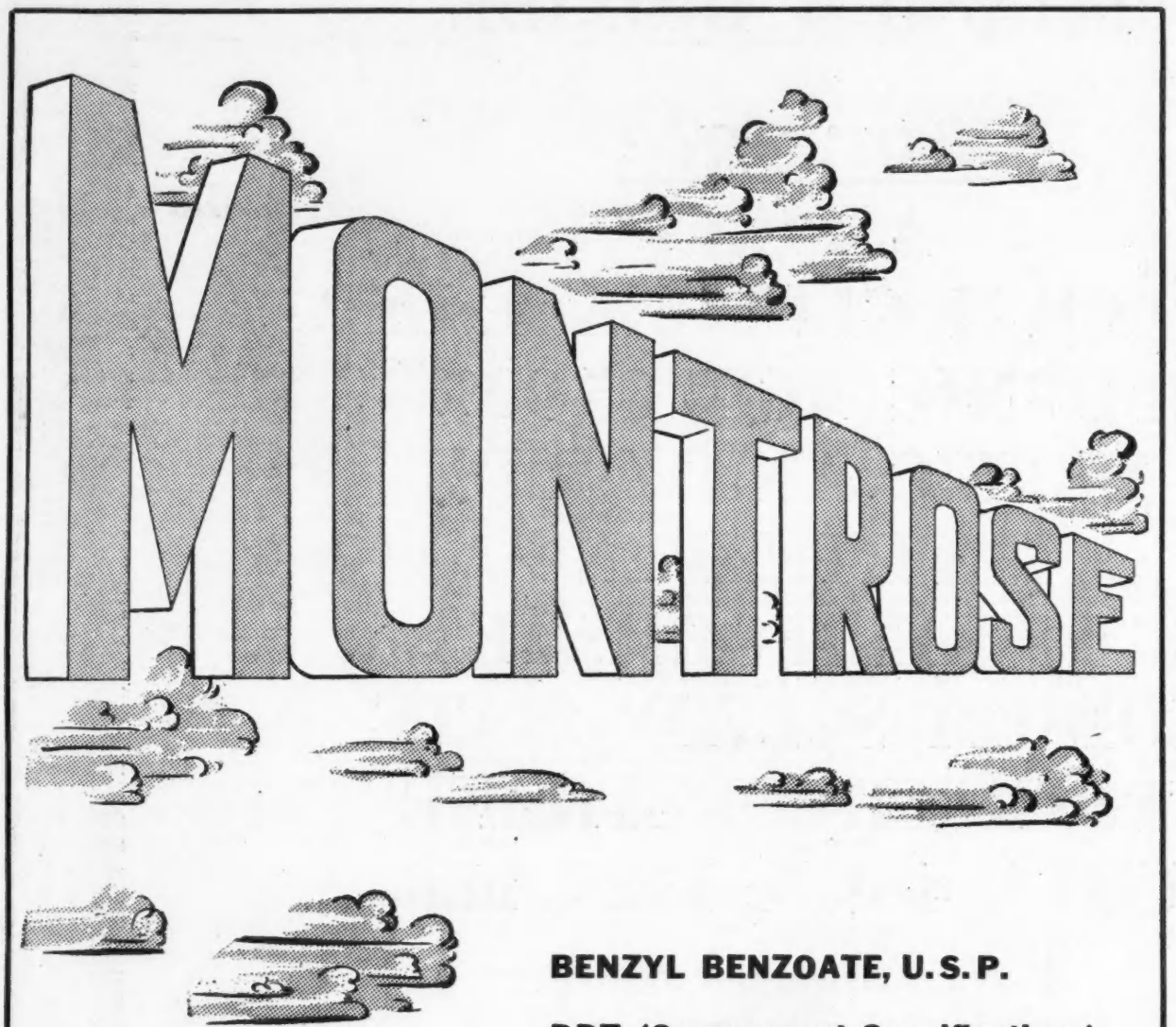
Balm of Gilead buds, bgs. lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs. lb. .75 - .80
Barbital, dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, dms. lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works ton.67.50 -75.00
small lots, works ton.74.50 -82.00
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .25½- .31
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls. lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs. lb. .10 - .12
tech., bgs., c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Fluoride, bbls. lb. .14 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs. lb. .09 - .09½
Hydroxide, bbls., works lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots. lb. 5.12 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., works lb. .11 - .11½
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13½
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls. lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up lb. .47 - .48
smaller lots lb. .48 - .49
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls. lb. .10 - .10½
kgs. lb. .12½- —
Sulphide, dms., works ton.55.00 -70.00
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton. 8.50 -12.50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.30.30 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.32.10 - —
ex whse., N. Y. ton.45.00 - —
Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton.10.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ton.20.00 - —
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Barberry bark, bgs. lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaf, bls. lb. 1.45 - —
Root, bls. lb. 1.25 Nom.
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 8.50 -10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works ton.11.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. lb. .68 - .90
tech., cbys., dms. lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, tech., 11-13% gamma bgs., dms., c.l., works lb. .35¾- .42¼
l.c.l., works lb. .379 - .474
dust, dry, 56%, dealers, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - .35
wet, 50%, dealers, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - .36
Benzidin base, bbls. lb. .77 - —
Benzocaine, cns. lb. 3.50 - 3.65
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms. ret., works gal. .24 - .26
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. up to 2c. gal. .19 - .21
W. Coast, Minnequa, Colo., same basis gal. .19 - —
Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.60
Benzoyl chloride, cbys. lb. .20 - .28
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., dms. lb. .60 - 1.00
dms. lb. .60 - .70
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.40
Chloride, refined, cbys. lb. .22 - —
tech., cbys., works, frt. equald lb. 20½- —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.85 - 4.00
Formate, cns. lb. 1.95 - 3.50
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.85 - 2.30
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Benzylidinacetone, bots. lb. 1.85 - 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots. lb. 9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns. lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots. lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns. lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Betagammapicolin, dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb .72 - .75
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .23 - .26
l.c.l., works lb. .26 - .29
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Betapicolin, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.85 - —
95%, dms., works lb. 2.05 - —
98-99%, dms., works lb. 2.20 - —
Beth root, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 4.50 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, jars lb. 3.12 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb. 4.00 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.00 - —
Nitrate, cryst., cns. lb. 1.60 - —
Oxychloride, cns., dms. lb. 3.80 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms. lb. 4.20 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms. lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 2.45 - 2.48
Subiodide, fib. dms. lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, dms. lb. 2.15 - 2.19
Subsalicylate, USP, dms. lb. 3.05 - —
Sulphocarbolate, fib. dms. lb. 4.05 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms. lb. 3.70 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
cs., l.c.l., ship. pt. lb. .16 - .18
Bone, 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. dest. lb. .21 - —
1, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
5, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
6, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
7, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
8, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —

Bone black, l.c.l. prices ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast, ex dock, or whse., prices are 1½c. higher.

Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0632- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
dlvd. or whse lb. .1025- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .074 - .075
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .11½- —
furnace, HMF, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .09 - —
SRF, bgs., c.l., works lb. .035 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. 075 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Lamp, A-8, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
AA, bgs., c.l., works lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 - —
B-5, bgs., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
BTA, No. 2, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
S-100, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
No. 1, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
No. 3, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
No. 4, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
No. 5, bgs., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
No. 10, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb .08 - —
Mineral, bgs., l.c.l. ton.26.00 -31.00
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root bark, bls. lb. .75 - .76
Tree bark, bls. lb. .35 - .43
Black Indian hemp root, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton.72.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.80.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.108.00 -120.00
bbls., c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.113.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.60.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs. unit-ton.10.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago unit-ton.10.50 - —
soluble, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .17 - .25
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .75 - .80
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 1.90 - —
Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Celestial, bbls., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 - 3.85
80%, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash Prussian, and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis lb. .60 - .79
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Prussian bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis, lb. .80 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .24 - .28
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .13 - .14
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .18 - .28
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls. lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic, bbls. lb. 3.75 - —
Ink toner, bbls., same basis lb. 2.05 - 2.12
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 1.24 - —
Tungstic, kgs., same basis lb. 2.60 - 2.70

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls. lb. No stocks
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls. lb. .11 - .12
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago ton.75.00 - —
junk, bulk, same basis ton.50.00 -52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works ton.60.00 - —



BENZYL BENZOATE, U.S.P.

DDT (Government Specifications)

ERGOSTEROL (Non-Irradiated)

TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE

MONTROSE Chemical Company
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y. TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Bone meal, steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works .....ton.65.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.60.00 - —
Chicago, works .....ton.60.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D), precipitated (see Calcium Phosphate tribasic precip).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .55 - .56
Borax, tech., 99½%, cryst., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split..ton.74.50 -76.00
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.92.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis..ton.97.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split..ton.94.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.112.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis..ton.117.00 - —
fine gran., bulk, works.....ton.44.50 -47.50
paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split..ton.48.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis..ton.71.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split..ton.68.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.86.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis..ton.91.00 - —
powdered, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split..ton.53.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.71.00- —
less ton lots, same basis..ton.76.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split..ton.73.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.91.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis..ton.96.00 - —
Borax packed in kgs. is $40 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bags, USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - .23
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis.....lb. .28 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - 1.70
cbys. ..t.....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol, bots.....lb. 4.85 - 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cans, dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
moulding, cans, dms., works..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cans, dms., works, lb. .95 - 1.10
radiator, cans, dms., works...lb. .60 - .65
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Brown, iron, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .12 - .12½
Oxide, metallic, bgs., c.l., works.lb. .02½- .05
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, .american, works, paper bgs., l.c.l..lb. .06¾- .10¾
Italian type, bgs., works.....lb. .10½- .14
raw, American, bgs., l.c.l., works., lb. .05¾- .10¾
Italian type, bbls., works....lb. .11¾- .12¾
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works.....lb. .05¾- —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
raw, American, bgs., same basis, lb. .05¼- .05½
Turkey type, bgs., same basis, lb. .05½- .05¾
Vandyke, bbls., works.....lb. .10 - .11
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .40 - .50
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .40 - .45
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
cut and sifted, bbls.....lb. .45 - .46
Berries, bgs. .....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3....gal. .04 - —
Burdock root, bls. .....lb. .42 - —
Butyl acetate, normal, ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .29 - —
tankwagons, same basis...lb. .29½- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .29 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17 - —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss., ½c. per lb. higher.
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. or Miss..lb. .1200- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1310- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1150- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .21½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .19½- —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .41½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .39 - —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Methacrylate, M-4, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
cns., works .....lb. .63 - .67
P-4, cns., works.....lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. No prices.
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .24½- .25½
Phenylacetate, dms. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. No stocks
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. No stocks
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .45 - —
Butyl-isobutyl methacrylate, P-5, 50/50, cns., works..lb. .60 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cadmium bromide, jars.....lb. 1.66 - 1.91
iodide, cns. .....lb. 4.89 - 4.90
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd..lb. 1.75 - 1.80
patent shapes, cs., dlvd.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 4.25 - 7.00
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 4.50 - —
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydrobromide, bots. .....lb. 6.00 - —
Calabar beans, bgs., futures.....lb. .65 - .66
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .35 - .40
bleached, Imported, bls.....lb. .70 - .80
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit=1,000,000 USP units), works..gram. 4.00 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works..gram. 4.40 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works..gram. 4.80 - —
Calciferol, in edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more, 1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works..unit. .11 - —
s.u., works..unit. .10 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works..unit. .12 - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd....100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10½- .11½
Bromide, N.F., jars.....lb. .70 - —
Carbide, dms., c.l., works.....ton.70.00 -90.00
delivered .....ton.102.00 -109.00
carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars, lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd, ton.21.50 -38.00
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.31.50 48.00
liquor, works, basis 40%.....ton. 8.50 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms. c.l., dlvd..ton.21.00 -37.50
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.81.00 -84.15
Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone, minimum prices are for spot delivery. C.l. prices for flake in burlap bgs., $2.50 per ton higher; dms., $3.50 per ton higher.
Cyanide, dms., delivered, E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .40
Gluconate, AA, bbls.....lb. .65 - .72
cns. .....lb. .83 - .90
USP, bbls.....lb. .58 - .65
cns. .....lb. .76 - .85
Hydride, dms., works.....lb. .90 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib dms..lb. 1.90 - —
Hypochlorite, 100-lb dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies..dm.24.00 -28.50
cans, cased (45 lbs.) same basis..cs.19.75 -21.50
Iodide, jars.....lb. 4.12 - —
Lactate, USP, dms.....lb. .34 - .41
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .43 - .44
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works, lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Naphthenate, 5% Ca, dms.....lb. .27 - —
Pantothenate, dex., jars.....kilo.75.50 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works, ton.75.50 - —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works, lb. .07 - .07¾
less than 10, works.....lb. .08 - .10
medicinal, dibasic, bgs.....100 lbs.11.40 -19.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 6.75 - —
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. 6.50 - 6.80
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. 6.85 - 7.30
Phytate, bgs., works.....lb. .16 - .17
Resinate, precip., 6.8% Ca, dms..lb. .20 - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works. .05½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., cns., c.l., works, lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .45 - .46
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 76%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.45.00 - —
70%, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.50.00 - —
luminous tins works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls., dms.....lb. .49 - .54
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works.....lb. 1.06 - 1.50
fine particle size, works.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Calomel, USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.11
fine powd., dms.....lb. 2.25 - 2.26
Camphor, monogromated, dms.....lb. 3.20 - —
Camphor, natural .....lb. No stocks.
synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .45 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .47½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .48 - .58
Camphor, synthetic, USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .72 - —
1,000-lb. lots .....lb. .73 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .74 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .86 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .87 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .88 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs. .....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Russian, bgs. .....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
powd., bxs. .....lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF VIII, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. 1.25 - —
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs.....lb. .18 Nom.
Dutch, bgs. .....lb. .18½- .19
futures, new crop, bgs.....lb. .18¼- .18¾
Carbazole, 97%, dms., ton lots, works, lb. 1.10 - 1.30
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.20 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .42 - —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .70 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .52 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .50 - —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .06½- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Dioxide, cyls. .....lb. .06 - .08

ASPIRIN USP
RESORCIN USP Recrystallized
GLUCOSE 45° Bé
MAGNESIUM OXIDE Heavy
FORMIC ACID 90%
SODIUM SULPHIDE
NICKEL ANODES
BLEACHING POWDER 70%
TRICHLORETHYLENE
ANILINE OIL
DIRECT BLACK
PHOSPHORIC ACID 85%
SULPHUR BLACK
ATABRINE TABLETS

OTHER SPECIAL PRODUCTS

Distributors for
THE RUFERT CHEMICAL COMPANY
NICKEL FORMATE
also NICKEL CATALYST
NICKEL CARBONATE
NICKEL OXIDE, etc.

GOLWYNNE
CHEMICALS CORPORATION
420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y. Phone: LE 2-9740

Carbon Tetrachloride. CP—Cocillana Bark

Carbon tetrachloride, CP, dms., c.l..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11½- —
tech., dms., zone 1, c.l., frt. alld.lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- —
zone 2, c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08½- —
zone 3, c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09½- —
zone 4, c.l. .....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
USP, cbys. .....lb. .17 - .19

Carbon tetrachloride sales zones are:—1, Conn. Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn, Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings. Zone 4 prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Calif., S. F., Calif., Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.

Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs..lb. 1.55 - 1.60
medium, cs. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Indian, cs. .....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Seed (see Cardamom fruit, decorticated).
Carotene, cryst., research grade tins, works..gram. 5.00 - —
in vegetable oil (alpha, 10%, beta, 90%), amps., 100 grams, dlvd, gram. 2.85 - —
50 grams, dlvd.....gram. 2.90 - —
tech., tins, works.. .....lb. .67½- —
Carotene, diluted, dry powd., 3,330 A units per gm., bots., works..lb. .70 - —
vegetable oil, 250,000 A units per gm., bots., works..lb.37.80 - —
50,000 A units, per gam., bots., works..lb. 7.87 - —
3,330 A units, per gm., bots., works..lb. .85 - —
Carvol, bots.....lb.13.00 -16.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk.....lb. .40 - .43
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l..lb. .09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
Casein, dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship. point..lb. .32 - .34
rennet-precip., 10,000 lbs. or more same basis..lb. .34 Nom.
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. .31 - .33
rennet-precip., unground, 100 bgs. or more..lb. .36 Nom.
smaller lots. .....lb. .37 Nom.
Cassia bark, Batavia, No. 1, short-stick, bls..lb. .60 Nom.
broken, bls.....lb. .18 - .18½
thinquill, bls.....lb. .60 Nom.
China, rolls, select, cs.....lb. .12 - .12½
broken, bls.....lb. .08½- .09
Kwangsi, broken, bls.....lb. .16½- .17
Saigon, broken, bls.....lb. .28 - .29
medium, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
thin, bls.....lb. .39 - .40
Yunnan, bls.....lb. .14½- .15
Buds, China, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
Cassia fistula, bskts.....lb. .26 - .28
Castor beans, bgs., Brazilian ports.. long ton.200.00 -205.00
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.39.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib, dms.lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed, works, dms.....lb. 3.25 - —
Catnep, bls.....lb. .68 - .70
Celery seed, French, bgs.....lb. .30 - .31
Indian, bgs.....lb. .21½- .22
futures, bgs. .....lb. .21 - .21½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .36 - —
granules, ctns., same basis.....lb. .42 - —
molding comp., plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., frt. alld., c.l..lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .49 - .54
regular, black, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .36 - .39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .54 - .59
Acetate-butyrate, flake, low butyryl content, 15.5-17%, ctns., 5,000 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .49 - —
1,000 lbs., frt. alld.....lb. .50 - —
100 lbs., frt. alld.....lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .52 - —
medium butyryl content, 36.5%, ctns., 5,000 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .51 - —
1,000 lbs., frt. alld.....lb. .52 - —
100 lbs., frt. alld.....lb. .53 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .54 - —
molding comp., plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., frt. alld., l.c.l..lb. .56 - .61
regular, black, dms., l.c.l....lb. .47 - .51
variegation, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .61 - .66
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, moulding, powd., high butyryl content, 47-50%, ctns., 5,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
1,000 lbs., frt. alld.....lb. .58 - —
100 lbs., frt. alld.....lb. .59 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .60 - —
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .40 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works.....lb. 1.00 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., kgs., works..lb. .70 - .72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works..lb. 2.25 - —
kgs., 100-lb. lots, works.....lb. 1.75 - —
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- .06½
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .04 - —
paint, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works.ton.32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works.. ton.30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungarian type, cs....lb. .65 - .70
Roman, bls., futures.....lb. 1.46 - 1.50
Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works..ton.49.50 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....ton.54.50 -55.50
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works, ton.50.50 - —
lump, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.39.50 -43.50
bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works..ton.42.50 -45.50
screenings, bgs., works.....ton.33.50 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.50.00 -60.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South..ton.35.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract, powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works..lb. .1040- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1115- —
solid, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .0455- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0460- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0375- —
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.10.00 -13.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.14.00 -16.00
bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 9.00 - —
99% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.10.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.11.00 -16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½% 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton.11.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
imported, white lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.31.25 - —
powd., bgs., l.c.l., ex whse..ton.60.00 -100.00
Chloral, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Hydrate, jars.....lb. .93 - .98
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 1.55 - 1.70
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 1.70 - 1.85
technical, cns., c.l., works.....lb. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.60 - 1.80
Chlorinated rubber, standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .43 - —
Synthetic rubber, same basis, all quantities..lb. .52 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - .12
l.c.l., stock points.....lb. .09 - .15½
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.55 - —
2 cars, same basis....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
1 car, same basis.....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .23
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .33
Chlororthotoluidine (Red KB base), bbls..lb. 1.38 - —
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots., ex whse..lb. 1.25 - —
cyls., 180-lbs., works, frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lbs., same basis.....lb. .82 - —
25-lbs., ex whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
Choline chloride, fib dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
feed grade, fib, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - —
Dihydrogen citrate, fib, dms., works, bl. 3.00 - 3.10
Chrome acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works..lb. No stocks
solut., 7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .09¼- —
8½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .08¾- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .24 - .27
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chrome oxide).
Tricxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bots.....lb. 6.02 - 8.60
Cinchona bark, USP, red, quill, 30-in., cs..lb. 1.26 Nom.
Cinchonidine, small cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.02½- —
Cinchonine, large cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .79½- —
small cryst., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .75½- —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .55½- —
Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms., works. lb. 4.20 - 4.30
standard, dms., works.....lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms.....lb. .82 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls.....lb. .42 - .44
due soon.....lb. .37 - .38
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 3.90 - 6.00
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 3.85 - 4.75
Cloves, Madagascar, bls.....lb. .14 - .14½
futures, bls. .....lb. .11½- .12
Zanzibar, bls. .....lb. .16½- .17
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs.....lb. .65 - .70
imported, bgs. .....lb. No stocks.
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..dm. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....dm.10.00 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .09 - —
refd., bbls., c.l., works.....bbl.10.60 - —
l.c.l., works .....bbl.10.50 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .10 - —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works, gal. .21 - —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .22 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .11 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works.....gal. .22 - —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .23 - —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd..lb. .83¾- —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works....lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 49½% Co, kgs.....lb. 1.58 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs.....lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate, bbls. .....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs.....lb. 2.04 - —
Linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms...lb. .58¼- —
solid 8½% Co, dms.....lb. .66¾- —
solid 8% Co, dms.....lb. .62¾- —
Naphthenate, solid, 6% Co, dms..lb. .35½- —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls. lb. .75¾- —
Oleate, bbls. .....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide, black, kgs.....lb. 1.27½- 1.80
Phosphate feed grade, 34% Co, kgs. lb. 1.26½- —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, dms...lb. .38½- —
Soyate, 8.5% solid Co, dms.....lb. .56½- —
Sulphate, dms. .....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade quotations are f.o.b. Phila., Cleve, or N. Y.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .67 - .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .69 - .70
Cocoa butter, bgs.....lb. .75 Nom.
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46

FOLLOW-THROUGH!

That's the keynote of Wyandotte Technical Service. Every step of the way—from the first sample of the chemical adapted to meet your needs to the sale of your finished product—this complete service is at work for you.

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WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS CORPORATION
WYANDOTTE, MICHIGAN • OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Soda Ash • Caustic Soda • Bicarbonate of Soda • Calcium Carbonate • Calcium Chloride • Chlorine • Hydrogen • Dry Ice • Glycols
Ethylene Dichloride • Propylene Dichloride • Chloroethers • Aromatic Sulfonic Acid Derivatives • Other Organic and Inorganic Chemicals

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Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	11.70	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	10.50	—
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.00	—
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.50	—
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh black, root, bls.	lb.	.22	.23
Blue, bls.	lb.	.22	.23
Colchicum seed, bgs.	lb.	4.00	4.25
Colchinine, bots., cns.	oz.	No stocks	
Collodion, USP, dms.	lb.	.24	.29
Flexible, USP, dms.	lb.	.25½	.30½
Colocynth pulp, bls.	lb.	.50	.52
Columbo roots, bls.	lb.	.16	.17
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.	lb.	.43	.44
Condurango bark, bgs., futures	lb.	.25	.26
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.	lb.	.65	.70
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works	lb.	.28	—
smaller containers, works	lb.	.29	.30
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.	lb.	.24	.26
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.20½	—
crystals, bbls.	lb.	.17¾	—
Cyanide, tech., bbls.	lb.	.40½	—
Hydrate, dms., del. E. Miss.	lb.	.26¾	.26¾
Metal, electrolytic	lb.	.21½	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.21	—
solid, 11% Cu, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.27½	—
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works,	lb.	.25	.28
Oleate, Cu 10% solid precip., bbls.	lb.	.30¾	—
Oxide, black, bbls., works	lb.	.28	.30
Red, com'l, bbls., works	lb.	.30	.33
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs.	lb.	.24	—
Resinate, precip., 8.5% Cu, dms.	lb.	.21½	—
Stearate, bgs., works	lb.	.35½	—
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l. works	100 lbs.	7.00	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.85	8.60
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	12.55	12.80
l.c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	13.55	—
tribasic, dealers, bgs., works, c.l.	lb.	.21½	.22½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23	.23½
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.55	2.00
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	14.00	—
Copra, c.i.f., Pacific ports	ton.	200.00	—
Atlantic or Gulf ports	ton.	206.00	—
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs, futures.	lb.	.09	.09½
Indian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Moroccan, bgs., futures	lb.	.10	.10½
Corn sugar, tenners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs.	6.87	—
bbls., c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	6.92	—
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.23	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.28	—
Cornsilk, bls.	lb.	.29	.30
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	1.93	—
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	1.78	—
Cottonroot bark, bls.	lb.	.40	.45
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd.	unit-ton.	No prices	
Meal, 41% protein sacked, c.l. mills, S.E.	ton.	84.00	85.00
Coumarin, cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	2.75	3.25
smaller lots	lb.	2.90	3.30
Cramp bark, NF, bls.	lb.	.80	.85
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. cne ship't.	lb.	.41½	—
bbls., kgs., smaller lots	lb.	.42	.42½
Creosote, beechwood, bots., cbys.	lb.	1.05	1.10
Coctor (see Cresol).			
Hardwood, N. F., bots., cbys.	lb.	.80	.85
Pinewood, dms.	gal.	.31	.32
Carbonate, bots., cbys.	lb.	2.30	2.40
Oil, coaltar, crude, tanks, works	gal.	17½	.19½
refined, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.30	.30½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.33	.37
tanks, same basis	gal.	.22	.25
solution, 80%, tanks, works	gal.	.16	.18
Cresol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.14½	.15½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	.15¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14	.14½
USP, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½	.15¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼	.15¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14	.14½
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93% dms., 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	.17
5 and 10 gals., l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	12.75	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	14.00	—
Cube root, 5% rotenone, bbls., works	lb.	.55	—
4% rotenone, bbls., works	lb.	.45	—
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.	lb.	.75	.80
powd., cs.	lb.	1.00	1.05
Culvers root, bbls.	lb.	.44	.45
Cumin seed, Cyprian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Indian, bgs, futures	lb.	.40	.41
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Persian, bgs.	lb.	.25½	.26
Syrian, bgs.	lb.	.25½	.26
Cutch, 65% tannin, bgs., ex dock	lb.	.12	—
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N., gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk	unit-ton.	2.15	—
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis.	unit-ton.	2.05	—
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10	—
tanks, works	lb.	.08	—
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
tanks, works	lb.	.20	—
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26½	.30
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27	.31
tanks, works	lb.	.25	.29
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd.	gal.	.27	—

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Damiana leaves, bls.	lb.	.85	.90
Dandelion root, bls.	lb.	.67	—
DDT, fiber, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.37½	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.40	—
tins, smaller lots, works	lb.	.45	.47
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.35	—
Deertongue leaves, bls.	lb.	.35	.40
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., Columbus, Ga.	ton.	39.25	—
Texarkana, Ark.	ton.	41.00	—
Tupelo, Miss.	ton.	39.25	—
Wales, Tenn.	ton.	39.25	—
Rock, paper bgs., works	ton.	34.25	—
Degras, common, bbls.	lb.	.10	.12
Neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls.	lb.	.20	.21
over 2% ffa., bbls.	lb.	.19	.20
Derris root (see Cube root).			
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	8.55	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	8.10	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	8.70	—
Corn, Canary, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	8.29	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	7.84	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	8.44	—
dark, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	8.29	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	7.94	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	8.54	—
white, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	8.14	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	7.69	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	8.29	—
Above prices are for dextrin in paper bgs.; cotton bgs., 17c. higher.			
Potato, dom., bgs.	lb.	.13½	.14

Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).			
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots.	lb.	5.20	5.55
laboratory grade, bots.	100 grams.	4.50	—
tech., bots., works	lb.	3.00	—
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).			
Phthalate, dms., tanks	lb.	No prices	
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.47	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.50	—
Dianisidin, dms.	lb.	1.54	—
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	ton.	50.00	52.00
California	ton.	38.00	40.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	80.00	—
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast.	ton.	62.00	—
California	ton.	50.00	—
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	90.00	—
Imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast.	ton.	No prices	
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast.	lb.	.03	—
l.c.l., Atlantic coast	lb.	.06	—
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.33½	.36
l.c.l.	lb.	.34	.36½
tanks	lb.	.32	.34½
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.78¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.79¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.77¾	—
Tartrate, dms., wks., frt. alld.	lb.	.92	1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.76	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.79	—
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.42½	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.45	—
tins, small lots, works	lb.	.48	.50
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).			
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).			

Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.25	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26	—
smaller containers, same basis	lb.	.29	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.23½	—
Diethyl carbonate, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.40	—
Oxalate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.35½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.36½	—
tanks	lb.	.34	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31½	.32¾
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.32	.33½
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.30	.31½
Diethyl sulphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.69	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.71	—
tanks, works	lb.	.65	—
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works frt. alld. E. of Miss.	lb.	.75	—
Diethylaniline dms.	lb.	.48	—
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½	—
Diethylether, dms., works	lb.	.40	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.28½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.26½	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16	—

Diethyleneglycol monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.25½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.26½	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22½	—
tanks	lb.	.20½	—
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22½	—
Diethylenetriamine, tanks, works	lb.	.50	—
Diethylstilbestrol, bots.	kilo.	325.00	330.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots.	gram.	18.00	19.00
powd., bots.	gram.	1.25	1.75
Digitalis leaves, dms.	lb.	1.05	1.15
Diglycol laurate, dms.	lb.	.33	—
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.33	—
Stearate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.40	—
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms.	lb.	.95	1.00
smaller containers	lb.	1.05	1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works	lb.	.19	—
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.05½	—
Dillseed, decorticated, bgs.	lb.	.16	Nom.
dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.12	.12½
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.23½	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.91	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.91½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.90	—
Sulphate, ret. 55-gal. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
ret. 10-gal. dms., works	lb.	.16½	—

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ANHYDROUS AMMONIA:
Commercial grade: 99.5% NH3; maximum moisture content, .05%. Typical Analysis: 99.95% NH3; .03% moisture; 2-3 ppm oil.
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26° Baume grade, 29.4% NH3 content. Color: water white. No H2S or pyridine content.
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MANUFACTURERS OF CHEMICALS FOR INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Dimethylamine—Ethyldiethanolamine

Dimethylamine, anhyd., cyl., works, basis 100%..lb. .38½-.48½
95%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%.....lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, basis 100%.....lb. .33 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.....lb. .21 - .24¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .23 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - .15½
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .33 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms.....lb. 07 - .07¾
refd., dms.....lb. .18 - —
Dinonylnaphthalene, tanks, works..lb. .15 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .46 - —
N. Y. whse.....gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., dms., whse., N.Y.C...gal. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. 1.65 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns.....lb. .50 - .61
dms. .....lb. .45 - .56
Diphenylamine, bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .37

Divi-divi, 38% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, ex dock..ton 60.00 -62.00
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
imp., N.F., cut, bls.....lb. .31 - .32
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
Dragon's blood, drops, cs.....lb. .45 - .47
mass, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
reeds, cs..... No stocks

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.14.85 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb.14.85 - —
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.14.85 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb.19.25 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb.30.25 - —
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 3.20 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb. 4.00 - —
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 6.60 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.45 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb.19.25 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb. 6.35 - —
No. 32, cns.....lb. 4.55 - —
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 3.35 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb. 2.90 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb. 3.45 - —
No. 5, cns.....lb. 3.45 - —
No. 6, cns.....lb. 3.45 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 9.15 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns.....lb.13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.13.55 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns.....lb.13.55 - —
No. 6, cns.....lb.13.55 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns.....lb. 9.15 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb.16.85 - —
No. 5, cns.....lb. 4.75 - —
No. 10, cns.....lb.17.40 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns.....lb. 3.10 - —
No. 9, cns.....lb. 3.10 - —
No. 10, cns.....lb. 3.50 - —
No. 11, cns.....lb. 1.85 - —
No. 12, cns.....lb. 2.50 - —
No. 17, cns.....lb. 9.15 - —
No. 18, cns.....lb 20.15 - —
No. 19, cns.....lb.16.85 - —
No. 21, cns.....lb. 3.95 - —
No. 22, cns.....lb. 9.15 - —
No. 28, cns.....lb.20.70 - —
No. 33, cns.....lb.14.65 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.13.55 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb.13.55 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns.....lb. 9.15 - —
No. 8, cns.....lb. 9.15 - —
No. 10, cns.....lb.11.35 - —
No. 11, cns.....lb.17.35 - —
No. 19, cns.....lb.16.85 - —
No. 22, cns.....lb. 9.15 - —
No. 33, cns.....lb.14.65 - —
No. 37, cns.....lb.13.55 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for external use drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.13.55 - —
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.13.55 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.11.35 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb.24.00 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns....lb. 9.15 - —

Dyes, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works or warehouse.
Black, blue, No. 550.....lb. .61 - —
Jet, No. 551.....lb. .66 - —
Brown, R, conc.....lb. 1.04 - —
Orange R, brilliant.....lb. .67 - —
Red, 4 B, conc.....lb. 1.03 - —
Yellow, C.....lb. .88 - —
FN, conc.....lb. .91 - —
Dyes, spirit-soluble, same basis.
Auramine, O.....lb. 1.54 - —
Black, basic, blue.....lb. .91 - —
Jet .....lb. .91 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc.....lb. 1.21 - —
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc....lb. .61 - —
Chrysodine, R, extra.....lb. .44½- —
Y, extra.....lb. .48 - —
Fuchsine, conc.....lb. 2.63 - —
Green, Malachite, conc.....lb. 1.64 - —
Rhodamine, B.....lb. 4.37 - —
Safranine, Y, conc.....lb. 2.19 - —
Violet, methyl, B.....lb. .87 - —
Dyes, water-soluble, same basis.
Black, acid blue, B, extra.....lb. .61 - —
Orange, acid, Y, conc.....lb. .36 - —
Rhodamine, azo-, R, extra, conc. lb. .79 - —
Scarlet, croceine, MOO.....lb. 1.12 - —
Yellow, azo-, conc.....lb. .81 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra.....lb. 1.69 - —
Methanil, conc.....lb. .70 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls. .....lb. .65 - .70
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tanners, bbls. .....lb. .06 - .07
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. 65 - .66
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .45 - .50
select, bndls.....lb. .55 - .56
Emetine hydrochloride, bots.....oz.53.50 -54.00
Ephedra herb, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs..oz. .84 - —
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs.....oz. .76 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs....oz. .60 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs..oz. .57 - —
powd., tins, 100 ozs.....oz. .58 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works, lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .44½- —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots..gram. .60 - .70
Epsom salt, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.40 - 2.65
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal, 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal, 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
Epsom salt prices freight equalized: Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Midland, Mich.
Ergot, USP, cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, bots. .....oz.60.00 -61.00
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl, dms., c.l., works.....lb. 095 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .085 - —
Butyl, dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Isoprophyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. 06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .04½- —
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs.....lb. .98 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms. .....lb. .18 - .23
USP, anethesia, hospital, cns..lb. .61 - .75
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88% dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .16 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .16½- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .19¾- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .16¾- —
NF, dms. .....lb. .30 - —
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .12 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .12¼- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .51½- —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .60½- .66
Betaethoxypropionate, dms., works, lb. .70 - —
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms.....lb. .36 - .40
Butyrate, bots.....gal. 5.50 - —
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E.....lb. .58 - —
Chloride, tech., tanks.....lb. .13½- —
USP, bbls., cyl.....lb. .20 - .22
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Formate, dms., Agnue, Calif....lb. .26 - .32
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .38½- —
Methycrylate, M-2, dms., works...lb. .60 - —
cns., works .....lb. .63 - .67
P-2, cns., works .....lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. No prices
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. 2.60 - 3.25
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., works, lb. .50 - —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Ethylanilin, dms.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylcellulose fib. dms., 5,000 lbs., works..lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .54 - .62
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .80 - —

ORONITE CHEMICALS
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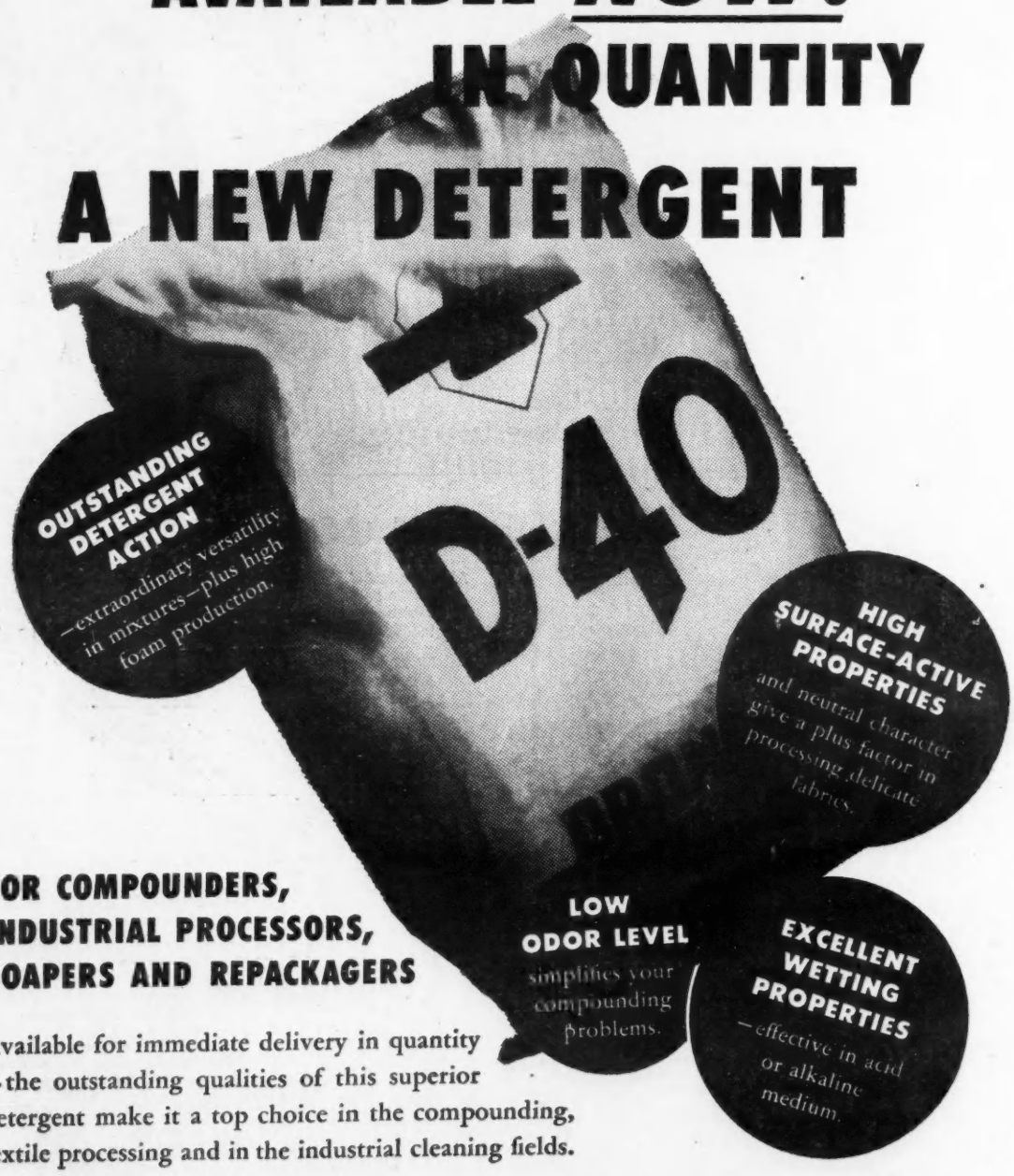
AVAILABLE NOW!
IN QUANTITY
A NEW DETERGENT


D-40
OUTSTANDING DETERGENT ACTION
—extraordinary versatility in mixtures—plus high foam production.
HIGH SURFACE-ACTIVE PROPERTIES
and neutral character give a plus factor in processing delicate fabrics.
LOW ODOR LEVEL
simplifies your compounding problems.
EXCELLENT WETTING PROPERTIES
—effective in acid or alkaline medium.

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Ethylene dichloride dms., c.l., works. frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.08½	—
West of Rockies	lb.	.09	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.09½	—
West of Rockies	lb.	.10	—
smaller containers	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, frt. alld. E. Rockies	lb.	.07	—
West of Rockies	lb.	.07½	—
Oxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15	—
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).			
Ethylenediamine tanks works	lb.	.60	—
Ethyleneglycol dms., c.l. frt. alld. E.	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
tanks, works	lb.	.20	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16	—
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.19	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17	—
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
tanks	lb.	.22	—
Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.57	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.60	—
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.80	—
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	10.50	-10.75
Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls.	lb.	.80	—
Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs. or more	lb.	6.75	—
smaller lots	lb.	6.80	- 6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms	lb.	2.60	- 4.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls	lb.	14	- .15
Eugenol, prime, USP XII	lb.	2.35	- 3.25
Euphorbia herb bls	lb	18	.19

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works.	ton.	17.00	-20.50
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	14.00	17.50
glass, 20 mesh, bgs., tons, works	ton.	12.75	-16.25
bulk, c.l.	ton.	9.75	-12.25
Pottery, bgs., l.c.l., 2 tons, works.	ton.	20.00	-22.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	17.00	-19.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs., futures.	lb.	.07	- .07¼
Indian, bgs., afloat	lb.	.15½	- 16
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs.	lb.	.10	- .10½
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.09½	- 10
futures, bgs	lb.	09	- 09⅝
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate, ferric).			
Film scrap, colored, cs., works	lb.	14½	—
water-white, cs., works	lb.	15½	—
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.	gal.	24.00	-25.00
Oregon, bbls.	gal.	2.45	- 2.65
Fishberries, bgs.	lb.	.24	- .25
Fishliver oils (see Oil, fishliver).			
Fishmeal, grd., 60% protein, bgs., Balto. area	ton.	140.00	- —
65% protein, bgs., Balto. area	ton.	150.00	- —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Balto area	ton.	125.00	- —
Fleaseed, black, bgs.	lb.	.45	- .46
blonde, bgs.	lb.	.26	- .27
Husks, bgs	lb.	.66	- .67
Fluorspar, No. 1, ground 95-98% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines	net ton.	37.00	- —
washed gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, bulk c.l., mines	ton.	33.00	- —
65%, bulk c.l., mines	ton.	32.00	- —
60%, bulk c.l., mines	ton.	31.00	- —
less than 60%, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	30.00	- —
Formaldehyde, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0645	- .0695
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0695	- .0745
dms., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.0545	- .0595
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0595	- .0645
tanks, works	lb.	.0370	- .0420
tanktrucks, dlvd. N.Y.C.	lb.	.0395	- .0445
Fringetree bark, bls.	lb.	.65	- .66
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines	ton.	30.00	- —
Tex. mines	ton.	27.00	- —
spent, bulk, Bayonne	ton.	2.00	- 4.00
imp., bgs., c.l.	ton.	30.00	-40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.13	- —
dms., cns., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½	- .20⅛
tanks, works	lb.	.09½	- —
Fusel oil, dms., c.l.	lb.	.26½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.27½	- —
tanks	lb.	.25	- —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41	- —
N. 1A bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.40	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.39	- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.37	- —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.21½	- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.20	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19	- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.16½	- —
solid, No. 1, bxs, l.c.l.	lb.	.27	- —

G

G salt, bbls.	lb.	.53	- —
Galangal root, bls.	lb.	.25	- .26
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock	lb.	.21	- .23
Extract, bbls.	lb.	No stocks.	
Gammapicoline, 99%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	1.35	- —
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks.	gal.	.0875	- —
Bayonne, 74 octane, tanks	gal.	.09	- —
Gulf coast, 73-75 octane, tanks.	gal.	.0825	- .085
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks.	gal.	.0837½	- .0900
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74 octane leaded, tanks.	gal.	.0975	- .1000
natural, 26-70, octane group 3, tanks	gal.	.0637½	- —
Gelatin, silver label, ctns., dlvd.	lb.	1.25	- —
export, cs.	lb.	1.35	- —
Gelatin prices 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash, Wyo.			
Gelsemium root, bls.	lb.	.35	- .40
Gentian root, bls.	lb.	.20	- .21
grd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.26	- .27
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.24	- .25
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms	lb.	3.40	- —
prime	lb.	2.75	- —
Geranyl acetate, cns.	lb.	3.35	- 3.85
Ginger, oleoresin, bots.	lb.	4.25	- 4.75
Root, African, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.13	- .13½
Cochin, bleached, bgs.	lb.	.16	- .16½
unbleached, bgs.	lb.	.15	- .15½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.18	- .18½
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.16	- .16½
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.15	- .15½
Rhattoon, bgs.	lb.	.13½	Nom.
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate)			
cryst., bgs., works	100 lbs.	1.25	- 1.75
l.c.l., bgs., works	100 lbs.	1.65	- 2.10
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 24 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest	lb.	.21	- .24
30/36, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	- .26
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	- .26
82/109, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.25	- .27
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.			
Hide, 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20	- .25½
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21	- .25½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22	- .27
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23	- .28
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24	- .29
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25	- .30
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26	- .31
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27	- .32
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.28	- .33
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29	- .34
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30	- .35
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31	- .36
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.32	- .37
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.33	- .38
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c. more than bgs			
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.23	- .24
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.22	- .23
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	29½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.29¼	- —
high gravity, dms., c.l.	lb.	29½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.30	- —
tanks	lb.	.29¼	- —
refined, BP, 99%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.29¾	- —
tanks	lb.	.29½	- —
USP, 95%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.29½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.30	- —
tanks	lb.	.29¼	- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l.	lb.	.29⅞	- —
l.c.l.	lb	.29⅞	- —

Ethylene Dichloride—Green, Chrome, Reduced

Glycine, USP (see Acid, aminocetic).			
Glycol boriborate, dms.	lb.	.22	- —
Stearate, dms.	lb.	.26	- —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots.	oz.	20.00	-20.50
acid-yellow, bots.	oz.	18.75	-19.00
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs., futures.	lb.	.30	- .31
Goldenseal root, bls.	lb.	7.25	- 7.30
powd., bxs	lb.	7.75	- 7.80
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots.	oz.	13.00	-13.50
USP IX, bots	oz.	14.00	-14.50
Grains of paradise, bgs.	lb.	.40	- .42
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd.	lb.	.04	- .06
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse.	lb.	.14	- .16
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse.	lb	.18	- .19
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse.	lb	.22	- .25
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, crtns, bgs., ex whse.	lb.	.21	- .22
No. 2, bgs., ex whse.	lb.	.22	- .24
Grease, house, loose	lb.	.19¼	- .19½
White, choice, loose	lb.	.22	- —
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).			
Yellow, loose	lb.	.19½	- .20
Green, brilliant, thiofavin toner, molybdic, bgs., works.	lb.	4.25	- 4.50
Tungatic, bgs., works	lb.	4.25	- 4.50
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.	lb.	.32	- —
6-10%, bbls., same basis	lb.	33	- —
11-15%, bbls., same basis	lb.	34	- —
16-20%, bbls., same basis	lb.	34½	- —
Green, chrome, CP, color content 21-25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.35½	- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.35⅝	- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.35¼	- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.38½	- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.40	- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.41⅝	- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis	lb.	.42⅜	- —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.10	- —
6-10%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.10⅝	- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.11¼	- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.12	- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.12¼	- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.12½	- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.12⅝	- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.13	- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.13⅛	- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.14	- —
30-31%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.15	- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.16¼	- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.17¼	- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.20	- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.22½	- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.23⅜	- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.23⅛	- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.24	- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.25	- —
66-70%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.26¼	- —

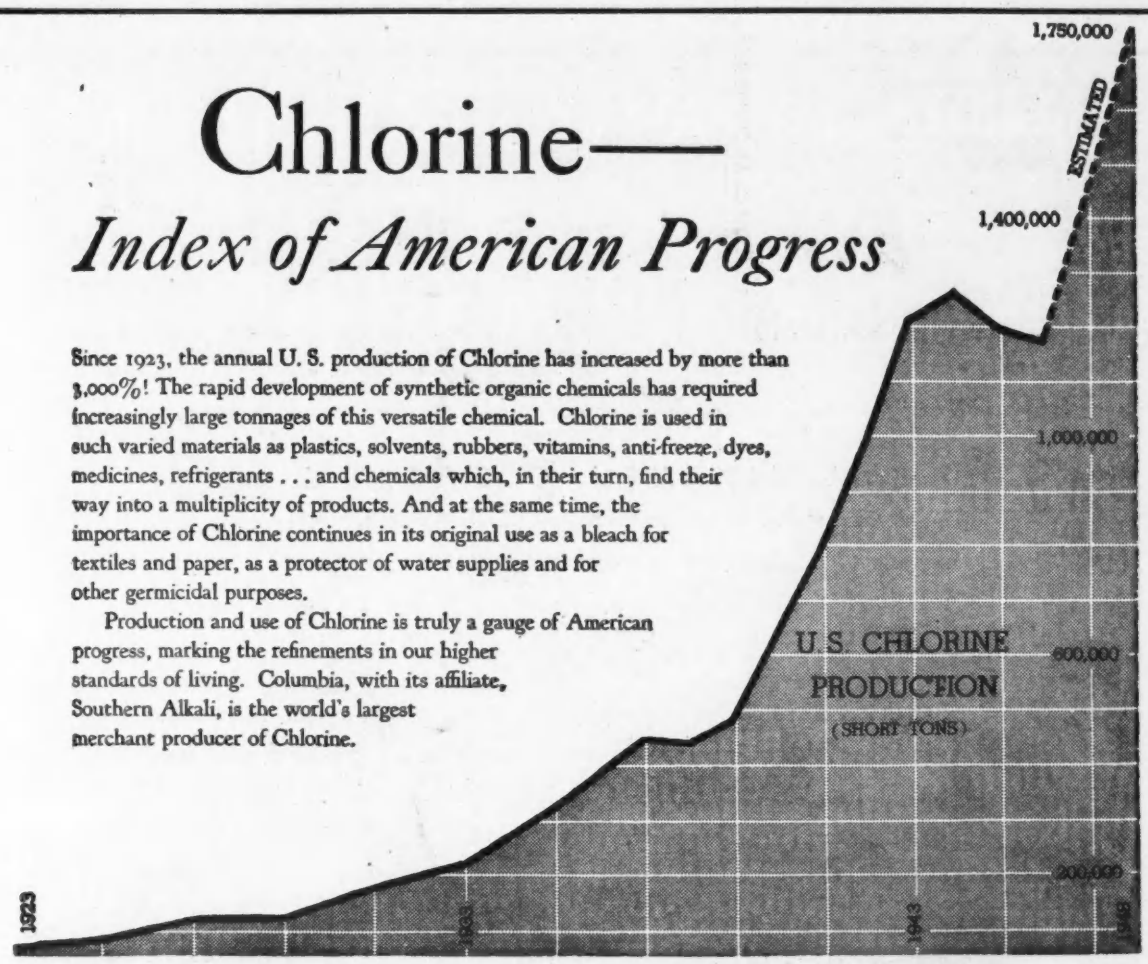
Chrome green prices are ¼c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

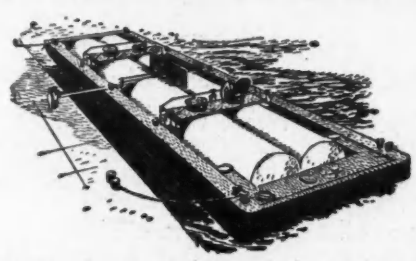
Chlorine—

Index of American Progress

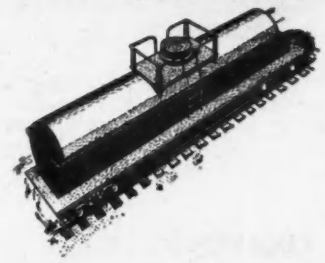
Since 1923, the annual U. S. production of Chlorine has increased by more than 3,000%! The rapid development of synthetic organic chemicals has required increasingly large tonnages of this versatile chemical. Chlorine is used in such varied materials as plastics, solvents, rubbers, vitamins, anti-freeze, dyes, medicines, refrigerants . . . and chemicals which, in their turn, find their way into a multiplicity of products. And at the same time, the importance of Chlorine continues in its original use as a bleach for textiles and paper, as a protector of water supplies and for other germicidal purposes.

Production and use of Chlorine is truly a gauge of American progress, marking the refinements in our higher standards of living. Columbia, with its affiliate, Southern Alkali, is the world's largest merchant producer of Chlorine.





NEW COLUMBIA BARGES offer numerous advantages to large-volume chlorine consumers located along the Ohio-Mississippi waterways. Each barge has a capacity of 600 tons and has many features for safety and simplicity in loading and delivery.



55-TON CHLORINE TANK CARS were first placed in service through Columbia assistance in design. Complete transportation service includes 30-ton single unit tank cars . . . multiple 15 one-ton unit cars and 100 and 150 lb. all-steel cylinders.

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY, COLUMBIA CHEMICAL DIVISION, FIFTH AVENUE AT BELLEFIELD, PITTSBURGH 13, PA.

Manufacturers of Alkalies and related products, including SODA ASH, CAUSTIC SODA, LIQUID CHLORINE, SODIUM BICARBONATE, CALCIUM CHLORIDE, CAUSTIC ASH, MODIFIED SODAS SODA BRIQUETTES, PHOSFLAKE, CALCENE T, SILENE EF, PITTCHLOR AND PITTCIDE.

COLUMBIA CHEMICALS

PAINT • GLASS • CHEMICALS • BRUSHES • PLASTICS

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY

Green, Chromium, Oxide—Iron Oxalate

Green, chromium, oxide, hydrated, bbls., works..lb. .85 - —
pure, bgs., works..lb. .30 - .33
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Tungstic, bbls., works ..lb. 3.40 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works, lb 4.40 - 5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Emerald, kgs.....lb 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Grindelia robusta herb, bls .....lb. .30 - .35
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., NF, tins .....lb 1.75 - —
liquid, NF, bots., cbys.....lb 1.80 - —
Carbonate, NF, dms.....lb. 2.85 - —
Guarana, powd., cs .....lb 2.00 - 2.10
Gum, accroides (see Gum yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb .90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs.....lb. 14½- 15
white, sorts, I, bgs .....lb. .28 - .29
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. .20½- .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphalthum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs.....lb .50 - .55
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .25 - .27
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .21 - .23
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .19 - .21
Manesaur DBB, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
MA, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
loba C, bgs.....lb. .28½- .30
Dammar, Batavia, AE, cs.....lb. .27 - .29
E, cs. .....lb. .18½- .20½
Singapore, No. 1, cs.....lb. .27½- .29½
No. 2, cs.....lb. .24 - .26
Gum, dammar, East India, black, bold, bgs..lb. .14½- .16
batu, bold, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12½
Elemi, cns. .....lb. .27 - .29
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. ..lb. .16¾- —
wood-rosin type, dms., any quantity, dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc..lb. .16½- —
Euphorbium, cs. .....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs. .....lb .85 - .90
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
powd., bbls .....lb. 1.95 - 2.25
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs.....lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs.....lb .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, No. 1.....lb .46 - .51
No. 2.....lb .38 - .43
No. 3.....lb .33 - .36
No. 4.....lb. .28 - .31
No. 5.....lb. .23 - .27
No. 6.....lb .20 - .22
Kauri, bgs.....lb. .31 - —
Locust bean, powd., bgs.....lb. .42 - .43
Mastic, cs. .....lb. 3.50 - —
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .45 - .46
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs.....lb. .22 - .38
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks. .....lb. .95 - 1.00
Scammony, cs. .....lb 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
No. 2, cs.....lb. 3.20 - 3.25
No. 3, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Yacca, bgs. .....lb. .06 - .07
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald... ton.22.65 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. ton.30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald... ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald. ton.10.50 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton.12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald... ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Akron, N. Y., frt equald...ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald.ton. 8.00 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 —
National City, Mich., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald.ton. 8.00 - —
Portsmouth, N. H., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, stucco, Roton, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald..ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald...ton. 9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y.; works..ton.22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works... ton.21.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .57 - .58
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 2.95 - 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd. bbls.....lb. .70 - .71
Helonias root, bls.....lb 2.20 - 2.25
Hematine extract, cryst. No. 0, bbls., l.c.l...lb. .44 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb .43 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb .40 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb .39 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .37 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .35 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .33 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. 18½- — —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. 17½- — —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. 16½- — —
No. 4, (red), bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls. c.l., works. lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls. .....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Henna leaves, bls.....lb .25 - .28
powd., bbls., bxs .....lb. .34 - .36
Heptane, industrial, 90°-100° C., dms., c.l., group 3..gal. 13½- .16
l.c.l., group 3.....gal. .19 - .35
tanks, group 3.....gal. 10¼- 10½
77°-115° C., dms., c.l., group 3 gal. 13½- .17
l.c.l., group 3.....gal. .19 - .35
tanks, group 3.....gal. .10½- .11
laboratory, dms., c.l., group 3 gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., group 3.....gal .29 - .55
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexaethyl tetraphosphate, cns. works, lb. 1.25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Hexamethylene-tetramine, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .29 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs or more, same basis..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
Hexane, industrial, 60°-70° C., dms., c.l., group 3..gal. 14½- .17
l.c.l., group 3.....gal. .19 - .35
tanks, group 3.....gal. .11 - .12
laboratory, dms., c.l., group 3... gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., group 3.....gal. .29 - .55
Hexanol, normal, dms.. l.c.l, works.lb .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots...oz.15.00 -25.00
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 -22.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l. Chicago, unit-ton 8.50 - —
Hops, NF, bls .....lb .55 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots.....oz.20.00 -22.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.29.00 -32.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots..... bot 1.95 -
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide dms. fib cns. works, lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls..... lb. 03¾- 05
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. or West coast via Panama Canal. lb. 15½- 18½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. .....lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots..... oz.39.00 -45.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.18.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots. .....oz.18.00 -19.50
Sulphate, bots.....oz.14.00 -19.50
Hypernic extract, cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l...lb .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l .....lb. .42 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l... .....lb. .23 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .40 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs.....lb .55 - .60
Leaves, bgs.....lb. .60 - .70

I

Iceland moss, bgs .....lb. .50 - .52
Ichthammol, NF, bots.....lb 2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.30
synth., paste, bots.....lb .16½- .19
powd., bbls. .....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.18.50 -23.00
Inositol, tins, works.....lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum)
Iodine, crude, kgs., ex whse., Staten Island..lb. 1.729 - —
resubl., bots., jars.....lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Iodoform, dms., kgs.....lb. 4.45 - —
Ionone ketone, alpha, cns.....lb.12.30 -16.40
beta, cns. .....lb. 9.00 -12.50
pure, cns. .....lb 5.65 - 7.95
Methyl (see M)
IPC, bots., 1-5 lbs... ..... 2.68 - 2.72
fib. dms., 100 lbs., ship. point.....lb. 2.30 - 2.50
50 lbs., ship. point.....lb. 2.40 - 2.52
10-25 lbs., ship. point.....lb. 2.50 - 2.54
Ipecac root, bgs. .....lb. 5.25 - 5.30
powd., bgs. .....lb. 5.45 - 5.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls....lb. .20 - .24
Iron acetate, liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .09½- —
solut., USP IX, cbys .....lb. .17 - —
djus. .....lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.25
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.85
cryst., tech., bbls., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 4.00 - 6.00
USP X, lump, bbls.....lb. .07 - .08½
solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05½- .06
djus., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Citrate, gran., dms.....lb. .77 - .79
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd....lb 4.35 - —
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 3.48 - 3.63
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, dms.....lb. 19½- —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. 03½- 04
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs..lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms..lb. .69 - .72
Reduced, 90%, kgs. .....lb. .65 - .75
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms., c.l.....lb .46 - —
ton lots .....lb. .47 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .48 - —
Sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton 40.00 - —
partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works..ton 26.50 - —
(ferrous), tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms .....lb 06 - 08
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, green, gran., dms..lb. .45 - .48
Oxalate, bbls. .....lb .28½- —
dms., bgs. .....lb. .27½- .29½

"WHAT'S NEW WITH YOU?"

Not just casual curiosity—we're asking because OPD needs to know.

Every week until 4:00 P. M. Friday, OPD boils down all the news of the industries producing or consuming chemicals—prices, market comments, reports of meetings, new product notices, personnel changes, government activities and regulations, imports, etc.—Eighty pages or more of information about materials.

Stereotypes are cast and the paper is rolled off on a fast, newspaper press that folds as it prints. The entire operation is completed, wrapped, bundled and in the postoffice by 7:00 A.M. Saturday. Most readers get their copies on Monday.

HERE'S WHERE YOU COME IN

OPD needs to know the news—all the news—every week. If you've changed a price, expanded your plant or developed a new product, added to or reassigned your staff, entered a new field or opened a new territory—that's news and OPD needs to know. Please write, wire or phone.

Only through your help can OPD bring you all the week's news of chemicals and related materials every week—and your help will be more than appreciated.

OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER

59 John Street New York 7, N. Y.

Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .23½ - .26¼
Isobornyl acetate, cns. lb. .97 - 1.10
Thiocyanoacetate, dms., c.l., works gal. 4.35 - —
l.c.l., works gal. 4.45 - 4.65
tanks, works gal. 4.25 - —
Isobutyl acetate, cns. lb. .97 - 1.10
Methacrylate, M-5, dms., works lb. .60 - —
cns., works lb. .63 - .67
P-5, cns., works lb. .60 - —
Propionate, cns. lb. No prices.
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works lb. .33 - .36
Isoeugenol, extra, cns. lb. 3.25 - 4.00
cbys., extra lb. 3.25 - —
Isopentane, dms., works lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. .1160- .1250
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1210- .1300
tanks, same basis lb. .1100- .1160
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Isopropylamine, dms., works lb. .36 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls. lb. .23 - .24
Jalap root, NF, bls. lb. .44 - .49
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .50 - .55
Resin, lump, cns. lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs. lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .12 - .20
Tar, USP, dms. lb. .50 - .92

K

Kamala, powd., cns. lb. .45 - .48
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 42-44 w.w., tanks, gal. .07371/2- —
Bayonne, 41-43, w.w., tanks gal. .082 - —
California, 40-43, w.w., tanks gal. .0830- .1005
Gulf ports, 41-45, w.w., tanks gal. .0675- .0725
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, w.w., tanks gal. .07121/2- .07371/2
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks gal. .0925- .0950
47 w.w., tanks gal. .0950- .0975
Kola nuts, bgs. lb. .08 - .09
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse. ton. 85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse. ton. 95.00 -105.00

L

Ladyslipper root, bls. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works. lb. .25 - —
USP, dms., works lb. .23 - —
hydrous, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .21½- —
USP, dms., works lb. .21½- —
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .24¾- .25
Larkspur seed, bgs. lb. .55 - .57
Laurel berries, bls. lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Algerian, bls. lb. .13 - .13¼
Cyprian, bls. lb. .28 Nom.
Greek, bls. lb. .11½- .12
Portuguese, choice, bls. lb. .10½- .11
ordinary, bls. lb. .09½- .10
Turkish, choice, bls. lb. .17 - .17½
ordinary, bls. lb. .10½- .11
Lavender flowers, medium, bls. lb. .66 - —
ordinary, bls. lb. .81 - —
select, bls. lb. .75 - —
Lead acetate, white, broken, bbls. lb. .18½- —
cryst., bbls. lb. .19¼- —
gran., powd., bbls. lb. .19¼- —
Arsenate, basic, powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l. lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .22¾- .23¾
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .30¼- .31¼

Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more to dest. East.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't pt. frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms. lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Linoleate, solid, 13%, bbls. lb. .41¾- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .15 - —
E. St. Louis lb. .1480- .1485
Metallic paste, dms., 10,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .27½- —
2,000-10,006 lbs., same basis lb. .28½- —
up to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
Naphthenate, 21% Pb, liquid, dms. lb. .20½- —
30% Pb, liquid, dms. lb. .24¾- —
37% Pb, solid, dms. lb. .27½- —
Lead nitrate, bbls., c.l. lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .18 - —
Oleate, bbls. lb. .20¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls. lb. .29 - .31
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .1760- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, same basis lb. .1800- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .1850- .1860
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .1785- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, same basis lb. .1825- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .1875- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1810- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, same basis lb. .1850- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .1900- —
Resinate, precip., 23.8% Pb., dms. lb. .25 - —
Silicate, bgs. lb. .17 - .17½
Soyate, 26.15% Pb., dms. lb. .33¾- —
Stearate, bbls., c.l. lb. .48 - —
ton lots lb. .49 - —
less ton lots lb. .50 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, 16% Pb, liquid, dms. lb. .14 - —
30% Pb., solid, dms. lb. .19 - —
White, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .15¾- .16
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .16½
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, dms., non-ret., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - .31
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - .29
Lemon peel, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Licorice extract, mass, cns. lb. .40 - .42
powd., bbls. lb. .60 - .62
Root, bls. lb. .09 - .10
5-lb. bundles, cs. lb. .60 - .65
powd., bbls. lb. .14 - .15
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¾- —
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works ton. 9.00 - 9.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa. ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton. 9.00 - —
Berkeley, W. Va. ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton. 10.75 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hallow, Pa. ton. 9.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn. ton. 8.50 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va. ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 7.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton. 7.50 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Keystone, Ala. ton. 8.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton. 8.00 - —
Longview, Ala. ton. 8.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind. ton. 7.50 - —
Newala, Ala. ton. 8.50 - —
Manistique, Mich. ton. 8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton. 9.00 - —
Menominee, Mich. ton. 8.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va. ton. 8.50 - —
Riverton, Va. ton. 8.50 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 8.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 6.50 - —
Sherwood, Tenn. ton. 8.39 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton. 8.50 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton. 8.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa. ton. 8.50 - —
hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton. 11.25 - —
Annville, Pa. ton. 11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton. 11.50 - —
Berkeley, W. Va. ton. 10.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton. 11.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 9.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton. 11.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn. ton. 11.65 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va. ton. 10.00 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton. 11.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 11.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio. ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton. 9.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton. 12.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton. 11.00 - —
LeRoy, Minn. ton. 10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton. 10.00 - —
Longview, Ala. ton. 12.25 - —
Marblehead, Ohio. ton. 10.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind. ton. 10.00 - —
Manistique, Mich. ton. 9.50 - —
Lime, hydrated, paper bgs., Newala, Ala. ton. 12.25 - —
Petoskey, Mich. ton. 10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich. ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak. ton. 12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va. ton. 10.00 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn. ton. 12.14 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton. 10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa. ton. 11.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton. 11.70 - —
Annville, Pa. ton. 11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton. 11.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton. 11.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio. ton. 10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio. ton. 10.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton. 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
York, Pa. ton. 11.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).
Limestone, grd., bulk, works ton. 1.40 - —
Linalool, ex bois de rose lb. 5.40 - 6.85
ex lignaloe wood lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots. lb. 4.60 - 7.20
ex lignaloe wood, bots. lb. 8.25 - 8.40
ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 5.10 - 6.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .38
without leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .36
Linseed meal, 34%, bulk, Midwest mills. ton. 84.00 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .1660- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, same basis lb. .17 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .1750- .1760
Lithium bromide, bbls., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.90 - —
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs lb. 1.15 - —
Chloride, jars lb. 1.15 - 1.65
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.30 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls lb. 1.90 - —
Hydroxide, jars lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., shipping point lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l. lb. .07¾- —
smaller lots lb. .08 - —
bbls., c.l lb. .08 - —
smaller lots lb. .08¼- —
Lithopone Pac. Cst. prices ¼c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls. lb. .70 - .75
Lobelia herb, bls. lb. .80 - .85
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz. 25.50 -35.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .16½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .16 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .32 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .30 - —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l. lb. 27½- —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .25½- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .43½- .48¼
Lovage root, imp., bls. lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Lupulin, NF VII tin lb. 10.00 -11.00
Lycopodium, NF, cs. lb. 2.50 - 2.75

FORMULA for Increasing YOUR Cosmetic Sales!

NIMCOL ABSORPTION BASES
for developing and improving your
LIPSTICKS, CREAMS, LOTIONS, OINTMENTS

Cash-in on the ever-increasing consumer recognition and preference for cosmetics containing Lanolin. Give your Lipsticks, Creams, Lotions and Ointments the sales-building features and quality advantages of a custom-tailored NIMCOL Absorption Base.

The new MALMSTROM Formulation Service will help you develop or improve your cosmetics with a specially prepared NIMCOL Absorption Base formula that is *yours exclusively*. Each base is individually compounded to give your product beneficial sales-appealing characteristics, and can readily be incorporated into your processing operations. Directed by an internationally known cosmetic chemist, this new MALMSTROM Formulation Service *is at your service*, to help improve your products and increase their sales. Your inquiry is invited, strict confidence assured.

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N. I. MALMSTROM & COMPANY
America's Largest Processor of Wool Fat & Lanolin
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MARTIN, HOYT & MILNE, San Francisco 4, Los Angeles 13, Calif. — Portland 9, Oregon — Seattle 4, Washington

Mace—Oil, Lavandin

M

Mace, No. 1, Sinuw, cs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
East Indian, bgs., futures.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
West Indian, bgs., futures.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Broken, bgs., futures.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Madder, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .29 - .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bbls, works..lb. .30 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .31 - .38
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works..lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., frt., alld.....lb. .08¼- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09½- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10¾- —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10½- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11¾- —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J., except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucestshire, Ocean, and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd.....lb. .12¾- —
flake, bbls., c.l., works.....ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.44.00 -46.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .20 - .25
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 98.8%, ingots, cs.....lb. .20½- —
sticks, cs.....lb. .34 - .38
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, USP bbls.....lb. .62 - .67
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l. lb. .48 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .49 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. .37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., mines, Calif. ....ton.60.00 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash.ton.24.00 - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .26 - —
Malva flowers, blacks, bls.....lb. No stocks
Blue, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .49 - .50
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .25½- —
Arsenate, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., wks.....lb. .14 - .16
Dioxide, African, battery, 84%-87% bbls., 28-40 tons, works..ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works, ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.74.75 -79.79
paper bgs., c.l., works ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.73.00 - —
85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works.....ton.77.00 -82.00
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms.....lb. 4.25 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd .....lb. .26 - —
Iodide jars.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms....lb. .41 - —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls.....lb. .43 - —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East.....lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn, dms..lb. .21 - —
solid, 10% Mn, dms.....lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, bbls.....lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms. .....lb. .20 - —
Soyate, 8.2% Mn, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works....lb. No stocks
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs.....lb. .04 - .06
fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd E..ton.56.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Balto. or Cincinnati..ton.63.00 - —
industrial grade, 80%, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05½
75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East....ton.64.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.71.50 - —
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms.....lb. No prices
solid, 8% Mn, dms.....lb. No prices
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton.58.00 -60.00
Manna, flake, large, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
small, cs. .....lb. .70 - .75
Mannitol, com'l, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .42
reagent, cs., works.....lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Chilean, bls. .....lb. .10¼- .10¾
futures, bls. .....lb. .10 - .10½
French, bls., resifted.....lb. .41 - .42
Matico leaves, bls. .....lb. .17 - .18
Menadione, USP, bots., works...gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cns..lb. 8.75 - 9.00
synthetic, tech., cns.....lb. 6.00 - 6.40
USP, laevo, cns.....lb. 8.90 - —
racemic, cns. .....lb. 7.60 - 8.00
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercury bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms .....lb. 2.83 - 2.85
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, cryst., powd.....lb. 3.54 - 3.59
Iodide, red, NF, dms.....lb. 4.32 - —
Yellow, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 4.42 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms.....lb. 2.74 - 2.76
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13¼- —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .11½- —
Metachloranilin, dms., works.....lb. .65 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., works.....lb. .65 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls.....lb. 1.16 - 1.21
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs. .....lb. .72 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs .....lb. .77 - —
Methanol, natural, all grades, group A, dms. extra, c.l., E. of Miss. gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....gal. .73 - —
tanks, same basis .....gal. .60 - —
group B, dms. incl., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .78 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher

synthetic, dms., c.l., zone 1, frt. alld. gal. .34¼- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd.....gal. .37½- —
3, frt. alld .....gal. .41½- —
4, frt. alld .....gal. .41½- —
l.c.l., zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .37 - —
2, frt. alld .....gal. .44 - —
3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A....gal. .42 - —
4, frt. alld or dlvd.....gal. .52½- —
Methanol, synth., tanks, zone 1, frt. alld..lb. .24 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .27 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1— Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Zone 4—Ariz., Calif. (with exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco), Ida., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash. Buyers in zone 4 have the option of buying at the delivered zone 4 price or at the zone 3 price, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .43¾- —
hydrogenated, non-ret, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss .....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss .....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss. .....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss. .....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss. .....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss. .....lb. .08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss. .....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss. .....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., frt.alld. E lb .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .42½- —
Methyl acetoacetate prices, frt. alld. W., ½c. higher.
Acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .57 - —

Natural methyl acetone group A prices W. of Miss. 3c. per gal higher.

group B, dms., incl., c.l., E. Miss., frt. alld..gal. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....gal. .78 - —
tanks, same basis .....gal. .60 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l. works, frt, alld E..gal. .53¾- —
frt. alld. W.....gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E...gal. .57 - —
frt. alld. W.....gal. .59 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E.....gal. .44¼- —
frt. alld. W.....gal. .46½- —

Methyl acetone, synth. East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, dms. .....lb. 2.20 - 2.50
bots., cns. .....lb. 2.20 - 2.60
Benzoate, cns. .....lb. .45 - 1.20
Bromide, cns. .....lb. .63 - .65
cyls. .....lb. .55 - .70
Chloride, indust., cyl., works. .lb. .16 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works.....lb. .14¾- —
single-unit, works .....lb. .14 - —
refrigeration, indust. consumers, refrigeration machinery mfrs., cyls., dlvd..lb. .33 - —
retail refrigeration consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd..lb. .41 - —
Cinnamate, cns. .....lb. 1.43 - 3.50
Formate, dms. .....lb. .89 - —
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, M-1, dms., works..lb. .45 - —
cns., works .....lb. .48 - .58
P-1, cns., works .....lb. .60 - —
Salicylate, dms., 500 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
25-50 lbs. .....lb. .45 - —
Methylal, 95%, dms. incl., c.l., works. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .04½- —
60%, dms. incl., c.l., works.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .05 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .02 - —
Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works, lb. No stocks
Methylcellulose, special vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .75 - .80
Methylcellulose, standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more..lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .68 - .73
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, tech. (see Dyes, coal-tar).
USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equald. lb. 2.20 - —
50-lb. lots, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.30 - —
25-lb. lots, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., E.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd., E.....lb. .11½- —
Methyleneanilin, dms., ton lots, frt. alld..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .37 - —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .09 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, tech., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylionone, A, cns.....lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns.....lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns.....lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylpentanediol, dms., works, dlvd. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works, dlvd.....lb. .19 - —
tanks, works, dlvd .....lb. .16½- —
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works..lb. .03 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .06¼- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .06¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .07¾- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .07½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .07¾- —
Mica, wet-grd., white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .07¾- —

mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher. W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.

Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .12¼- .12¾
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l.....lb. .33¼- .35½
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .38¾- .43
Sugar, edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots..lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots.....lb. .25¼- —
USP, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots..lb. .26 - —
2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .26¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots.....lb. .27¼- —
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks, U. S. ports..gal. .24½- .25
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal, 90% Mo. powd., kgs..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .80 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06 - .07½
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06½- .08½
smaller containers, works.....lb. .09 - .10
tanks, works, frt. equald.....lb. .05½- .06
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. a lt E ..lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26½- —
smaller containers, same basis....lb. .29½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., wks. basis 100%..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
Monomethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100%..lb. .34½- .44½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .34 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 2.40 - 2.90
Monononylnaphthalene, tanks, wks..lb. .16 - —
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium prosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs. .....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.70 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Morpholine, dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works.....lb. .75 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs.....lb. .75 - .76
Mullein leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots..oz.38.00 -55.00
synthetic, ambrette, cn., 5-lb.....lb. 8.00 -14.25
Ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.60 - 4.95
25 lbs. .....lb. 4.70 - 5.05
5 lbs. .....lb. 4.60 - 5.20
Xylol, cns. .....lb. 1.60 - 1.80
25 lbs. .....lb. 1.70 - 1.90
5 lbs. .....lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Muskroot, bls. .....lb. No stocks
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, futures..lb. .21 - .21½
Danish, yellow, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
Dutch, yellow, bgs.....lb. .18½- .19
futures, bgs. .....lb. .18½- .19
Montana, brown, new crop, bgs., source..lb. .13½- .14
new crop futures, source....lb. .14 - .14½
Oriental, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
new crop futures, source....lb. .08 - .08½
yellow, bgs. .....lb. .18 - .18½
new crop futures, source....lb. .16¾- .17¼
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. No prices
Myrobalans, J1, good quality, ex dock. ton.54.00 -55.00
J2, ex dock.....ton.45.00 -46.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74° bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. equald..lb. No prices
tanks, same basis.....lb. .035 - .0475
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis.....lb. No prices
bbls., c.l., same basis.....lb. .0410- .055
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0435- .06
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0375 - .05
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, c.l., works, lb. .11 - —
50-lb. cs., c.l., same basis....lb. .11¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12½- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works..lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y.....ton.13.75 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.17.25 - —

Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.

Nerolin, crys., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel, carbonate, bbls.....lb. .39 - —
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Cyanide, bots., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Metal, electro cathodes, cs.....lb. .35½- —
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt, bbls.....lb. .14 - .14½
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works..kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., dealers, frt. allowed over 50 lbs..lb. .988 - —
tins, dealers.....lb. 1.105 - —
Nikethamide, bots, cbys.....lb. 5.50 - 6.60
Nitercake, bulk, works.... .....ton.20.00 -24.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l..lb. .08½- .08¾
l.c.l. .....lb. .09½- .10
tanks .....lb. .07½- .07¾
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, and 60-80 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27 - .29
18-25 cps., 125-175 secs., c.l., same basis..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .29 - .31
250-400 secs. and 600-1,000 secs., c.l., same basis..lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .32 - .34
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-60 secs., c.l., same basis..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .33 - .35

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.

Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N..ton.107.00 -114.84
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo. unit ton. 4.60 - 6.50
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit ton.4.15 + 40- —
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., works....lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bots, ...lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane, 4, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
2, dms., works.... .....lb. .25 - —
Nonylnaphthalene blend (mono and di), tanks, works..lb. .14 - —
Nutgalls, bgs .....lb. .44 - .50
Nutmegs, East Indian, bgs., futures, afloat..lb. .52 - .53
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .52 - .53
futures .....lb. .51 - .52
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l .....gal. .29 - .55
tanks, group 3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Oil, almond, bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, F.P.A., bots.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
NF, bots.....lb. 4.90 - —
Sweet, dms., cns.....lb. .69 - 1.30
Angelica root, bots.....lb.120.00 -250.00
Seed, bots.....lb.120.00 -260.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms.....lb. .65 - 1.00
Russian, cns. .....lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .65 - .85
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, tanks.....lb. .14½- —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns. lb. 1.60 - 2.25
55-60%, cns.....lb. 1.35 - 2.35
60-65%, cns.....lb. 2.50 - —
West Indian, 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.20 - 1.65
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 3.50 - 4.25
natural, Italian, cns.....lb. 4.40 - 5.50
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. .95 - 1.76
rectified, cns. .....lb. No stocks
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns.....lb. 3.30 - 5.50
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. 65 - 70
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 2.90
redistilled, USP IX, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.40
Calamus, cns. .....lb.20.00 -28.00
Camphor, natural, white, cns....lb. .20 - .75
synthetic, dms. .....lb. .15 - .35
Cananga, natural, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 9.10
rectified, cns.....lb. 9.35 -12.60
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin)
Caraway, NF, cns.....lb. 5.60 - 6.50
Cardamom, bots.....lb.23.50 -31.50
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.75
Castor, blown, ret. dms., c.l.....lb. .30 - .30½
l.c.l. .....lb. 31 - .31½
cold-pressed, USP, ret. dms., c.l. lb. .28½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .29¼- —
tanks .....lb. .27½- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l....lb. .30¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .31½- —
tanks .....lb. .30 - —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .30½- —
tanks .....lb .29 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .27½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .28¼- —
tanks .....lb. .26½- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms. lb. .16½- .17½
75% (60-62% fat), dms.....lb. .23 - .24
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 2.25 - 2.85
Cedarwood, cns.....lb. .70 - .95
dms. .....lb. .70 - .85
Celeryseed, bots. .....lb.15.00 -20.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms.....lb. .56 - —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots.....lb.52.50 -62.00
Leaf, dms. .....lb. 1.85 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. .80 - 2.75
Java, cns. .....lb. 1.50 - 4.75
Clove, USP, cns.....lb. 1.35 - 1.70
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports..lb. .20½- .21
Pac. coast .....lb. .19½- .20
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., c.l..lb. .22½ Nom.
deodorized, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l..lb. .25¾ Nom.
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Codliver, USP, bots., dms.....gal 2.40 - 3.50
Coriander, bots.....lb.26.00 -29.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .24½- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. 06¾ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. 1....lb. .03½ Nom
refined, tanks, works.....lb. .27 - .28
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, works...lb. .22 - —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .06½Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E....lb. .03½ Nom.
deodorized, winterized, salad, dms., c.l..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .29 - —
tankcars .....lb. .27 - —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 6.75 -10.00
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots. .....lb. 6.25 -11.50
Cypress, bots. .....lb.11.00 -15.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. .....lb. 4.25 - 7.00
Dillweed, bots., 25-lb. lots.....lb. 5.25 - 6.10
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, USP, cns.....lb. 2.30 Nom.
Eucalyptus, rect., USP, 80-90%, cns., lb. 1.05 - 1.45
70-80%, cns. .....lb. .95 - 1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 3.05 - 4.55
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Fishliver, 8,000-15,000 A units per gram, dms., per million units. .16 - .17
15,000-30,000 units, dms., per million units. .17 - .18
30,000-60,000 units, dms., per million units. .19 - .20
60,000-100,000 units, dms., per million units. .25 - .26
over 100,000 units, dms., per million units. .27½- .28¼
concentrates 200,000 or more A units per gram, dms..per million units. .34 - .38
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Garlic, pure, bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.15.25 -21.00
Bourbon, cns.....lb.10.50 -14.50
Russian, cns.....lb. No stocks
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb. 8.00 -13.00
Grapefruit, Florida, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
California, bots., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.60
Grease, common, No. 1, dms., c.l., Chicago..lb. .27½- —
extra, winter strained, dms., c.l., Chicago..lb. .28½- —
prime, burning, dms., c.l., Chicago lb. .29 - —
Guaiacwood, cns. .....lb. 2.35 - 4.15
Hemlock, cns. .....lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. No prices
Juniper berry, dom., bots.....lb. 6.00 -12.50
imported, USP.....lb. 7.50 -12.00
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns.....lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots.....lb.20.00 Nom.
Lavandin, cns.....lb. 1.80 - 3.75

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3 precision manufacturing

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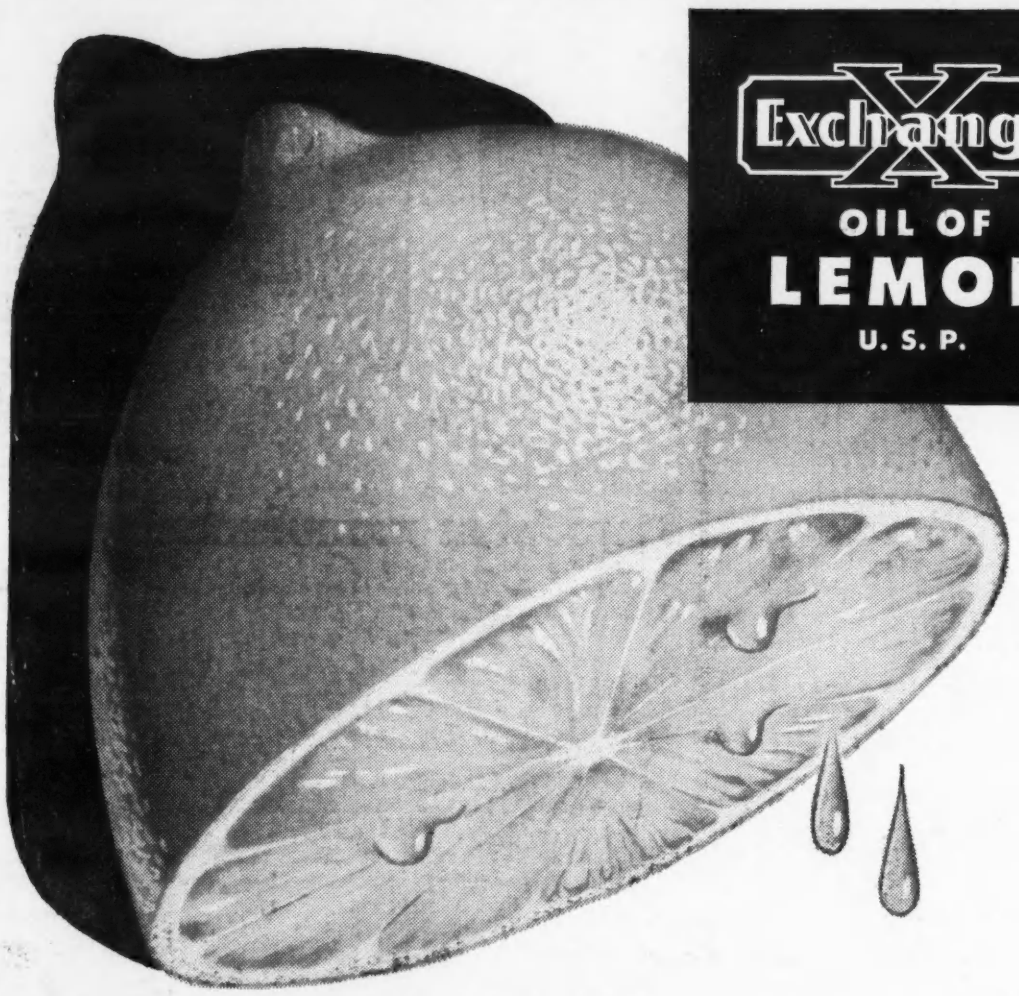
6. *The* LITTLE *things*

Strong Cobb & Company, Inc.
2654 Lisbon Road, Cleveland 4, Ohio

Oil, Lavender—Orange, Chrome

Oil, lavender flower, French, 38-42° ester	lb.	7.00	-10.15
30-32% ester	lb.	4.25	- 8.00
Russian, 25-lb.	lb.	11.75	- —
Spike, Spanish, pure, cns.	lb.	1.50	- 2.25
tech., cns.	lb.	1.75	- 2.75
Lemon, natural, USP, Calif., cns.	lb.	3.25	- 3.60
Messina, cns.	lb.	3.65	- 3.85
terpeneless, bots.	lb.	49.00	-50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.	lb.	1.25	- 2.30
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns.	lb.	4.50	- 4.80
Wood, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose).			
Mexican, cns.	lb.	3.50	- 5.20
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns.	lb.	4.00	- 5.15
West Indian, cns.	lb.	4.85	- 6.30
expressed, West Indian, cns.	lb.	9.50	-10.00
terpeneless, bots.	lb.	35.00	-42.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3230-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3280-	.3340
tankcars	lb.	.3130-	—
tankwagon	lb.	.3150-	—
Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw.			
Linseed replacement, dms.	lb.	.25	- .26
Lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Group 2, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 10-25 p.p., tanks	gal.	.28½	- —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks	gal.	.21	- .22
200 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks	gal.	.18	- .19
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks	gal.	.28½	- —
Penna., W., cylinder, 600-680 flash, tanks	gal.	.33	- .33
600-650 steam refd., tanks	gal.	.27	- —
Oil, lubricating, at ref'y, ex tax Penna., neutral, 70° F. No. 3, color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks	gal.	.37	- .39
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks	gal.	.39	- .41
South Texas, neutral, pale, 200 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks	gal.	.11	- .12
red, 200 vis., 4-6½ pour, tanks	gal.	.11	- .12½
Mace, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	6.00	- 8.75
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.	lb.	5.75	- 8.40
Italian, cns.	lb.	8.50	- 9.25
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto.	lb.	.18	- .19
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.24½	- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.26	- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.23	- —
tanks	lb.	.22	- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).			
Mustard, NF, artif., cns.	lb.	1.45	- 1.70
Seed, exp., dms.	lb.	.24	- .25
Neatsfoot, 15°, ret. dms., works	lb.	.48	Nom.
20°, ret. dms., works	lb.	.46	Nom.
30°, ret. dms., works	lb.	.45	Nom.
Neroli, French, bots.	lb.	195.00	-300.00
Haitian, bots.	lb.	180.00	-200.00
Nutmeg, cns.	lb.	5.50	- 8.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms.	lb.	.75	- 1.15
Oiticica, liquid, dms., c.l.	lb.	.26	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.26½	- —
tanks	lb.	.25	- —
Oleo, extra, tcs., Chicago	lb.	.28	Nom.
Olibanum, bots.	lb.	4.50	- 6.25
Olive, denat., dms.	gal.	No stocks	
extra, fine	lb.	6.25	-10.50
edible, Calif., dms.	gal.	5.25	- 5.50
imported, dms.	gal.	5.50	- 6.50
foots, dms., c.l.	lb.	No prices	
tankcars	lb.	No prices	
Oil, olive, sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No stocks	
l.c.l.	lb.	No stocks	
75% (62% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No stocks	
l.c.l.	lb.	No stocks	
Orange, sweet, natural, dist., cns.	lb.	.90	- 1.25
expressed, USP, Brasilian, cns.	lb.	1.40	- 1.85
Calif., cns.	lb.	1.70	- 2.10
Florida, cns., dms.	lb.	1.40	- 1.85
Messina, coppers	lb.	4.50	- 4.95
West Indian, cns.	lb.	2.25	- 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots.	lb.	80.00	-135.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.	lb.	3.20	- 3.50
Palm, Niger, dms.	lb.	No prices	
Palmarosa, cns.	lb.	6.25	- 9.00
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, c.l.f., N. Y.	lb.	No prices	
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. @ 100° F. tanks, works	gal.	.10	- —
Patchouli, cns.	lb.	13.50	-45.00
Peanut, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.24½	- —
foots, acid, 96%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.06½ Nom.	
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.03½ Nom.	
refined, tanks, mills	lb.	.26 Nom.	
Pennyroyal, USP, dom., dms., cns.	lb.	3.82	- 4.75
import, cns.	lb.	3.80	- 5.00
Peppermint, natural, dms.	lb.	8.25	- 8.75
redist., USP, dms.	lb.	8.40	- 9.60
Perilla, crude, dms.	lb.	No stocks	
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns.	lb.	3.25	- 4.30
Pimento berry, dms.	lb.	4.25	- 6.50
Leaf, cns.	lb.	1.95	- 3.25
Pine, dest. dist., dms. incl., c.l., works, South.	gal.	.70	- —
l.c.l., works, East	gal.	.79	- —
tanks, works, South	gal.	.61	- —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., East	lb.	.11	- —
Oil, pineneedle, Canadian, 25-lb. cans.	lb.	2.20	- —
Siberian, cns.	lb.	3.05	- 3.75
Swiss, 25-lb. cans.	lb.	4.00	-14.50
Putty, petroleum, heavy, dms.	gal.	.18	- —
tankwagon	gal.	.13½	- —
light, dms.	gal.	.16½	- —
tankwagon	gal.	.12½	- —
Rapeseed, dms., c.l.	lb.	No prices	
Red, single dist., ret. dms.	lb.	.26¾	- .27¾
tanks	lb.	.25½	- —
double dist., ret. dms.	lb.	.29¼	- .30¼
tanks	lb.	.28	- —
Rose, natural, coppers	oz.	16.00	-40.50
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms.	lb.	.90	- 1.50
USP, cns., dms.	lb.	1.20	- 1.60
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms.	gal.	.66	- —
2d rectified, dms.	gal.	.68	- —
M rectified, dms.	gal.	.78	- —
Rue, bots.	lb.	4.65	- 5.50
Sage, Dalmatian, cns.	lb.	4.50	- 5.40
Spanish, cns.	lb.	2.20	- 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, Mysore, cns.	lb.	13.75	-22.50
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast,	lb.	.18	Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.24½	- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.26	- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.23	- —
tanks	lb.	.22	- —
Sassafras, artificial	lb.	.65	- 1.10
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).			
domestic, USP XII, cns., dms.	lb.	1.70	- 2.30
Savin, cns.	lb.	5.75	-12.00
Savory, cns	lb.	8.00	- —
Seal, No. 1, tanks, U. S. ports	lb.	No prices	
Sesame, tanks	lb.	No prices	
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works	gal.	.2185-	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.25	- .29
tanks, works	gal	.15	- .18
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.	lb.	17.50	-21.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills	lb.	.22	Nom.
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.06½	Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.03¼	- .03½
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2583-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2620-	.2660
tanks	lb.	.2463-	—
clarified, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2433-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2470-	.2510
tanks	lb.	.2313-	—
winterized, ref., tankcars	lb.	.25	Nom.
Spearmint, dms.	lb.	7.25	-11.00
Sperm, bleached, 38°, dms.	lb.	.2570-	—
natural, 45°, dms.	lb.	.2370-	—
Spruce, cns., dms.	lb.	2.25	- 2.75
Sunflower-seed imp., refined, tanks,	lb.	No prices	
semi-refined, tanks	lb.	No prices	
Sweet birch, Northern, cns.	lb.	4.50	- 8.00
Southern, cns.	lb.	2.50	- 3.25
Tall, crude, tanks, works	ton.	40.00	-45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07¼	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.05¾	- —
Tallow, acidless, dms., Chicago	lb.	.26½ Nom.	
Tansy, cns.	lb.	11.00	-14.00
Tar, pine, crude, dms. incl., c.l., works, South.	gal.	.39	- —
l.c.l., works, South	gal.	.40½	- .41
tanks, works, South	gal.	.30	- —
rectified, USP, l.c.l., dms. incl., works, South.	gal.	.60	- —
Tar acid (see T).			
Thyme, NF, red, cns.	lb.	2.75	- 3.30
white, cns.	lb.	2.85	- 3.80
technical, white, cns.	lb.	.35	- 1.00
Tung, dms., c.l.	lb.	.27½ Nom.	
l.c.l.	lb.	.28	- .28¼
tanks	lb.	.26	- .26½
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).			
Turpentine, rectified, NF cns., dms.	lb.	.35	- .50
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.	lb.	30.00	-38.00
Haitian	lb.	28.50	-35.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms.	lb.	No stocks	
Winter-bleached, dms.	lb.	No stocks	
Wheat germ, dms.	gal.	10.00	-13.50
White mineral, tech., 50 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco.	gal.	.51½	- —
l.c.l., S.F.	gal.	.53½	- .56½
50-60 vis. dms., c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.44½	- —
l.c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.48	- .49
65-75 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.47	- —
l.c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.51	- .52
70 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F.	gal.	.51½	- —
l.c.l., S.F.	gal.	.53½	- .56½
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y.,	gal.	.51	- —
l.c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.55	- .56
85 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F.	gal.	.51½	- —
l.c.l., S.F.	gal.	.53½	- .56½
100 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F.	gal.	.59	- —
l.c.l., S.F.	gal.	.61	- .64
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.63	- —
l.c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.67	- .68
145 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F.	gal.	.68	- —
l.c.l., S.F.	gal.	.70	- .73
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.65	- —
l.c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.69	- .70
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.66	- —
l.c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.68	- .73
180 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F.	gal.	.70	- —
l.c.l., S.F.	gal.	.72	- .75
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.72	- —
l.c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.76	- .77
340-350 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.80	- —
l.c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.80	- .85
340 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F.	gal.	.83	- —
l.c.l., S.F.	gal.	.85	- .88
Wintergreen, natural, Northern, cns.	lb.	6.35	-17.25
Southern, cns.	lb.	3.65	- 6.00
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, tung).			
Wormseed, NF, cns.	lb.	3.85	- 5.50
Wormwood, cns.	lb.	9.50	-13.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots.	lb.	14.00	-25.00
first, bots.	lb.	12.50	-14.50
second, bots.	lb.	8.00	- 9.50
third, bots.	lb.	5.25	- 7.50
Oleostearin, tcs.	lb.	.27	Nom.
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines	ton.	7.00	- 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works,	ton.	10.00	- —
paper bgs., c.l., works	ton.	12.00	- —
lumps, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	7.00	- —
Opium, USP, cns.	lb.	21.30	-21.55
gran., USP, cns.	lb.	22.70	-29.95
powd., USP, cns.	lb.	22.70	-29.95
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.00	- —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts	lb.	.20	- —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.



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PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO, CALIF.

Producing Plant:
EXCHANGE LEMON PRODUCTS CO., CORONA, CALIF.

Orange, dinitroanilin toner.....lb. 1.15 - —
Molybdate, bbls. .....lb. .39 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, bbls., kgs., works..lb. .90 - .95
Persian, bbls. .....lb. .39 - .45
Orange flowers, bls.....lb. .46 - .48
Orange mineral, American, bbls., 5 tons, ship't point, frt. alld....lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, bbls., same basis, lb. .21 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls..lb. .13 - .14
Sweet, bls. .....lb. .14 - .16
Oregano, Mexican, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Portuguese, bgs., afloat.....lb. .19½- .20
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .21 - .21½
Orris root, Florentine, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .36 - .37
Verona, bls. .....lb. .22 - .23
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .34 - .35
Orthoaminobiphenyl dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
Orthoamylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .37 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls. .....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more..lb. .53 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .55 - .60
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., works. lb. .57½- —
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .37 - —
Orthocresol, pure, 30°, dms., c.l., works..lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .27 - —
tech., 29°-30°, dms., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .25½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., wks., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- .10½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .07 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin, dms.....lb. .43 - .55
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .15 - .18
Orthenitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns....lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, dms.....lb. .66 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .08 - .09
Orthophenetidin, dms.....lb. 90 - —
Orthotolidin, distilled, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms. .....lb. .18 - .21
Osage orange crystals, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
Ouabaine, USP, bots.....gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 6.40 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 6.55 - 7.40

P

Papain, powd, cs.....lb. 6.25 - 7.25
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns.,1,000-oz. lots..oz. 6.00 - —
smaller lots .....oz. 6.30 - 6.50
Sulphate, cns.....oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs.....lb. .31½ Nom.
Portuguese, bgs. .....lb. .40 - .41
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .42½- .43
Para-anisidin, dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- .29
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld E Miss. lb. .65 - —
Paracresol, 98%, dms., works.....lb. .41 - .65
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .1595- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1645- —
tanks, works.....lb. .1545- —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, works..lb. .45 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 124-126 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery..lb. .065 - .09
fully ref'd, slabs, 117-119 ASTM, loose, c.l., refy..lb. .05 - —
123-125 ASTM, loose, c.l., refy..lb. .0685- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., refy..lb. .0715- —
128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., refy..lb. .0740- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., refy..lb. .0770- —
133-135 ASTM, loose, c.l., refy..lb. .0795- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., refy..lb. .0860- —
Prices in bags ¾c. lb. higher; l.c.l. prices 1½c. lb. higher.
Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs., works..lb. .21 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .22 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .12½- .13½
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .16½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .11 - —
USP, cbys. .....lb. .37 - .40
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works.....lb. .41 - .43
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works.lb. .15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works.....lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., works.....lb. .25 - .26
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs., works..lb. 1.25 - —
Para-tertiary-butylphenol, bgs., works. lb. .19 - .20
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works. lb. .40 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.....lb. .46½- .53
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .32 - .33
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Pectin, citrous, bbls.....lb. 1.25 - —
Penicillin, amorph., calcium, bulk, 1,000,000,000 units.. 100,000 units. .14 - —
sodium, bots.....100,000 units. .25 - —
bulk, 1,000,000,000 units..... 100,000 units. .16 - —
cryst., sodium, bots....100,000 units. .30 - .50
Pennroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works....lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .34 - .36
Pentane, 28°-38° C., industrial, dms., c.l., group 3..gal. .11 - .14
l.c.l., dms., group 3.....gal. .17 - .20
tanks, group 3.....gal. .07½- .08
Pepper, black, bgs.....lb. .52 - .53
futures .....lb. .49 - .50
Red, capsicum, Louisiana longs, bgs., shipment point..lb. .18 - .18½
Mississippi sports, bgs., source, lb. .20 - .20½
Mombasa, bgs. .....lb. .40 - .41
Niger, bgs. .....lb. .18 - .18½
birdseye, bgs. .....lb. .37 - .38
Sierra Leone, futures.....lb. .23 - .23½
Chillies, Haitian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Mexican, long .....lb. No stocks
White, bgs. .....lb. .55 - .56
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls.....lb. .75 - .90
imported, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld..lb. .10¾- —
zone 2, same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
zone 3, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
zone 4, same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., zone 1, same basis.....lb. .11½- —
zone 2, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
zone 3, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
zone 4, same basis.....lb. .12 - —

Perchloroethylene, tanks, zone 1, same basis..lb. .10¼- —
zone 2, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
zone 3, same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
zone 4, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms.....lb. .85 - .90
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., group 3..lb. .021 - —
Pennsylvania refy.....lb. .043 - —
golden topaz, bbls., c.l.....lb. .032 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .036 - —
red, veterinary, bbls., c.l.....lb. .024 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .028 - —
USP, amber, non-ret. dms., c.l....lb. .04½- —
Pennsylvania refy.....lb. .04⅞- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
California, refy.....lb. .08 - —
cream, c.l., dms.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- .08
extra amber, dms., c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¾- —
white, lily, dms., c.l.....lb. .06¾- .07
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¼- —
snow, dms., c.l.....lb. .07¾- —
Pennsylvania refy.....lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09¼- —
California, refy.....lb. .11¾- —
Petrolatum, USP, soft, dms., c.l....lb. .06¼- —
Pennsylvania refy.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¾- .07¼
California, refy.....lb. .1075- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.....lb. .04⅝- —
Pennsylvania refy.....lb. .04⅞- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¾- —
California, refy.....lb. .08 - —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades..bbl. 1.57 - 2.34
Illinois .....bbl. 2.15 - 2.27
Kentucky .....bbl. 2.10 - 2.27
Louisiana-Arkansas .....bbl. 1.64 - 2.38
Montana .....bbl. 1.75 - 2.15
Oklahoma-Kansas .....bbl. 1.73 - 2.15
Pennsylvania, lower field...bbl. 3.95 - 4.50
Upper field .....bbl. 2.60 - 4.50
Texas, East .....bbl. 2.15 - —
Gulf coast .....bbl. 1.88 - 2.38
North, North-Central.....bbl. 1.45 - 2.15
Panhandle .....bbl. 1.73 - 2.15
West .....bbl. 1.60 - 2.02
Wyoming .....bbl. 1.40 - 2.15
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, cns., dlvd. E..gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., group 3.....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .29 - —
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E..gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3.....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .29 - —
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E..gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3.....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .29 - —
Petroleum, fuel oil, bunker C (No. 6), California, heavy, tanks, refinery..bbl. 1.50 - 1.55
light, tanks, refinery.....bbl. 1.70 - 1.75
Eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y., bbl. 2.72 - —
Baltimore, Md. .....bbl. 2.22 - 2.52
Boston, Mass. .....bbl. 2.26½- 2.56¼
Charleston, S. C. .....bbl. 2.18 - —
Jacksonville, Fla. .....bbl. 2.08 - 2.18
New York, N. Y.....bbl. 2.22 - 2.52
Norfolk, Va.....bbl. 2.18 - 2.28
Philadelphia, Pa. .....bbl. 2.22 - 2.52
Portland, Me. .....bbl. 2.26½- 2.56¼
Providence, R. I. .....bbl. 2.23½- 2.53¼
Savannah, Ga. .....bbl. 2.13 - 2.23
Oklahoma, tanks, refinery...bbl. 2.00 - 2.40
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California .....gal. .0745- .0795
Pennsylvania .....gal. .0875- .1000
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2..gal. .0687½- —
No. 3 .....gal. .0662½- —
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2.....gal. .072 - —
Group 3, No. 1.....gal. .0687½-.0712½
No. 2, straw.....gal. .0662½- .0675
No. 3 .....gal. .0650-.0662½
Oklahoma, No. 1, p.w....gal. .0687½-.0737½
No. 1, straw.....gal. .0712½- —
No. 2, straw.....gal. .0662½- .08
No. 3 .....gal. .0662½- —
range .....gal. .07 -.0725
Pennsylvania, No. 1.....gal. .0912½- .10
No. 2 .....gal. .09 - .10
No. 3 .....gal. .0875- .0950

FROM SHELL CHEMICAL

METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE

$CH_3-C(=O)-CH_2-CH(CH_3)-CH_3$

(4-Methyl-2-Pentanone)

...a new plant in Houston, Texas is producing additional quantities of this versatile solvent

SHELL CHEMICAL has recently increased its production capacity for Methyl Isobutyl Ketone — a solvent widely used by surface coating manufacturers and by other process industries. This increased production marks the completion of the first step in our plan to produce sufficient quantities of our products to meet industry's requirements.

METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE is important to the surface coating industry as a medium boiling active solvent for nitrocellulose lacquer and thinner formulations . . . particularly high-solids furniture and automobile lacquers. It is also used as a solvent for acrylic esters, phenolic resins and for vinyl resins including those applied by the organosol dispersion method.

Other industries employ MIBK in the manufacture of antibiotic agents, in the deoiling of wax, and as an authorized denaturant for ethyl alcohol.

SPECIFICATIONS	
Purity	Minimum 99% by wt.
Spec. Grav. 20/20°C.	.800-.804
Color	Max. 15 platinum cobalt (Hazen standard)
Water	Miscible without turbidity with 19 vols. of 60° Bé gasoline at 20°C.
Acidity (other than CO_2)	Max. .01% as acetic acid
Distillation Range	Below 114°C: None Above 117°C: None

Among the many other products manufactured by Shell Chemical are Diisobutylene, Cyclohexane, Glycerol Dichlorohydrin, Allyl Chloride and Acetone

For samples and technical literature, send letterhead request to your nearest Shell Chemical district office.

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6 • 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18
Los Angeles • Houston • St. Louis • Chicago • Cleveland • Boston • Detroit

Petroleum, Lacquer Diluent—Potassium Carbonate

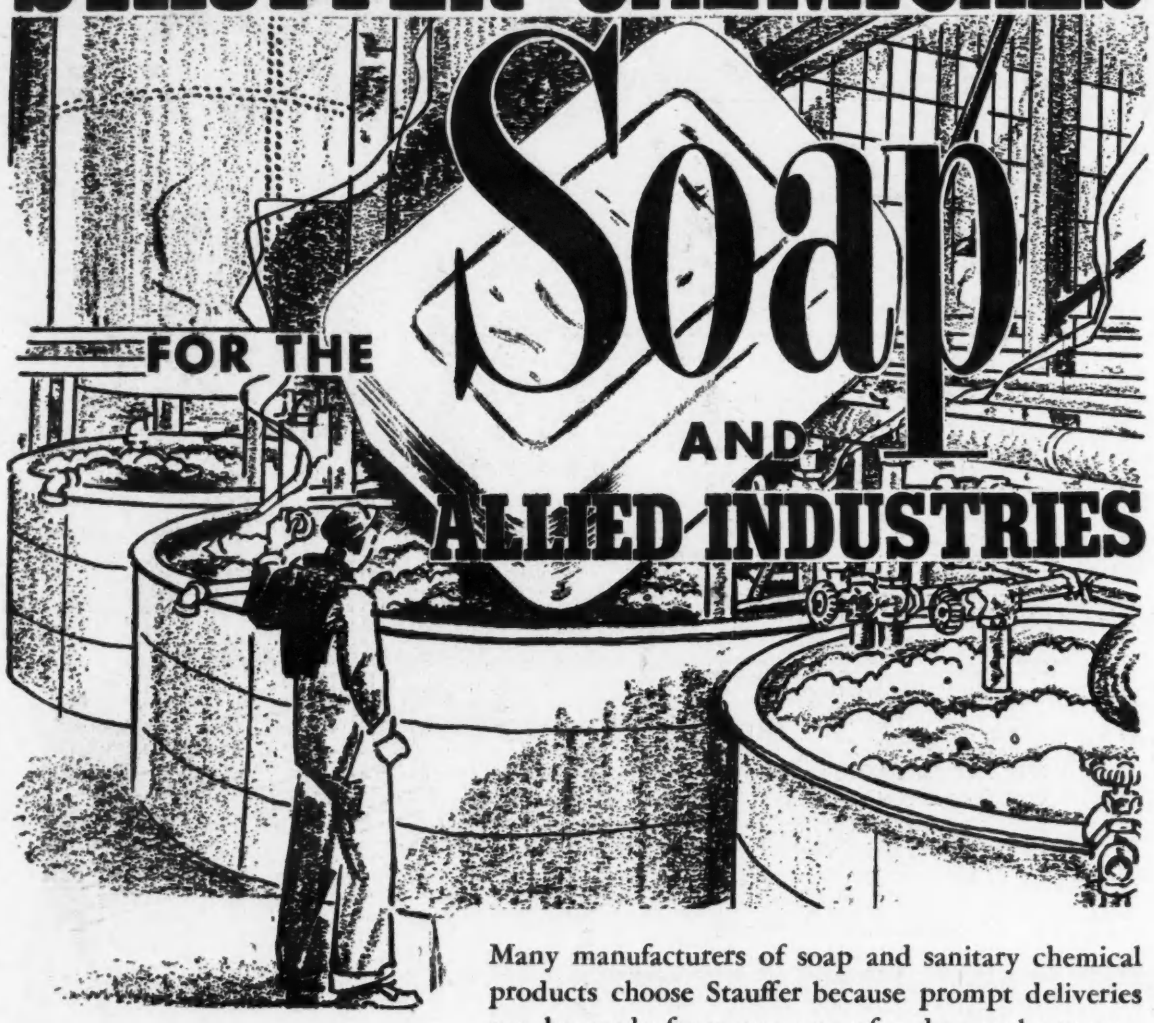
Petroleum lacquer diluent, California, 100 l.b.n., 200 c.p., tanks, dlvd.
Los Angeles ..... gal. .118 - —
Portland, Ore. ..... gal. .128 - —
San Francisco ..... gal. .11½- —
Seattle, Wash. ..... gal. .128 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery ..... gal. .13 - .13½
Group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery .. gal. .0687½-.1062½
toluol-type, tanks, refinery .. gal. .0937½-.1012½
Mineral spirits, California, tanks,
San Francisco, 170-250 b.r. .. gal. .123 - —
205-290 b.r. ..... gal. .123 - —
344-362 b.r. ..... gal. .123 - —
307-360 b.r. ..... gal. .113 - —
312-402 b.r. ..... gal. .113 - —
362-458 b.r. ..... gal. .113 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y. refinery ..... gal. .12½- .13
tankwagon, Baltimore ..... gal. .15 - —
Boston ..... gal. .13½- .14
Buffalo ..... gal. .14 - .14½
Camden, N. J. ..... gal. .12½- —
Chicago ..... gal. .159 - —
Detroit ..... gal. .182 - —
Kansas City, Mo. ..... gal. .15½- —
Lancaster, Pa. ..... gal. .13½- —
Newark ..... gal. .12½- —
New York ..... gal. .12½- .13
Philadelphia ..... gal. .12½- —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .14 - —
Providence ..... gal. .14 - —
Rochester ..... gal. .15 - —
St. Louis ..... gal. .161 - —
Syracuse ..... gal. .16 - .16½
Washington, D. C. ..... gal. .15 - —
Group 3, tanks, refinery ..... gal. .0837½-.0862½
Gulf coast, tanks, refinery ..... gal. .0875- —

Petroleum naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco .. gal. .128 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery .. gal. .12½- .13
tankwagon, Newark ..... gal. .12½- —
Chicago ..... gal. .14¼- —
Detroit ..... gal. .15½- —
New York ..... gal. .12 - .13
Philadelphia ..... gal. .125 - —
Group 3, tanks ..... gal. .09375- .09625
tankwagons, St. Louis ..... gal. .1470- —
High-flash, 140° F. group 3 refinery, tanks .. gal. .12 - .12½
High-solvency, tanks, refinery, N. J., 200-285 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed aniln pt. ..... gal. .18 - .18½
26°C m.e.p. ..... gal. .20 - —
270-370 b.r., 78-81 m.a.p. gal. .21 - —
19°C m.a.p. ..... gal. .28 - —
305-400 b.r., 26-30°C m.a.p. gal. .21½- .21½
340-440 b.r., 32°C m.a.p. gal. .21½- —
26°C m.a.p. ..... gal. .25½- —
V.M.&P., at refinery, California, 46.5, 254-380 b.r., tanks, El Segundo .. gal. .12 - —
Richmond ..... gal. .12½- —
Portland, Ore., Seattle, Wash. .. gal. .12 - —
64-77, 199-316 b.r., tanks, Los Angeles .. gal. .11 - —
San Francisco ..... gal. .11½- —
Portland, Seattle ..... gal. .12 - —

Petroleum naphtha, VM&P, at ref'y, East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, gal. .14 - .15
Group 3, tanks ..... gal. .09375- .09625
Gulf coast, tanks, New Orleans .. gal. .10 - —
tankwagon, Boston ..... gal. .145 - .15
Chicago ..... gal. .162 - —
Detroit ..... gal. .174 - —
Milwaukee ..... gal. .178 - —
Minneapolis ..... gal. .176 - —
Newark ..... gal. .14 - —
New York ..... gal. .135 - .14
Philadelphia ..... gal. .14 - —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .15 - —
St. Louis ..... gal. .171 - —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery California, tanks, San Francisco .. gal. .11½- —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks .. gal. .12½- .13
Group 3, tanks ..... gal. .0687½-.0912½
Stoddard (C.S. 8-38), at refinery, California tanks, San Francisco .. gal. .10 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks .. gal. .12½- .13
Group 3, tanks ..... gal. .09875- .09125
Pennsylvania, western, tanks gal. .0975- .10
tankwagon, Boston ..... gal. .13 - —
Chicago ..... gal. .14½- —
Detroit ..... gal. .16½- —
Milwaukee ..... gal. .15½- —
Minneapolis ..... gal. .154 - —
Newark ..... gal. .12½- —
New York ..... gal. .12½- .13
Philadelphia ..... gal. .12½- —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .14 - —
St. Louis ..... gal. .16 - —
Syracuse ..... gal. .16 - .16½

Petroleum sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works, lb. .134 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .144 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .124 - —
80% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works .. lb. .1065- .1075
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1100- .1165
tanks, works ..... lb. .0965- .0975
Phenobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. ..... lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. ... lb. .12 - .12¾
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12¾- .13¼
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11 - .11¼
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12½- .13
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13¼- .13½
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11½- .12
USP, dms., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .11½- .12½
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12¼- .13
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10½- .11½
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs. .lb. .85 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .87 - .92
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs. .lb. .85 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .87 - .92
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., ton lots, works .. lb. .49 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots. lb. 2.35 - 2.75
pure, bots ..... lb. 4.00 - 5.15
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works .. lb. .50 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., works .. lb. .33 - .34
Phenylethyl acetate, dms ..... lb. 2.15 - 2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. ..... lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots ..... lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works .. lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Phioroglucinol, CP, fib. dms ..... lb. 13.75 - —
tech., fib. dms ..... lb. 10.00 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works ..... lb. .20½- .35
10-lb. cyls., works ..... lb. 1.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D.).
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine .. long ton. 3.34 - 3.49
70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis .. long ton. 3.74 - 3.89
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis .. long ton. 4.34 - 4.49
75%-74%, b.p.l., same basis, long ton. 5.34 - 5.49
77%-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis .. long ton. 6.34 - 6.49
Prices for Florida phosphate rock are plus usual bonus penalty clause on oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.
finely ground 65.5% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum .. short ton. 5.00 - —
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum .. short ton. 5.20 - —
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum .. short ton. 5.55 - —
Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 70-68% b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., same basis .. long ton. 5.50 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., same basis .. long ton. 6.00 - —
29% P_2O_5, same basis ..... long ton. 5.15 - —
30% P_2O_5, same basis ..... long ton. 5.35 - —
31% P_2O_5, same basis ..... short ton. 5.45 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis ..... short ton. 5.70 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis ..... short ton. 6.20 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs ..... lb. .33 - .35
tins, export ..... lb. .40 - .45
Yellow, cns. ..... lb. .25 - .27
dms., c.l. ..... lb. .22 - —
Oxychloride, dms., works ..... lb. .10¾- .13¾
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works .. lb. .26 - .27
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12¾- .13¾
Phthalamide, bbls., works ..... lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works ..... lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald .. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
Pichi leaves, bgs ..... lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots. ..... oz. 6.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vials .. oz. 6.50 - 7.50
Nitrate, bots., vials ..... oz. 6.25 - 7.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs ..... lb. .24½- .25
Pinetar, retort dms. incl., c.l., works, South .. gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .40½- .41
whse., N.Y.C. ..... gal. .50¼- —
tanks, works, South ..... gal. .30 - —
Pinkroot, bls. ..... lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots ..... lb. 11.50 - 12.50
Pitch, coaltar, 150° m.p., bbls., c.l., works .. ton. 25.25 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 28.25 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works ..... lb. .10½- .10¾
Hardwood, paper bgs., works .... lb. .04 - —
Linseed, dms ..... lb. No prices
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms., ex whse. East .... 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
Soybean, dms., works ..... lb. .10¼- .10¾
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works ..... oz. 62.00 - 65.00
Podophyllin, dms. ..... lb. 13.50 - 13.75
Pokeroot, bls. ..... lb .21 - .22
Polystyrene, plain colors, bgs., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld .. lb. .31½- —
20,000 lbs., same basis ..... lb. .32½- —
smaller lots, same basis ..... lb. .32½- .56
Water-clear, polystyrene, 7c.-18c. per lb. less than plain colors, depending on quantity; plain colors, dms., ½c. higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs ..... lb. .75 - .76
Poppy flowers, bls ..... lb. .60 - .70
Seed, Argentine, bgs ..... lb. .20½- .21
Danish, bgs. ..... lb. .23 - .24
Dutch, bgs. ..... lb. .25 - .25½
Turkish, bgs. ..... lb. .20 - .20½
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 90%, dms., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 19.25 - —
liquid, dms., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .07½- .0785
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .08¼- —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .0837½-.0357½
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .03⅝- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .03¼- .03⅝
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .06⅜- .07¼
l.c.l. ..... lb. .07½- —
Potassium abietate ..... lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, dms ..... lb. .28 - .30
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms .... lb. .20 - .22
powd., dms ..... lb. .22 - .24
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .11⅝- .11¾
Potash bichromate in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works .. ton. 200.00 - —
ton lots, works ..... ton. 218.50 - —
less ton lots works ..... ton. 223.50 - —
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs .. lb. .28 - —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works .. lb. .07¼- .07½
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .08 - —

STAUFFER CHEMICALS



Many manufacturers of soap and sanitary chemical products choose Stauffer because prompt deliveries can be made from any one of a dozen plants conveniently located in or near the soap making centers of the country.

For a dependable source of supply, you can rely on Stauffer to deliver quality chemicals in any quantity.

Stauffer CHEMICALS SINCE 1889

STAUFFER PRODUCTS

Borax
Boric Acid
Carbon Bisulphide
Carbon Tetrachloride
Caustic Soda
Chlorine
Citric Acid
Cream of Tartar
Muriatic Acid
Nitric Acid
Rochelle Salt
Silicon Tetrachloride
Sodium Hydrosulphide
Stripper. Textile
Sulphur
Sulphuric Acid
Sulphur Chloride
Tartar Emetic
Tartaric Acid
Titanium Tetrachloride

STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY

420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.
221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago 1, Illinois
424 Ohio Bldg., Akron 8, Ohio—Apopka, Fla.
555 South Flower Street, Los Angeles 13, Cal.
636 California Street, San Francisco 8, Cal.
North Portland, Oregon—Houston 2, Texas

Potassium carbonate, hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- .06
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
USP, gran., bbls, dms.....lb. .14 - .19
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .20 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs.....lb. .25 - .30
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- —
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- —
export, kgs., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse..lb. .12 - —
Chloride, tech., cryst., 98%, bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .35½- .40½
Potash citrate, USP, powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys. lb. 2.30 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
USP, sticks, dms.....lb. .84 - .88
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75
Iodide, dms.....lb. 1.95 - 1.98
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines.. unti-ton. .20 - —
22% K_2O, bulk, mines..unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls.....lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M..unit ton. .87½- —
Trona, Cal.....unit ton. .45½- —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .34
Perchlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .12½- .14
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .20¾- .21¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .22½- .23
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works.lb. .13 - .13¼
Prussiate, red, kgs.....lb. .55 - .58
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 200.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 15.25 - —
solution 29° Be. ret. drums, c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
solut., 29° Be. dms., l.c.l., 5 or more, works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be. ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, cryst., bbls.....lb. .30½- .33½
powd., bbls. .....lb. .14½- .17
tech., dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2O, min. 90%, ex vessel Atlantic or Gulf ports...ton. 36.25 - —
West coast ports.....ton. 39.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., N.F., dms..lb. .62 - .70
Thiocyanate (see sulphocyanide).
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4 18-50% MgO, ex vessel, ports..ton. 26.00 - —
Potassium-sodium ferricyanide, kgs., works..lb. .45 - .48
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium - titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .50 - .55
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Berries, bgs. .....lb. .20 - .21
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3..gal. .04 - .05
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .17 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .15 - —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09½- —
smaller containers.....lb. .12½- —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - .21
tanks, frt. equald.....lb. .17½- —
Propyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- .18
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots, works.....kilo. 50.00 - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla herb, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse, 0, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton..lb. .03½- .04
Chicago .....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03½- .04½
fine, bgs., ton.....lb. .03½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03½- .04
Italian, silk-screen, fine, bgs., ton..lb. .04 - —
coarse, bgs., ton.....lb. .03½- —
sun-dried, fine, bgs., ton.....lb. .03 - —
coarse, bgs., ton.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed bgs.....lb. .27 - .30
Purple lake (see Red).
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%; for aerosol bombs, dms., works..lb. 9.25 - 9.30
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works..gal. 6.50 - —
regular base, dms., works..gal. 6.65 - —
(30 to 1), base 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100 cc, odorless base, bbls., works..gal. 10.00 - —
Flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .33½- —
powder, 0.5% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .25 - —
Pyridin, denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 1.55 - 1.90
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis..lb. .60 - .65
Pyridoxin hydrochloride, 100-gram lots, kilo. 650.00 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, long-ton. 8.00 - 10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyronate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd., E. of Miss.....gal. .60 - —
Pyronate prices W. of Miss., 3c. per gal. higher.
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton. 11.00 - 11.50
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines....ton. 14.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton. 9.50 - —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton. 9.00 - 10.00
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton. 7.00 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton. 12.00 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $1.50-$2.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .14 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .14 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works...lb. .12 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works. lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works. lb. .15 - —
mixed colors, cs., works.....lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .07 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l..lb. .13½- —
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .0635- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06 - —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l....lb. .14½- —
ordinary, lump, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra..lb. .0821- .0850
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Quercitron crystals bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .14 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .27 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net)..flask. 81.00 -82.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine, NF, V, cryst., cns.....oz. No stocks
powd., precip., cns. .....oz. No stocks
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .95 - 1.15
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .97½- —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs. .....oz. No stocks
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs....oz. .73½- —
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs....oz. No stocks
Dihydrochloride, USP .....oz. .99½- —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cans. oz. .89½- —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .89½- —
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Quinine hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.03½- —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .92½- —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .80½- —
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Tannate, USP N, cns., 100 ozs....oz. No stocks
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns.oz. .94½- —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .32 - .50

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .61 - .72
paste, dms. .....lb. .57 - —
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.45 - 2.25
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¾c.), (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.
Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 1.25 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, bbls., same basis.....lb. 1.35 - 1.45
medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.20 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.15 - —

Potassium Carbonate, Hydrated—Red, Maroon, MNPT Toner

Red, cadmium, maroon, orange-red, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.05 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs. 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse., Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine, No. 40, dms., works.....lb. 5.50 - 5.65
smaller containers, works.....lb. 6.10 - 6.15
Crocus martis (see Red, purple, oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works.....lb. 1.35 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.. lb. .10 - .10¼
English, all shades.....lb. .16 - —
Iron oxide, synth., bbls.....lb. .10½- .10¾
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., E. St. Louis, and Trenton, N. J. lb. .06¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .085 - .094
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.05 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., works.....lb. .75 - .77
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.30 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - .43
toner, bbls., works.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works...lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
MNPT toner, kgs., works.....lb. 3.25 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb higher.

the HEIGHT of COLOR in printing ink

Yellow *is* colorful! Psychologically, it is the most cheerful of all the colors in the spectrum. In terms of legibility, black letters on a yellow background top the list of all color combinations.

Since the successful development of color process printing by Frederick Ives, in 1883, Chrome Yellows have been the most widely used yellow printing ink pigments. Of these, the best quality medium yellow is commercially pure Lead Chromate. It is a brilliant yellow with great covering power and makes an ideal printing ink pigment as it mixes quickly and well with the vehicles commonly used.

Mutual's Bichromate of Soda has been preferred by leading pigment manufacturers since the inception of color printing. Its unvarying purity, coupled with the technical knowledge of the oldest producer of Chromium Chemicals, accounts for this preference.

Mutual's Research Department is willing to collaborate with anyone using, or contemplating the use of, Chromium Chemicals in their industrial operations.

MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA • 270 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA NEW YORK N.Y.

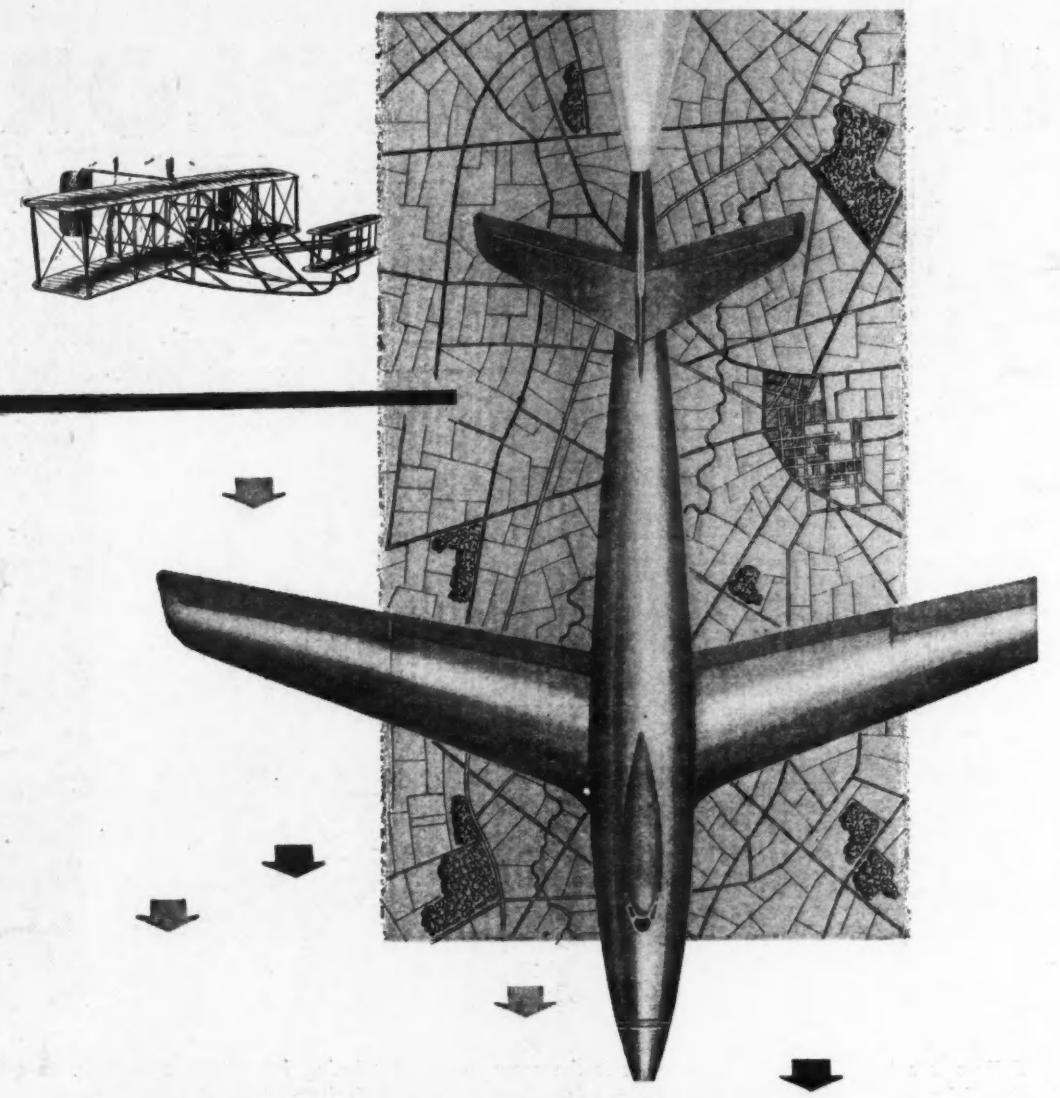
Mutual
CHROMIUM CHEMICALS

Red, Mercury Oxide—Sodium Arsenite

Red, mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.30 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 2.32 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. .02½- 02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Oxide, Persian gulf, bgs., works..lb. .06¾- —
Para toner, bbls.....lb. .85 - .88
chlorinated, kgs. .....lb. .95 - 1.05
concentrated, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .80 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Phosphotungsic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.45 - —
Pink lake, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .20 - 25
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. 1.35 - —
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .25 - .28
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works..lb. .55 Nom.
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .05¼- .06½
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.30 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .21 - .23
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works.....lb. .0310- —
20%, bgs., works.....lb. .0320- —
25%, bgs., works.....lb. .0350- —
30%, bgs., works.....lb. .0380- —
35%, bgs., works.....lb. .0415- —
40%, bgs., works.....lb. .0440- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .22¼- .48
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. 2.47 - 2.49
Red saunders, wood, grd., bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works.....lb. .68 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works.....lb. 1.70 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Rhubarb root, whole, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
powd., bbls.....lb. .90 - .95
Riboflavin, bots.....kilo.150.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif.lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, gran., powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs..lb. .34½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .24 - .26
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Spanish, bls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Rosin, gum, (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.30 - —
K, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.30 - —
M, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.30 - —
N, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.35 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.35 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
X, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Rotenone, bbls., works.....lb.20.00 -24.00
Extract, liq., dms., works, per unit. 1.75 - —
Powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines....ton.36.00 - —
l.c.l., mines.....ton.43.00 - —
Rue herb, bls.....lb. .45 - .48
Rutin, bots.....gram. .28½- 60

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.....lb. .72 - .75
activated ground with lime, bbls.lb. .42 - .50
Saccharin, insoluble and soluble, dms., 1,000 lbs. ..lb. 1.30 - 1.90
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 2.50
Safflower (see Saffron, Mexican).
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Spanish, USP, tins.....lb.36.00 -38.00
boxes.....lb.31.50 -32.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. .95 - 1.45
Sage, Cyprian, bls.....lb. .14 - .14½
futures, bls.....lb. .14½- .15
Dalmatian, bls.....lb. .29½- .30
Greek, fancy, bls.....lb. .13½- .14
Palestine, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .13½- .14
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .09 Nom.
Salicin, bots.....lb. No stocks
cns.....lb. No stocks
Saligenin, dms., works.....lb.15.00 -20.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 1.02 - 1.08
Powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.17.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton.21.70 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.18.60 - —
l.c.l.....ton.25.10 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.....ton.20.00 -26.00
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons, 100 lbs.12.40 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.12.65 -12.90
gran., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs. 8.00 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.00 - 9.50
powd., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs. 9.00 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.10.00 -10.50
Saltpeter in bags is 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs it is $1 more.
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.....oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, cryst., powd., cns.....kilo.175.00 -186.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls.....lb. .60 - .61
Mexican, bls.....lb. .57 - .60
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .45 - .50
select, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Savory, French, bls.....lb. .21 Nom.
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
Scammony resin, lump, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powd., cns.....lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Root, bgs.....lb. .13 - 14
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .60 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs...lb. .27¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .28¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs.....lb. .28¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .28¾- —
Selenium, powd., cns., 10-lb. lots..lb. 2.10 - —
cs., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. 2.00 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls...lb. .26 - .27
siftings, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .22 - .24
No. 2, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
No. 3, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Pods, bls.....lb. .53 - .54
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .58½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .59 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .61 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .66½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .67 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .69 - —
bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to prices:—1c., more for bgs., bbls., or kgs.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs.....lb .63 - —
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .61 - —
Superfine, bgs., 10 lbs.....lb. .56 - —
TN, bgs., 10 lbs.....lb. .54 - —
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph., dry-grd. 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works..ton.24.00 -40.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.29.00 - —
wet-grd., 320 mesh, bgs., c.l. works..ton.24.00 -40.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.29.00 - —
hard-quartz, 99½% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.25.00 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works....ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- .27
Silver bullion, ingots, cs.....oz. .71⅝- —
Cyanide, cns., 2,500-oz. lots.....oz. .59¾- —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .60 - —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .60¼- —
250-oz. lots.....oz. .60⅜- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .45½- —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .46⅜- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .47 - —
250-oz. lots.....oz. .47⅜- —
USP granular silver nitrate, 2c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. .45 - —
strong, bots., dms., 1,000-oz lots. oz. .40 - —
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .85 - .84
Skullcap herb Eastern, bls.....lb. .85 Nom.
Western, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .44 - .45
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Small, black, ctns.....lb. .11 - —
Blue, ctns.....lb. .16 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .63 - .65
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .24 - .26
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .32 - .33
cut, foreign, bbls.....lb. .32 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.38 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.73 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.88 - —
3.....100 lbs. 3.23 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.83 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.78 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1..... 100 lbs. 3.13 - —
2.....100 lbs. 3.28 - —
3.....100 lbs. 3.63 - —
4.....100 lbs. 4.23 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.18 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
3.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1..... 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
2.....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
3.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
4.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
Soda ash prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated. Minimum quantity 500 lbs. For less than 500 lbs. prices are ex-warehouse. Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound. of Ky. 31°, Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark., E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1.....100 lbs. 4.60 - —
zone 2.....100 lbs. 4.75 - —
zone 3.....100 lbs. 5.10 - —
zone 4.....100 lbs. 5.70 - —
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., wks..100 lbs. 2.85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
zone 2.....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
zone 3.....100 lbs. 4.70 - —
zone 4.....100 lbs. 5.30 - —
Prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated, minimum quantity 500 lbs; for less than 500 lbs., prices are ex-warehouse. Soda caustic zones are same as soda ash.
Sal, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works.....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works.....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd..lb. .09½- .11
cryst., NF, bbls.....lb. .07½- .08¼
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works.....lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms, works.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Alkylbenzene-sulphate, dms., works. lb. .13 - —
Aluminate, for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27¾- —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- .13¾
Arsenite, gray, dealers, dms., c.l., works..lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13¾- .13¾
Sodium arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi., 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.



from kitty hawk to supersonics

It took a lot of pioneering groundwork in aerodynamics to lift the first "box kite" into the air... and on that groundwork planes now fly at supersonic speeds. Thus is progress in every field of science and industry an extension of sound pioneering thought and action. Niagara pioneered the production of many electro-chemical products in America and through research has constantly improved their quality and efficiency as chemical tools of progress, with the result that Niagara is today "An Essential Part of America's Great Chemical Enterprise."

NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY

60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

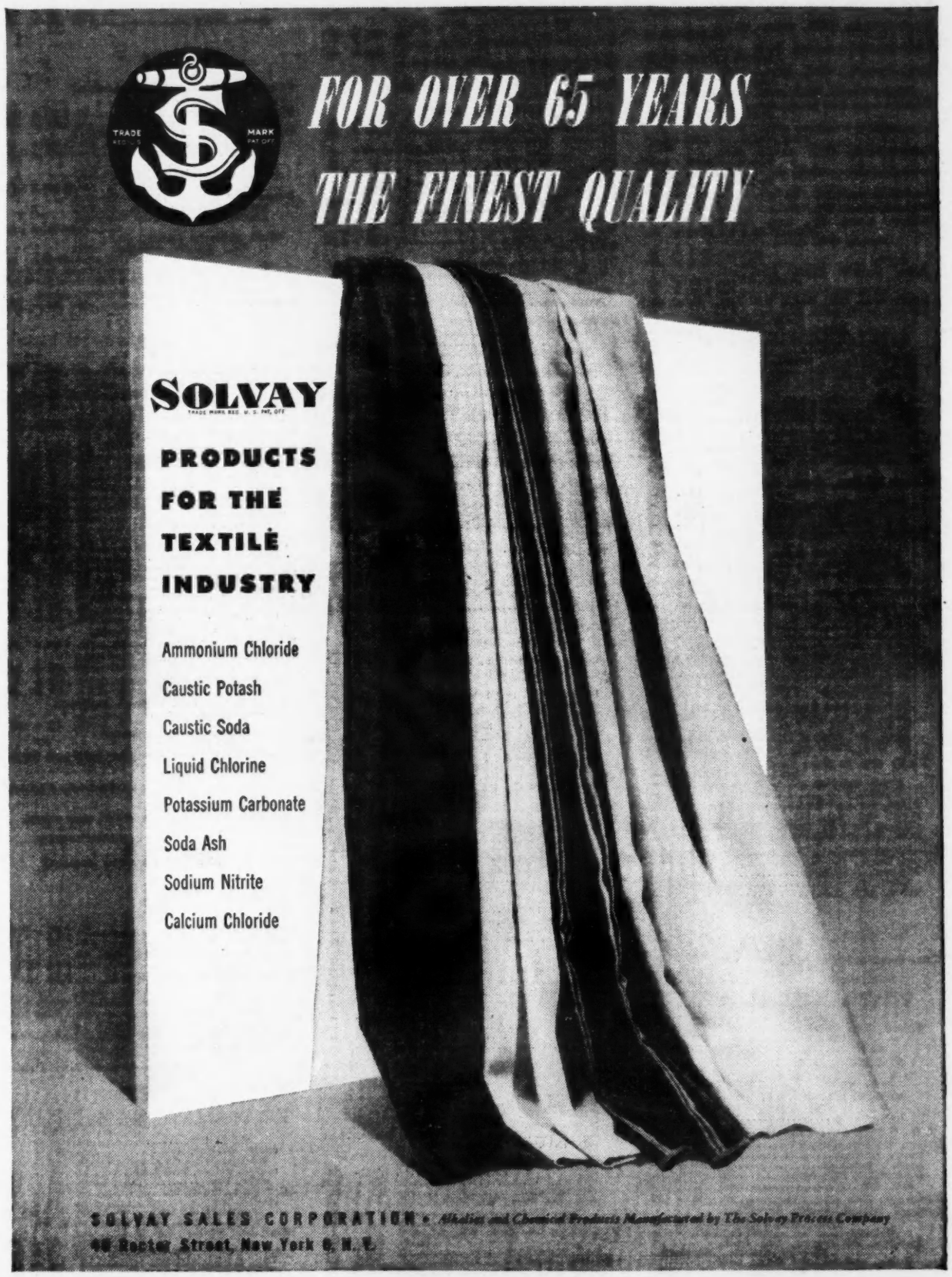
LIQUID CHLORINE • CAUSTIC POTASH • CARBONATE OF POTASH • PARADICHLOROBENZENE • CAUSTIC SODA • NIAGATHAL (TETRACHLORO PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE)

Sodium benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons.....lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonates, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09½- .09¾
Sodium bichromate, in bbls., ¾c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - .14
kgs., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
solut, 32°, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
40°, bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works, lb. .28 - —
Cacodylate, bots., dms.....lb. 8.50 -12.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda sal, Sodium monohydrate).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works.lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
powd., kgs., works.....lb. .08¼- —
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorite, tech., dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Chromate, bbls., dms., c.l., works..lb. .10⅝- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¾- .11
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
dms.....lb. .21 - .26
USP XIII, gran., bbls.....lb. .26 - —
dms.....lb. .27 - .31
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works, dlvd..lb. .10½- .11¼
anhydrous dms., works.....lb. .11½- .13
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- —
95%, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0606- .0650
l.c.l.....lb. .07 - .0790
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs.....lb. 1.46 - 1.48
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, pbls, lb. 1.90 - —
powder, bbls.....lb. 1.95 - —
solution, 75%, cbys.....lb. 1.10 - —
50%, cbys.....lb. .85 - —
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .18½- .19
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .19 - .20
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
USP, sticks, dms.....lb. .24 - .29
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
pea cryst., bgs., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.25
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 40c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, dms., jars.....lb. 2.72 - 2.88
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works, ton.90.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.108.00 -113.00
Sodium metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher.
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 3.90 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.75
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .46 - .55
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.37.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.45.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis.....ton.42.50 - —
Nitrite, 99%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West coast ports....100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.05
l.c.l., divd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.80
hydrated, flake, bbls.,c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works.....lb. .10 - —
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .19
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .16 - .16¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
Perborate, USP, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Miss. lb. .14 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.00
cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 3.90
USP, dried, bbls., dms., works.lb. .159 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.65 - 9.00
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 3.90 - —
kgs., c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 4.45 - —
Sodium phosphates in bbls. 40c. higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .12 - —
bbls.....lb. .12¼- —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.10.50 -11.25
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs.10.75 -12.00
ferric, dms., 10,000 lbs., works, lb. .22 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .22½- —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .57 - .60
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bbls., l.c.l., divd., zone 1..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
zone 2.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
zone 3.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
zone 4.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sodium sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, bbl., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., divd.....100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.30

Sodium silicate, 40°, turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .95 - 1.15
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.20 - 1.30
tanks, works.....ton.15.00 - —
43°, turbid, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - 2.00
tanks, works.....ton.27.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08½- —
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .43½- .47½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - 24
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .10 - .10½
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.25 - 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls.....lb. .07 - .07½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - 5.50
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.75
lump, bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 4.00 - 5.50
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.50 - 5.75
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - 33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - 35
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works.....lb. 30 - —

Sodium sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l..lb. .05 - —
liquid, 45%, tanks, works....lb. .04¼- —
Thiocyanate (see Sodium sulphocyanide).
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works frt. equald..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .07¾- —
Thiosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Tungstate, tech., bgs.....lb. 1.45 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose, high vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs., works frt. alld...lb. .66 - —
smaller quantities, same basis.lb. .70 - —
Low and med. vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .62 - —
smaller quantities, same basis.lb. .66 - —
Sodium-cinchophen, bots., dms., works, lb. 5.00 - 5.10
Sodium-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, stand. cont..lb. .19 - .22
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, dms., works, gal. .28 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .26 - —
W. of Minnequa, Colo., works gal. .23 - —
high-flash, dms., works.....gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha to 2c. to 3¼c. per gal..gal. .27 - —

Solvent, petroleum, 100° F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex..gal. .22 - —
150°F. flash, tanks, same basis, gal. .22 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - .35
Soybean flour, industrial, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .067 - —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .069 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .071 - —
Protein, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .29 - —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .29½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .29½- .33
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .48 - .49
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works, lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05¼- —
Squaw vine, leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., boxs, lb. 1.60 - —
White, bls.....lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .16 - .20
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls.....lb. .12 - .16
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.02 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 6.57 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.28 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.13 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 7.65 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.39 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 17c. higher.
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0900- .1075
l.c.l.....lb. .09¾- .10
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, bgs.....lb. .0720- .0775



Stavesacre Seed—Yellow, Hansa, Primrose

Stavesacre seed, bgs. lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Stoneroot, bls. lb. .07½- .08
Storax, USP, cs. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .20 - .25
Seed, bgs. lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hospitals gram 3.40 - —
wholesalers gram 2.72 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. cs. .53 - .55
Carbonate, 90%, bbls. lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls. lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls. lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila. lb. .40 - .42
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs. lb. 3.00 - 3.06
Lactate, dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls., works lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.33
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bbls., works..ton. 58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent dms., works lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots. oz. 30.00 -50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs. lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots. lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .55 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works...lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphadiazin - sodium, USP, dms., works..lb. 10.50 -10.60
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms., works, lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, USP, dms., works, lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphamazerin - sodium, USP, dms., works..lb. 10.50 -10.60
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Sulphanilamide, 30-60 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, works..lb. 5.00 - 5.15
Sulphapyridin - sodium, powd., bots., dms., works..lb. 5.00 - 5.15
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works...lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Sulphathiazole - sodium, USP, dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Sulphonethylmethane, NF, kgs. lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, NF, kgs. lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract..long ton. 18.00 - —
vessels, Gulf ports, contract, long ton. 19.50 - —
export long ton. 20.00 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs. lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.90
heavy, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.20 - 3.60
light, bgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.95 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.60
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
Refined sulphur flowers in bbls., 35c. higher.
rocks, bgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
roll, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.40
rubbermakers', bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.60
Sulphur chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
10-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08¼- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works, lb. .085 - —
multi-unit cars, works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .044 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., works, lb. — - —
Iodide, bots., jars lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac bark, grd., bgs., ex dock..ton. 105.00 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls. lb. .10½- —
No. 2, bbls. lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls. lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls. lb. .11 - .13½
Leaves, bgs., ex dock ton. 105.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a, pulv., bulk, Balto. unit-ton. .76 - —
Florida unit-ton. .56 - .59
other points unit-ton. .57 - .59
Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charges from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $18.03 per ton; guaranteed 18, 19 or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.
Triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk..unit-ton. .71 - —
South Carolina unit-ton. .75 - —
Tennessee unit-ton. .80 - —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D.C., 71c. per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, bls. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 7.75 - 8.50
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 8.50 - 9.00
whole, tins lb. 10.00 -11.00
Tahiti, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25

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Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., bgs., c.l., New York works..ton. 21.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 22.50 -24.50
Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton. 22.00 -30.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 24.00 - —
l.c.l. ton. 26.50 -28.00
98.95-99.95%, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 21.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 24.50 - —
98-99.5%, grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton. 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 30.00 - —
Imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l. ton. 35.00 -45.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose lb. .21¾- —
fancy, loose lb. .22 - —
special, loose lb. .21½- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms. lb. .12 Nom.
50%, dms. lb. .15 Nom.
Tamarinds, bbls. lb. .10 - .12
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 10.50 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 10.50 - —
fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., Chicago..unit-ton. No stocks
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk bulk..unit-ton. No stocks.
Tansy leaves, bls. lb. .15 - .16
Tapioca flour, high grades, bgs. lb. .099 - .10
medium grades, bgs. lb. .089 - .09
Java, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, ret dms., c.l., works..gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., works gal .38 - —
25%, dms., c.l., works gal .41 - —
l.c.l., works gal 44 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tara pods, bgs., c.l., ex dock U. S. ports..long ton. No prices
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis long ton. 225.00 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs. lb. .23½- .24
Leaves, bgs. lb. .95 - 1.00
Tartar emetic, tech., gran., or powd., bbls., kgs. lb. .41 - —
dms. lb. .41½- .44
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .45 - .48
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms. lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, Alpha (see A)
com'l, dms., c.l., South lb. 13½- —
l.c.l., South lb. 14 - —
tanks, South lb. 13 - —
pure, dms lb. .40 - .56
extra, dms lb. .47 - .71
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .80 - 1.10
prime, cns., dms. lb. .61 - 1.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachlorethane, dms., works lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55 gal. dms., works. lb. .20 - .21½
smaller qms., works lb. .23½- .25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works, lb. .65 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., works, lb. 20.00 - —
Theobromine, bots., kgs. lb. 5.15 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams..kilo. 160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .24 - —
Thiouracil, dms., works lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb. 3.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs. lb. No stocks
futures, bgs. lb. .19½- .20
Spanish, bls. lb. .11 - .11½
Thymol, USP, cns. lb. No prices
Iodide, NF, dms. lb. 3.55 - 4.25
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin crystals, bgs., bbls., works lb. .55 - .60
Metal, Bolivian lb. .80 - —
Straits lb. .80 - —
Oxide, bbls. lb. .80 - .82
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works, lb. .50 Nom
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - .17½
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 17½- —
rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd E. lb. 18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .19 - .19½
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. 06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - —
Calcium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 06¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 06¾- —
Calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd, lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .06¾- —
Magnesium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. No prices
l.c.l., dlvd lb. No prices
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller, pkgs., works lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns. lb. 3.55 - 3.75
Toluene (see Toluol).
Tolidin base (see Orthotolidin).
Toluol (toluene) 2°, indust., ret. dms., works, gal. .28 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .23 - —
W. of Minnequa, Colo., works gal. .23 - —
Prices on 2° toluol from petroleum, tanks delivered (maximum freight allowance in parentheses), are:—Ark., 23c.; Chicago, 23c. (2¼c.); Del.-Md.-D. C., 23c. (2¼c.); Detroit, 23c. (1 8/10c.); La., 23c.; N. E., 25c. (2¼c.); N. J., 23c.; N. Y., 25c.; E. Tenn. & N. C., 25c. (5c.); Pa., 23c. (2¾c.); S. C., 23c.; W. Tenn., 23c. (3½c.); Va., 24c. (3½c.); W. Va., 25c. (2¾c.).
1° nitration, ret. dms., works.. gal. .28 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .23 - —
W. of Minnequa, Colo., works gal. .23 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls. lb. .90 - .91
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.70 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs. lb. .85 - .90
Surinam, cs. lb. .85 - .90
Totaquine, USP, 100-oz. lots oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works lb. .40½- —
Tributyl citrate, dms. lb. .41 - .50
smaller pkgs. lb. .52 - .56
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. .68 - —
smaller pkgs. lb. .72 - .74
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .81 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .07½- .09½
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .08½- .11
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼- .12
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
Trichloroethylene, tanks, c.l., frt. alld., zone 1..lb. .09¾- —
zone 2 lb. .10½- —
zone 3 lb. .11 - —
zone 4 lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethylene dm., c.l. prices ½c. higher; l.c.l. 1½c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .32¼- .33
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33 - .33½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .31 - .32
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .36 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
smaller containers lb. .24½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
Triethyl citrate, dms. lb. .34 - .42
smaller pkgs. lb. .45 - —
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l. works, basis 100% lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .36 - —
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .30 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. lb. .18½- .19
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- .21
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Triethylenetetramine, tanks, works. lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100% lb. .20½- .89½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .29½- —
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .25 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. 0176- —
double-grd., c.l., works lb. 016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. 015 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms., works. lb. 4.75 - —
Oxide, kgs., works lb. 2.85 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls. lb. .21½- .22
Haitian, futures, bls. lb. .11½- .12
Jamaica, futures, bls. lb. .15½- .16
Madras, bgs. lb. .18½- .19
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market)
Sulphate, ret. dms., East gal. .65 - —
tanks, East gal. .40 - —
Wood, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .46 - —
N. Y. whse gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., dms. incl., l.c.l., East gal. .76 - —
tanks, South gal. .55 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs. lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts. ton. 73.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., ship. pts. ton. 75.50 - —
fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or Atlantic or Gulf ports, ton. 73.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor (A and B), free ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va. ton. 59.00 - —
fixed ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va..NH_3-ton. 112.80 - —
C and D prices for Urea-ammonia liquor are $1.20 per ton of nitrogen higher than the A and B respectively for the same destinations.
Uva ursi leaves, bls. lb. .13 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls. lb. .56 - .58
Indian, bls. lb. .40 - .41
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock ton. 73.00 -75.00
Cups, bgs., ex dock ton. 53.00 -54.00
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra..lb. .10½- .10¾
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works. lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.20 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 7.75 - 8.50
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 8.50 - 9.00
whole, tins lb. 10.00 -11.00
Tahiti, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 4.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 4.55 - 4.65
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, dms., 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - 4.50
tins, smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Venice turpentine, artif., cns. lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls. lb. .28 - .29
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .16½- .17½
5-gal. cns., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret, dms., works. lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol, bots., 100 billion USP units mill units .04 - —
1 billion USP units. mill units. .05 - —
100 million USP units. mill units. .07 - —
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, fishliver).
A concentrate, dms., works. mill. units. .36 - .40
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxin).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
D_2 (See Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotin, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Tree bark, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Wattle bark, fair average, bgs., ex dock..ton. 69.00 -71.00
merchantable, bags, ex dock..ton. 65.00 -67.00
Extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works. lb. .06⅝- .07⅝
tanks, works lb. .06¼- .06⅞
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra..lb. .07⅛- —
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra..lb. .07⅞- —
Wattle extract prices based on $17 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, micro crystalline).
Bayberry, bgs. lb. No stocks
Bees, bleached, USP, white, cakes, cs..lb. .68 - .72
slabs, bgs. lb. .67 - .70
crude, African, bgs. lb. .45 - .46
Western hemisphere, bgs. lb. .46 - .48
refined, yellow, bricks, cs. lb. .54 - .56
slabs, bgs. lb. .53 - .55
Candelilla, crude, bgs. lb. .62 - .63
refined, bgs. lb. .65 - .66
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra, 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .84 - .86
North country, No. 2, ton lots. lb. .92 - .94
No. 3, bgs., ton lots. lb. .85 - .87
refined, bgs., ton lots. lb. .90 - .92
Wax, carnauba, yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.40 Nom.
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Ceresin, dom., 132°-136° m.p., bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
138°-140° m.p., bgs. lb. .18 - .18½
158°-162° m.p., bgs. lb. .22 - .23
Japan, bgs. lb. .46 - .48
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, cns., 30 tons yearly contract, group 3 works..lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .16 - .17½
170°-175° m.p., ASTM, black cns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. 14½- —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 14½- .15½
white, cns., 30 tons, same basis. lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .27 - .29
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, cns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .21 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .21 - .22
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, black, cns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. 19½- —
smaller cns., same basis..lb. 19½- 20½
white, cns., 30 tons, same basis. lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .34 - .35
Montan, crude, bgs. lb. .45 - .47
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots..lb. .64 - .65
refined, bgs., ton lots. lb. .71 - .73
Ozokerite, dom., 180-190 m.p., bgs., c.l. lb. .36 - —
182-183 m.p., bgs., c.l. lb. .31 - —
171-172 m.p., bgs., c.l. lb. .27 - —
Spermaceti, blocks, cs. lb. .48 - .50
cake, cs. lb. .49 - .51
White lead (see Lead, white).
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs. lb. 2.27 - —
White pine bark, rossed, bls. lb. .18 - .19
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, St. Louis, works ton. 9.50 - —
smaller lots, St. Louis, works. ton. 12.50 - —
wet-grd., air-floated, 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. ton. 14.50 -27.50
99% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l. ton No prices
90% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l. ton. No prices
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l. ton. 14.50 -28.00
gilders, bgs., c.l. ton. No prices
putty grade, bgs., c.l. ton. 13.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l. Ohio works. ton. 30.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ton. 25.00 -31.00
l.c.l. ton. 25.00 -29.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ton. 18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ton. 22.00 -25.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls. lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
rossed, green, bls. lb. .24 - .26
Wild indigo root, bls. lb. .30 - .31
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .25 - .26
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East..ton. 32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ton. 40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis..ton. 37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ton. 45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis.. ton. 40.00 -45.00
l.c.l., same basis. ton. 50.00 -55.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat (see Lanoline).
Wormseed, American, bgs. lb. .17 - .18
Levant, bgs. lb. 4.25 - 4.30
Wormwood, bls. lb. .50 - .60

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls. lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, 5°-7°, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Xylenol fractions, ret. dms., c.l., same basis..gal. 1.26 - 1.31
l.c.l., same basis. gal. 1.29 - 1.34
tanks, same basis. gal. 1.20 - 1.25
Xylidins, mixed, dms. lb. .38 - .38½
Xylol (xylene), indust., ret. dms., works..gal. .30 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .25 - —
W. of Minnequa, Colo., works gal. .25 - —
10°, ret. dms., works. gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .27 - .28
Prices on 10° xylol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses), are:—Ark., 25c.; Del.-Md.-D. C., 25c. (2¾c.); Detroit, 25c. (1 8/10c.); La., 25c.; N. E., 25c. (2¼c.); N. J., 25c.; N. Y., 25c.; E. Tenn. & N. C., 27c. (5c.); Pa., 25c. (2¾c.); S. C., 27c.; W. Tenn., 27c. (3¾c.); Va., 26c. (3½c.); W. Va., 25c. (2¾c.); the Chicago prices is 22c., f.o.b. terminal.
5°, ret. dms., works. gal. .40 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .35 - —
8°, ret. dms., works. gal. .45 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .40 - —

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns. lb. 1.62 - 1.75
Yeast, brewer's dry, 50 B units, dms. lb. .35 - —
90 B units, dms. lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms. lb. .50 - —
300 B units, dms. lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul. lb. .32 - —
Barium chromate yellow price diffenentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.60 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.40 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. .85 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse. 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts. lb. .26 - —
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport), 1½c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.8c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome. lb. 1.60 - —
Primrose, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.90 - —

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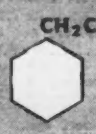

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Technical and refined grades — in 100-lb. carboys.

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Chlorinated Benzaldehydes	**Ortho Chlor Benzaldehyde** Assay: 98.0% Containers: Glass carboys	**Para Chlor Benzaldehyde** Assay: 98.0% Containers: Fiber drums	**2,4-Dichlor Benzaldehyde** Assay: 97.0% Containers: Fiber drums	**3,4-Dichlor Benzaldehyde** Assay: 96.0% Containers: Fiber drums
Chlorinated Benzyl Chlorides	**Ortho Chlor Benzyl Chloride** Assay: 98.0% Containers: Glass carboys	**Para Chlor Benzyl Chloride** Assay: 97.0% Containers: Glass carboys	**2,4-Dichlor Benzyl Chloride** Assay: 97.0% Containers: Glass carboys	**3,4-Dichlor Benzyl Chloride** Assay: 96.0% Containers: Glass carboys
Chlorinated Benzoyl Chlorides	**Ortho Chlor Benzoyl Chloride** Assay: 95.0% Containers: Glass carboys	**Para Chlor Benzoyl Chloride** Assay: 98.0% Containers: Glass carboys	**2,4-Dichlor Benzoyl Chloride** Assay: 98.0% Containers: Glass carboys	**3,4-Dichlor Benzoyl Chloride** Assay: 95.0% Containers: Glass carboys
Chlorinated Benzotrichlorides	**Ortho Chlor Benzotrichloride** Assay: 98.0% Containers: Glass carboys	**Para Chlor Benzotrichloride** Assay: 98.0% Containers: Glass carboys	**2,4-Dichlor Benzotrichloride** Assay: 98.0% Containers: Fiber drums	**3,4-Dichlor Benzotrichloride** Assay: 96.0% Containers: Glass carboys
Chlorinated Toluenes	**Ortho Chlor Toluene** Assay: 99.0% Containers: Glass carboys or iron drums	**Para Chlor Toluene** Assay: 97.0% Containers: Glass carboys or iron drums	**2,4-Dichlor Toluene** Assay: 99.0% Containers: Glass carboys or iron drums	**3,4-Dichlor Toluene** Assay: 97.0% Containers: Glass carboys or iron drums
Chlorinated Benzoic Acids	**Ortho Chlor Benzoic Acid, Technical** Assay: 97.0% Containers: Wooden barrels (T&G lined)	**Para Chlor Benzoic Acid, Technical** Assay: 97.0% Containers: Wooden barrels (T&G lined)	**2,4-Dichlor Benzoic Acid, Technical** Assay: 97.0% Containers: Wooden barrels	**3,4-Dichlor Benzoic Acid, Technical** Assay: 97.0% Containers: Wooden barrels

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Yellow, Iron Oxide—Zirconium Sulphate

Yellow, iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.01½-	.02¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.02¾-	.06¾
French type, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.04 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¼-	—
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l.	ton.	27.00 -	32.00
synth., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08½-	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	2.23 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.25 -	—
Ocher, American, golden, bgs., works.	lb.	.01¼-	.02¾
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome	lb.	.29 -	—
Yellow dock root, bls.	lb.	.23 -	.26
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).			
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.45 -	.50
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls.	oz.	3.25 -	4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.25 -	—
smaller lots works	lb.	.30 -	—
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms.	lb.	.20 -	—
USP, bbls.	lb.	.26 -	.27
kgs.	lb.	.27 -	.29
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	No stocks	
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	No stocks	
Carbonate, tech., rubber-makers' bbls., works	lb.	.10¾-	.11¾
USP, precip., powd., bbls.	lb.	.35 -	—
dms.	lb.	.40 -	—
kgs.	lb.	.37 -	—
Zinc chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.25 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.55 -	—
gran., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.40 -	—
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0365-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0425-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0300-	—
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.30 -	.31
jars	lb.	.35 -	.36
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.34 -	.35
Diethyldithiocarbamate, dms., works,	lb.	1.15 -	—
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1250-	.1260
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1275-	.1300
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.18 -	.19
Hydrosulphite, dms., works	lb.	.16 -	—
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	4.65 -	—
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.45 -	.46
Linoleate, solid, 9½%, bbls.	lb.	.53¼-	—
Metal slabs	lb.	.11 -	—
E. St. Louis	lb.	.10½-	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, dms.	lb.	.19¾-	—
10% Zn, dms.	lb.	.24 -	—
solid, 14% Zn, dms.	lb.	.31¾-	—
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.10 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10¼-	—
American process, com'l lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.10 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10¼-	—
Zinc oxide, pigment, dom., Amer. process, com'l, leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.11¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10¼-	—
35% or more, bgs., c.l., ship't ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.11¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12 -	—
50%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12¾-	—
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.12¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½-	—
green, seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.11¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12 -	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.11¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11½-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.12¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½-	—
USP, ctns., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.13¼-	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.13½-	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbls., prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Resinate, fused, 9% Zn, powd., dms.	lb.	.19½-	—
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15 -	.16
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.47 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.48 -	—
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	4.15 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.90 -	—
flake, 25½% Zn., bgs., c.l., same			
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.55 -	—
Zinc sulphate, powd., 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	6.75 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.50 -	—
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c. higher			
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10¾-	—
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07¾-	—
Calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07¾-	—
Luminescent pigment, frt. alld.	lb.	1.00 -	3.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾-	—
Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Sulphocarbolate, NF, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.26 -	.30
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.15 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.55 -	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, ens., frt. alld.	lb.	2.00 -	2.80
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.17 -	—
normal, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.22 -	—
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—
Pac. coast	lb.	.09¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.09 -	—
Pac. coast	lb.	.09¾-	—
Zirconium acetate, solution, bbls., works	lb.	.25½-	—
Hydride, ens, works	lb.	7.00 -	8.00
Nitrate, bgs., works	lb.	3.00 -	4.00
Oxide, 88%, grd., bbls., c.l., works,	lb.	.20½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22¾-	—
98½%-99%, white, grd., bgs., works	lb.	.30 -	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., 2,000 lbs., works	lb.	.46 -	—
500 lbs. and less works	lb.	.46½-	.49
Oxychloride, cryst., bbls., 5 tons, works	lb.	.20¼-	—
Sulphate, basic, cake, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.18 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½-	.20
smaller containers works	lb.	.20 -	.21¼

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in the Oct. 6 issue of OPD.

Oil Allocation Plan Offered by API Aid

OPD Washington Bureau

The oil and gas division of the Department of the Interior has received a proposal for equitable distribution of oil supplies during the present emergency from B. L. Majewski, of the marketing division of the American Petroleum Institute. The proposal followed refusal of the National Petroleum Council to consider the plan. The four-step proposal asked that:—

1. The president to call upon the oil and gas division and NPC to formulate a program to mobilize the nation's resources in order to alleviate to the fullest possible extent the shortage.

2. Once formulated, it be referred to the State Department, Office of Defense, Department of Interior and Department of Justice for concurrence.

3. The President issue a proclamation urging the conservation of petroleum products.

4. Call a special meeting of NPC for "appropriate action" between November 10-15, providing the oil and gas division approves the general program.

Rose Hill Oil Field Geological Map Published

OPD Washington Bureau

The geological survey of the Department of the Interior has published a new geologic map of the Rose Hill oil field in Lee County, Va., which now contains fifteen producing oil wells with a total daily production of more than 400 barrels. The new map shows present concepts of the geology based on additional field investigations and wells drilled since January, 1945.

The map, titled "Geologic and Structure Contour Maps of the Rose Hill Oil Field, Lee County, Virginia," has been published as preliminary map seventy-six of the Oil and Gas Investigations series. Copies may be purchased from the Director of the Geological Survey, Washington 25, D. C., at $1 per set.

Trade Briefs

Standard Oil Company of Ohio's stockholders, in a recent meeting in Cleveland, approved an increase in authorized common stock from 3,250,000 to 5,000,000 shares. shares.

Petrol Terminal Corporation has begun modernization and repair on the Texas City refinery, which was recently purchased from the government. Operation is expected to begin within ninety days.

Sunray Oil Corporation and Mission Corporation have the approval of their boards for the merger of Pacific Western Oil Corporation and Mission Corporation, a subsidiary of Pacific Western, into Sunray Oil. Stockholders will meet early in December to vote on the merger.

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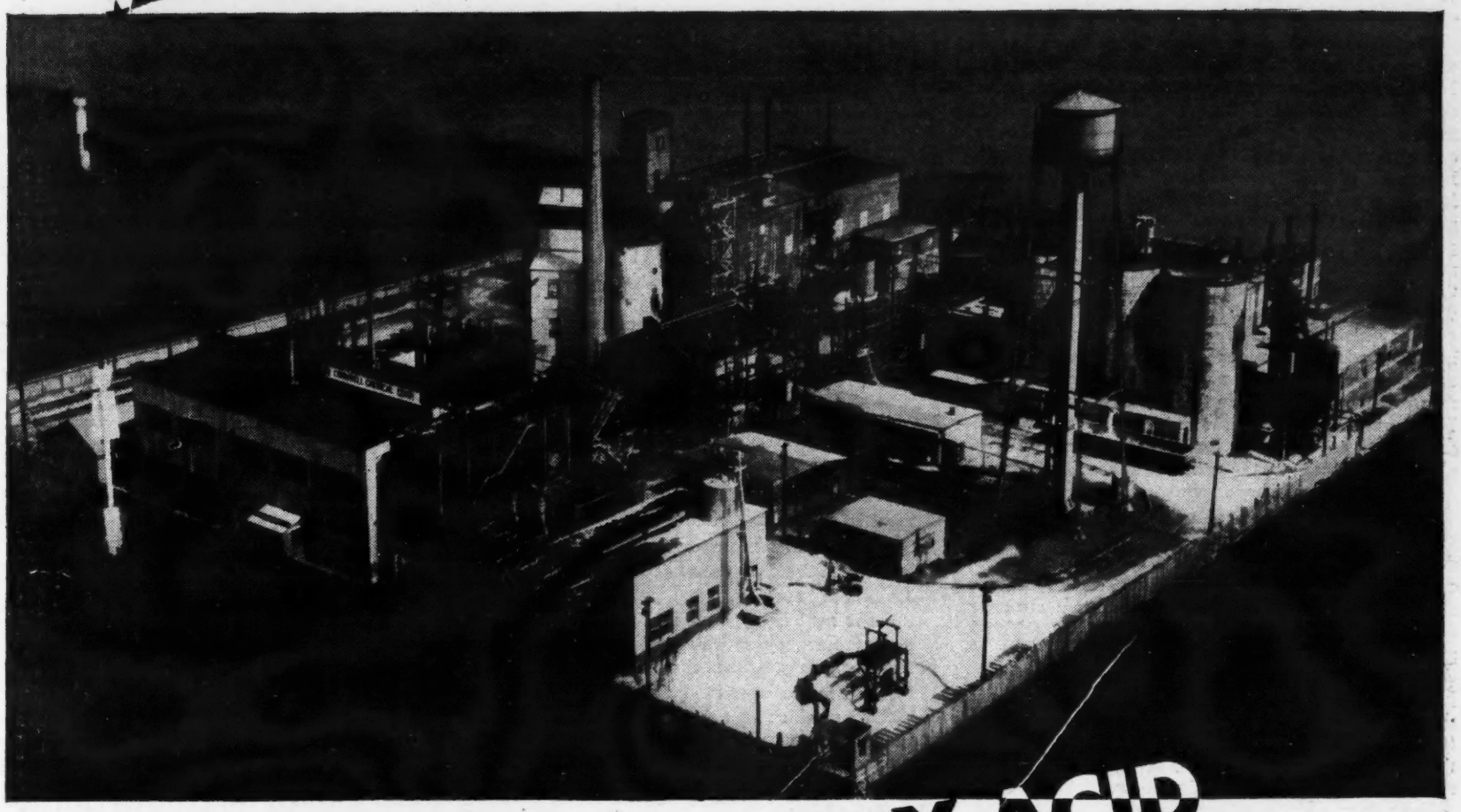

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Volume 152 October 27, 1947 Number 17

Self-Regulation for Business

There is much food for serious thought and constructive consideration in the proposal by a member of the Federal Trade Commission that the relations of government and business be statutorily and bureaucratically improved. Even though one shudder at what the light of experience discloses in the area of business self-regulation, the commissioner's idea of a trade practice conference act has possibilities of wide beneficence. It points the way to a potentially practicable process of government by men instead of, otherwise than fundamentally, by law. And in spite of theoretical declamations to the contrary, the former is the better method, when all contributory influences are equal.

It may have been a mere matter of choice of terms; but, the trade commissioner is somewhat naive, if he be correctly quoted, in his purpose of shifting the moral responsibility for fair trade to the shoulders of business. The responsibilities of business in that respect should—and must—be legal—at least until the currently deplored inadequacy of the spiritual motivation of human behavior shall have been remedied.

The proposed scheme of trade practice reformation has a tripartite mechanism which, at first sight at least, does not promise much relief from the existing, confused and confusing duplication of administrative functioning cited by the reformatory commissioner in his criticism of the processes of the antitrust laws. It would be far simpler and potentially of greater efficacy to place the determination of guilt wholly with the Department of Justice and to constitute the Federal Trade Commission the public counsel of business. It would be well also to redefine monopoly with more regard for consumers than for competitors, taking due cognizance of the progress of commercial economy in the present century.

The role of government with respect to the practices of business in relation to the public should be definitely advisory and punitive. Regulation and investigation do more harm than good in bureaucratic hands. Business should have the opportunity for self-regulation at which the proposed trade practice scheme is aimed. It should also be so advised that it will not again, as it did under somewhat similar conditions in the era of NRA, allow that opportunity to get away through fumbling.

Above or Beyond All Laws

One direction in which it is most desirable that a purpose of improving the antitrust laws be pushed to achievement is that which would lead to the revocation of the license granted to organized labor to conspire, combine, and combat to restrain trade and to exterminate competition. No monopoly on the part of corporations or other business operators has ever done half as much damage to the public welfare as has resulted from any one of many disruptions of economic stability and service by the power of labor combinations.

It is enlightening to ponder what would be done by the Department of Justice under the antitrust laws if the producers of phonographic records were jointly to decide and to declare that they would supply no more records. It is embarrassing to realize that nothing can be done under any law to prevent the same restraint of trade by a combination of makers of music for recordings or to punish the restrainers. If there was ever a travesty of democratic justice, there it is!

It is disheartening for those who believe in the principles of the form of government under which the United States exists and operates to find those principles flouted by minority groups. Reference is not intended for the alleged or overt activities of subversive political ideologists. Those are bad, but far worse are such things as the recent usurpation of the powers of the legislative and judicial divisions of the Federal government by the striking express teamsters. In its refusal to abide by the railway labor act because it regarded that statute as outmoded, the teamsters' union took upon itself the congressional authority to repeal Federal laws and that of the Supreme Court of the United States to invalidate such laws. Communism holds no threat that is more destructive of the government of the United States.

Inform Your Congressmen

In the words of an observant former member of Congress, the special session of the Federal lawmakers, opening next month, is going to be "an ungodly mess." Whatever worthwhile that is done before the members want to go home for Christmas will be a miracle.

When next it reconvenes, Congress is going to be faced with the greatest number and complexity of tasks that it has known in many years. The problems thrust upon it by the exigencies of war were of the kindergarten category in comparison with those now presented by the elusiveness of peace and plenty.

It is not the weightiness or world importance of its problems which alone will keep Congress in a dither when it takes up their consideration. The mussing and messing will derive from the unfortunate fact that, on the eve of the first open-field national election in more than a decade, legislation will be appraised far more on the basis of votes than on that of its virtues.

Under the circumstances, the approaching deliberations of Congress are likely to be swayed more by fears than by facts. Unless every possible effort is made to provide Congress with real information on the problems it must solve, their solutions are not likely to be satisfactory in any direction or sense. So—you and you and you:—While your congressmen in both houses are still at home, go to see them and to talk to them about things they ought to know in the jobs to which they will shortly be called. And don't talk piffle; give them facts: they will stand up better when the special pleaders get under way. They need factual information. They want it. Don't fail them—and yourself.

OPD Forum

'Free Enterprise'

The Editor,
OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.
Sir:—

Taking note of your editorial in the issue of October 6 relative to a substitute for the term, "free enterprise," it occurs to the writer that the term might be more suitably described as "risk enterprise."

It is very essential that any new descriptive term should not be launched without considerable study as to just what is involved, making the qualificatioon so clear that "he who runs may read."

For instance, there must be capital, which might range anywhere from $2,000 to $8,000 per worker, dependent upon the nature of the business. There must be management. Both of these provisions are requisite before there can be any employment offered, or any customers served.

You may not think anything of the suggestion, but in any event, the search should be continued until something better is found to properly describe what is involved, in any business venture.

Ottumwa, Iowa. E. V. POLLOCK,
J. W. Edgerly & Co.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

has not registered. The United Chemical Workers (CIO) agreed last week to file the necessary noncommunist affidavits and the financial statement, and the International Chemical Workers (AFL) has already filed.

The district 50 workers are hopeful, and even confident, that Mr. Lewis will be able to pull something out of the hat at the last moment; but, up to now they find themselves without means to protect their numbers from the raids of the rival organizations or to enter into any valid collective bargaining contracts with employers. The law says that unless the noncommunist affidavits and the financial statements are filed, a union forfeits its legal recourse to NLRB to defend it against membership raids, nor can it defend or press charges of unfair labor practices.

No one expects the rival unions to stand on ceremony and not to seek to increase their membership at the expense of district 50. The time is fast approaching when existing contracts between employers and district 50 will be coming up for renewal, and Mr. Lewis is going to have to fish or cut bait.

Pharmacists in the Navy

Quite a large number of permanent commissions in the regular Navy Medical Service Corps are now available to four-year graduates of accredited pharmacy colleges who served as navy officers during the war. This was made possible by the passage of legislation by Congress last session, giving a priority, so to speak, to those who served as officers in the navy during the war.

This opportunity will expire, however, January 1, 1949, and after that date the competition will become a little keener because the navy can then make appointments from civilian life. There are quite a large number of vacancies at this time, according to the navy, for appointment of officers holding a degree from a four-year course in an accredited school of pharmacy.

The navy believes, however, that many graduate pharmacists who served in the navy as officers during the last war and would like to make the navy a career are unaware of the fact that they are still eligible for transfer to permanent commission rank. It is urging that this fact be made known to them.

Fertilizers Are Cheap

The fertilizer industry might well point with pride to a statement just issued by the Department of Agriculture when the industry comes to grips with Congress again next session on the need for the government's getting into the fertilizer business. Says the department in a report on the Farm Cost Situation:—

Farmers paid from 10 to 12 percent more per ton for fertilizer during 1947 than they paid in 1946 and slightly higher prices may be expected in the first half of 1948. But prices received by farmers had risen by 23 percent during the first nine months of 1947 over 1946 so that the ratio of farm product prices to prices paid for fertilizer was slightly higher than a year ago. Further increases that have occurred in prices of fertilizer materials since last spring probably will result in higher prices to farmers for fertilizer. But the relationship between fertilizer prices and farm product prices during the next year will be favorable for continued increases in fertilizer consumption.

Record-breaking supplies of fertilizer were available for use on the 1947 crop. Supplies for the year ending June 30, 1948, are expected to be from 5 to 10 percent above those of the previous year. The greatest increase in supply of fertilizer nitrogen will be in liquid forms which are used largely for producing ammoniated superphosphates; some is used for direct application to certain crops. Supplies of solid nitrogen materials may be increased only slightly during the year.

Several new phosphate plants have been built and others have been expanded. Some expansion of potash plants has occurred and greater efficiency in production is being obtained. It is also expected that imports of potash will be increased. All of these developments should make possible the production of higher-grade mixed fertilizers than have been available generally in previous years.

Freight Handling Speeded

A lot of shippers and many more customers will be pleased to know that ICC is now putting the heat on the railroads to speed up freight deliveries and turn-arounds of freightcars. Heretofore it has been the receivers of the goods who have been regarded as the "bad boys" in slowing down freight movements, and the commission has been socking them with high demurrage charges and short free-time periods.

It isn't always the receiver's fault that car movements are delayed. Quite often when a carload of freight for his warehouse arrives at the terminal it stays there until the yardmaster gets around to moving it. By this time there may be several more and the receiver wakes up one morning to find so many cars on his siding he can't unload them in the free-time allowed. Who gets penalized? He does—and through no fault of his own.

Under a recent order of the commission, the railroads are now directed to move the shipment on to the receiver of the goods within forty-eight hours after the car has arrived at the terminal. And after the car is unloaded, the railroads have forty-eight hours to move it off the siding and another forty-eight hours to put it on the line for its outbound destination.

The order is one of the most "drastic" to hit the railroads from the commission and if followed up vigorously should lead to real improvement in freight service.

Wage Boosts Advocated

A backfire seems to be building up behind the proponents of a more liberal wage-hour law, that may bear watching in future months.

Hearings were started by the house labor committee last week on amendments to the law and, as was expected, considerable sentiment was voiced by witnesses for raising the minimum far above its present 40-cents-an-hour level. They argued that the wage minimum now stated in the law is outmoded and outdated in view of wage levels generally and as a protection against hard times in the future it should be raised to more respectable heights.

But what was unexpected was an inkling that some sentiment exists in the committee for lengthening the workweek at the same time the wage minimum is raised, on the grounds that this will encourage greater production by industries. It is conceivable that this sentiment might increase as the repercussions of the Marshall plan are felt by the public in the form of shorter supplies of materials already in a tight position.

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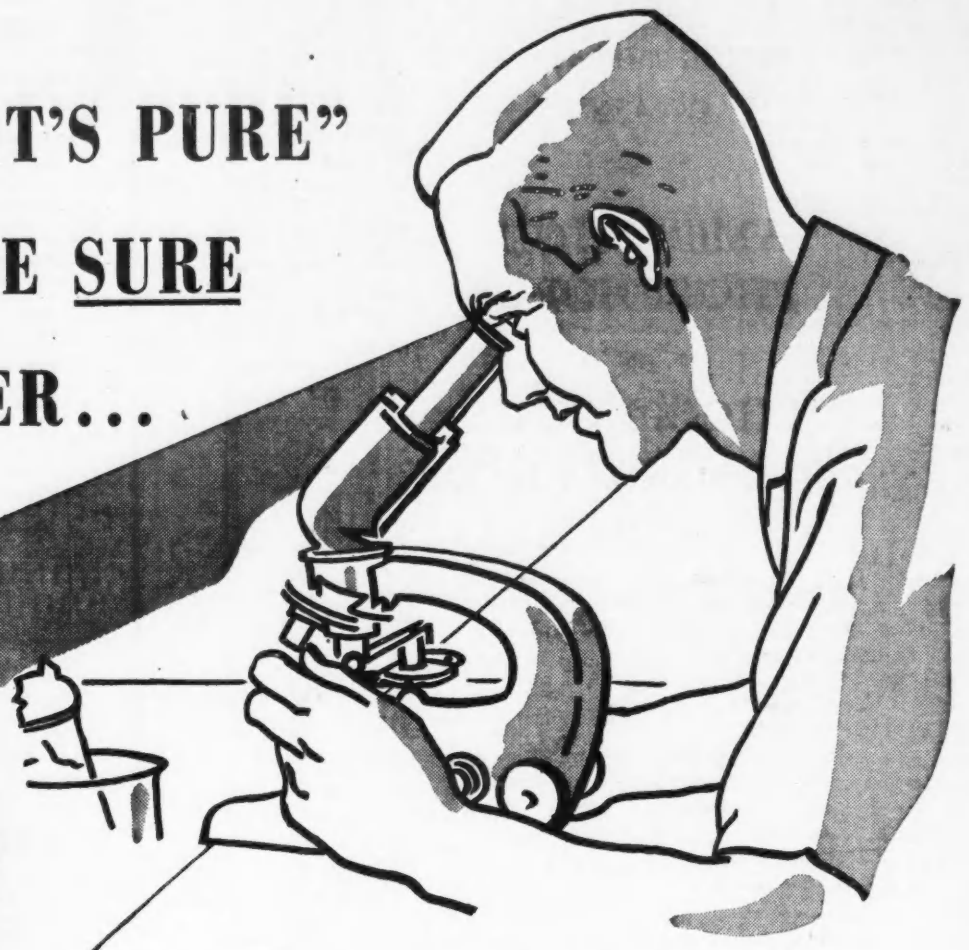

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Heavy Chemicals

Steadily increasing demand has continued to tighten the markets for caustic soda and chlorine and supply conditions are described by some producers as the most critical of the year. These shortages have affected affiliated chemicals and from present indications there is no easement in sight over the remainder of the year. The continued scarcity of tankcars has delayed the movement of chlorine from works. The situation in soda ash has remained tight, but stocks are not as short as noted in caustic soda. Pouring in of new soda ash production appears to have relieved some of the pressure for shipments. Shortage of calcium chloride appears to be going from bad to worse with no important improvement expected this year or next.

Difficulty in transportation has greatly restricted the movement of muriate of potash from mines. The boxcar shortage is critical and in major potash producing quarters it was stated that output will have to be curtailed unless transportation improves shortly. Another producer of caustic potash and potassium carbonate has revised prices upward. The shortage of chlorine has stimulated the demand for bleaching powder, and carbon tetrachloride has tightened appreciably as a result of the scarcity of basic material. Copper sulphate shipments have increased to Florida and the Pacific coast. The destruction of a large copper sulphate producing plant in the West has forced eastern producers to fill in the resulting shortage. While there is no important easement in the supply of cadmium metal, the trend is toward improvement. A similar condition is noted in thallium sulphate. White arsenic has remained definitely short. Stocks of nickel and zinc sulphates have been sufficient to meet requirements promptly. Increased consuming demand has advanced the price of platinum metal.

Thirteen wholesalers of industrial chemicals, reporting to the Bureau of the Census aggregate sales of $946,000 in August showed a gain of 7 percent over July and eight companies recorded an inventory gain of 2 percent. In comparison with August, 1946, their sales were up one percent and their inventories 41 percent.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 108.3 percent for the week ending October 18, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compares with 108.4 in the preceding week and 105.1 for the corresponding week in 1946.

Production figures given below unless otherwise designated are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Arsenic—White powdered arsenic has shown no disposition to relax from its exceedingly tight position. Available stocks of domestic and Mexican material are moving steadily through contract channels and it is stated that arrivals of Russian arsenic have been sold. The price for foreign material is given at 9c. to 11c. per pound with most of the sales reported on the basis of 10c. per pound ex-dock.

Bleaching Powder—Critical shortage of supplies of chlorine has stimulated the demand for bleaching powder and the supply situation has tightened. Bleach in fiber drums is quoted at $3.75 per pound in carlots works and the same figure is named for steel drums although it is stated that bleach in steel containers is definitely short at the present time. The barrel price for carlots remains at 3½c. per pound at the works.

Calcium Chloride—Backlog orders for this chemical have mounted to a level so far in excess of production that any possible relief is decidedly indefinite. Some producers are not inclined to look for any easement in stocks over 1948. According to trade reports, no provision is being considered to increase output at the present time and the market situation is said to be as tight as at any time on record.

Calcium Phosphate—Production of monobasic in August amounted to 6,091,000 pounds, compared with 6,106,000 pounds in the preceding month and 6,738,000 pounds in August, 1946. Output of dibasic in August was 6,059,000 pounds, against 4,713,000 pounds in July and 4,432,000 pounds in August last year.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Critical conditions existing in the chlorine supply have kept production of carbon tetrachloride down. Available stocks at present are short with buying conditions correspondingly tight. Current demand is said to be averaging above output. Prices are firm at the advance noted at the beginning of the month.

Chlorine—Shortage of stocks has assumed a condition described as critical. Heavy backlog orders and an increasing demand for additional quantities has brought about an exceedingly tight supply situation. Difficulty in securing tankcars has interrupted the movement from works and the outlook for tanks cannot be construed as favorable at present.

Copper Sulphate—Shipments for industrial use have been sustained at a level slightly above normal. Export inquiries are active but it is said no important European sales have been made. The agricultural demand has been steady from Florida with a substantial increase noted from the West. This latter is the result of the recent destruction by fire of a large producer on the Pacific coast. Eastern producers have been called upon to fill in the gap and the stockpile which usually is built up at this period has decreased appreciably. It is asserted that storage stocks were larger than usual and the drain is not expected to have any appreciable influence on supplies for next season's delivery.

Glauber's Salt—Output of this material in August was about the same as July and not far from the level recorded a year ago. The August total registered 13,813 tons, compared with a revised total of 13,811 tons in the preceding month and 13,209 tons for August, 1946.

Manganese Carbonate—Sales mostly of conservative dimensions to the glass and ceramic industries during the month. Stocks were maintained at a level to meet requirements promptly and the market's supply position was described as favorable at the close of the month. The carlot price was given at 16c. per pound in barrels and at 19c. per pound for smaller quantities, f.o.b. the works.

Nickel Sulphate—Supplies of this material as well as most of the other nickel-based chemicals have not been a problem for buyers during the past month. Demand has averaged fair, but not urgent, with platers inclined to limit purchases to actual wants.

Potash, Caustic—Another major producer advanced contract prices on October 20 but there are still suppliers who name the former selling level. The latest advance places liquid at 3¼c. per pound basis 45 percent in tankcars, works. Stocks at present are short with the dry forms tighter than the liquid.

Potassium Carbonate—Buying conditions have shown no indication of easement. Demand has exceeded output and stocks of all grades are definitely tight for prompt shipment. There is still one major producer who has not revised prices, others are naming a slight advance for contracts.

Potassium Chlorate—Expansion in industrial demand has been of sufficient dimensions to keep buying conditions tight. While the match industry has lead in buying operations, inquiry has broadened to cover the chemical, dyestuff and textile industries. Prices continued firm but unchanged.

Salt Cake—Consuming demand has continued to exceed production of this chemical. It is stated that the paper industry has been a heavy buyer. Production of commercial crude in August was 52,129 tons, compared with a revised total of 51,185 tons in the preceding month and 43,779 tons in August last year.

Soda Ash—Supply position has continued tight although stocks are not as short as noted in caustic soda. This condition is probably the result of increased production which has taken some of the pressure off of shipments. The improved distribution noted this month has checked the upward tendency in the resale market which has not recovered since its recent decline.

Soda, Caustic—Steadily increasing demand which has been emphasized this month has kept shipments under high pressure and in some major producing quarters it was stated the supply position is more critical than at

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Platinum, $3 per ounce.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
201.3	201.3	201.1	172.2

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
119.5	119.5	119.3	116.0

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

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any time on record. Inquiry is said to be expanding from about every conceivable consuming source. In one prominent supply quarter it was asserted that from present prospects no stocks will be available in the open market from first hands over 1948. All dry forms and the liquid grade are materially short of demand.

Sodium Chlorate—Market conditions have been steadily growing tighter in this chemical throughout the past month. Broadening of demand has temporarily overtaxed production and appreciably tightened the supply situation. While a substantial quantity has been booked for weed-killer, the market has felt the impact of a heavy miscellaneous buying movement.

Sodium Nitrite—Stocks have been kept available for prompt shipment by the maintenance of production. Manufacturers of dyestuffs as well as the meat packers have been buyers during the past month. The market has displayed a firm tone without revealing any change in prices.

Sodium Phosphate — August production was lower. The total registered 7,344 tons, compared with 8,217 tons in July and 7,958 tons in August, 1946. Output of meta was placed at 2,692 tons in August, against 2,864 tons in the preceding month and 2,373 tons in August last year. Production of tetra in August amounted to 5,154 tons, compared with 4,388 tons in July and 4,778 tons in August, 1946. The overall supply situation has continued short leaving buying conditions tight.

Sodium Silicate—Output in August was down to 33,963 tons for soluble liquid glass, liquid and solid. Production in July was revised to 36,584 tons and in August last year output registered 36,915 tons.

Sodium Sulphide — Crystals, flake and lump have continued short of demand and there has been no easement in the markets supply condition. Aside from a mounting export inquiry, there has been a heavy domestic demand from the dyestuff, leather and textile industries. Production during the year has been seriously interrupted by necessary repair work at some of the major sources of supply.

Thallium Sulphate — Current production appears to be meeting the requirements of regular consumers but there are no available surplus stocks. It looked as though the market supply position might be working toward slight improvement although there is no appreciable easement in stocks at present. The market was quoted steady at $20 per pound.

Zinc Sulphate — Buying interest has shown improvement during the month and a freer distribution of this chemical has taken place. Demand has been of miscellaneous character representing the chemical, glue, leather, rayon and textile industries. Stocks were sufficient to meet requirements and prompt shipments were available at the close at former price levels.

Acids

Hydrofluoric—Slight gain in production was recorded in August. The total stood at 4,796,000 pounds, compared with 4,696,000 pounds in July and 4,074,000 pounds in August, 1946. The supply condition appears satisfactory at present with export trade restricted by the shortage of suitable containers.

Muriatic — Maintenance of output has kept this market about in balance with demand. Production in August was placed at 34,599 tons, against 33,577 tons in the preceding month and 29,519 tons in August, 1946.

Nitric—Output was up a little in August with a total of 60,387 tons compared with 60,227 tons in the preceding month and 59,144 tons in August last year. Stocks at present remain about flush with demand with the shortage of glass carboys still a problem.

Oxalic—Conditions showed no appreciable improvement at the close of the month. Production has kept behind contract schedules and there is no indication at present that stocks will ease over the remainder of the year.

Phosphoric — Total production during August amounted to 88,083 tons. This amount included 45,554 tons made from phosphorus and 42,529 tons made from phosphate rock. The July total was revised to 86,920 tons. In August, 1946, output registered 74,574 tons.

Sulphuric—Market position tight in the eastern area with the shortage of tankcars having a tendency to delay shipments. Consuming demand heavy with more inclination to expand than relax. Production of

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fortified spent acid in August was placed at 56,451 tons, against 52,329 tons in the preceding month and 50,042 tons in August, 1946.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Cadmium—Market is not in free supply. The tendency appears to be toward improvement but to date stocks are only about equal to the essential requirements of regular consumers. The lowest price named is $1.75 per pound.

Copper—Advices from Chile state that a proposal to increase the extraordinary tax on copper production by 20 percent has been rejected by the Chilean Senate Finance Commission. It was stated that the measure would have increased taxes paid by United States copper companies this year by an estimated $3,800,000.

Lead — Production in the United States rose 4 percent in August but was 6 percent lower than the rate that prevailed in the first 6 months of the year, according to the Bureau of Mines. Central states' output was virtually unchanged, having declined slightly, whereas that in most other leading producing areas rose; a gain of 8 percent was noted in Idaho, 15 percent in Utah, 6 percent in Montana and 19 percent in Colorado. The bill extending the Premium Price Plan was vetoed by the President on August 8. Mine production of recoverable lead in the United States in August was 29,788 tons, compared with 28,766 tons in July and a high of 32,359 tons registered in April.

Platinum — Available stocks are not plentiful at the present time although it is stated that essential requirements have been covered on a fairly prompt basis. The market has responded to an increased demand for jewelry and other industrial uses and prices advanced $3 an ounce during the week. The wholesale price was $62 and the retail figure was $65 an ounce.

Silver — Market conditions remained evenly balanced during most of the past week. Sales were reported of moderate dimensions; the closing price was officially given at 71⅜c. per ounce.

Silver Bullion Price Range

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High	Mar. 6—86¼c.	Jan. 2—55½d.
Low	June 20—59¾c.	June 20—39d.

Tin — Cable advices from Rotterdam (Aneta) state that the first of six tin dredgers built in Holland has reached Singkef Island, in the Java Sea near Singapore. The dredger was towed from Rotterdam.

Tin Plate—Country allocations of tinplate for the first quarter of 1948 were announced by the Office of International Trade. An allocation of 120,000 short tons of tinplate has been established for the preservation of essential perishable foodstuffs. This figure represents no change as compared with the fourth quarter of 1947. As in previous quarters the tinplate country allocations will receive export priority assistance and will be apportioned among the various countries against the first quarter, 1948. In addition to the above amount with priority rating there has been allocated for export 10,000 short tons of unrated tinplate for the packing of food brought back to the United States. There is also available for export an allocation of 12,000 short tons of tinplate (50 lbs. electrolytic tin coating) which will be considered for approval on the basis of certain other essential end uses. This tonnage will not carry a priority rating.

Zinc—Production in the United States in August was 2 percent higher than in July but was 14 percent less than the average monthly output for the first 6 months of the year, according to the Bureau of Mines. The change in rates in different areas varied considerably; Western states output rose 2 percent and Central states gained 25 percent, whereas Eastern states dropped 8 percent. Domestic mine production of recoverable zinc in August amounted to 48,521 tons, compared with 47,565 tons in the preceding month and a high of 60,596 tons in June.

Zinc Scrap—Consumption of zinc scrap in zinc products, which decreased 1,641 short tons in June, dropped another 2,899 tons in July to a total of 17,007 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. Factors tending to cause a drop in productive industrial activity during the month were the coal miners' annual vacation and shutdowns of smelters for repairs and to allow vacation time to personnel. In 1946 zinc scrap consumption declined from 16,125 tons in June to 15,169 tons in July. Consumers' receipts of zinc scrap in July, 1947, were somewhat less than consumption causing their stocks to decline to 37,428 tons.

Air Reduction Names Two New Directors

Air Reduction Company, New York, has elected C. D. Gibson and John A. Hill to its board of directors. Both of the new directors are vice-presidents of the company, and Mr. Gibson is in charge of sales.

Diamond Match Elects R.G. Fairburn President

Robert G. Fairburn has been elected president and chief executive officer of the Diamond Match Company, succeeding his father, the late William A. Fairburn. Formerly, he was first vice-president. H. F. Holman, treasurer since 1921 and a vice-president and director since 1934, has been elected chairman and will continue as treasurer. Henry G. Lucas, secretary, was appointed a vice-president.

Scottish Dyes Plant To Be Expanded

OPD Washington Bureau

Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., plans expansion of the Grangemouth plant of Scottish Dyes, Ltd., according to information received by the chemical and drug division of the Department of Commerce. The project includes construction of three new buildings for the manufacture of dyes and expansion of existing facilities for production of intermediates. New buildings for processing and packing pharmaceutical products also is planned.

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Monsanto Advances Two In General Engineering Dept.

Monsanto Chemical Company has appointed Milton Welhoelter assistant manager, and Robert E. Wright assistant to the section manager of the design section of its general engineering department, St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. Welhoelter joined Monsanto in 1936 as a design engineer at the John F. Queeny plant, St. Louis. He later served at the company's Anniston, Ala., Monsanto, Ill., and Nitro, W. Va., plants, and in the organic research department in St. Louis. He was transferred to the general engineering department in 1943 and in 1946 was moved to the design section as project engineer.

Mr. Wright joined the company in 1940 as a design engineer in the general engineering department and was later employed at the Trenton, Mich., plant and at the New York office of the Defense Plant Corporation. In 1944 he was made plant engineer at Texas City, Tex., and was moved to the design section the following year.

DuPont Produces New Colloidal Silica

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, has announced the availability in small commercial quantities of "Ludox" colloidal silica, a fluid opalescent aqueous dispersion containing the elements of common sand in a relatively high state of purity and in a finely divided form.

The material is reported to be highly fluid, even in concentrated form, and on drying yields substantially pure silica in the form of thin films or finely divided, discrete particles which cannot be re-dissolved in water. Colloidal solutions of 18 percent silica concentration are available and it is expected that a 30 percent solution will be ready for distribution early in 1948.

The product is available in fifty-five gallon drums from the company's Grasselli chemicals department, which expects to have increased amounts available by the early part of next year.

Moxon Heads Sioux Valley ACS Section

Dr. Alvin L. Moxon, head of the chemistry department of the South Dakota State College agricultural experiment station has been elected chairman of the Sioux Valley section of the American Chemical Society. He succeeds Emerson Cobb, of Dakota Wesleyan University. Dr. Edwin H. Shaw, jr., professor of biochemistry in the University of South Dakota medical school, was chosen chairman-elect, and Dr. Victor S. Webster, head of the chemistry department at the state college, secretary. Dr. John A. Froemke, professor of chemistry at Augustana College, was named to the society's national council.

Phosphorus Safety Data Sheet Offered by MCA

OPD Washington Bureau

The Manufacturing Chemists' Association has published Chemical Safety Data Sheet SD-16 on "Phosphorus, Elemental," the sixteenth in a series of safety manuals being prepared. The sheet may be obtained at 20 cents per copy from the association at 608 Woodward building, Washington 5, D. C.

G.E. Holds Conference For Chemistry Professors

Forty-eight college professors of chemistry and chemical engineering, representing more than thirty colleges and universities, recently attended a three-day conference sponsored by the General Electric chemical department at the company's Pittsfield and Schenectady works.

The conference, designed to develop better understanding between educational institutions and industry, featured tours through the research laboratory in Schenectady, the apparatus department works laboratory at Pittsfield, and chemical department plants at Waterford, N. Y., and Pittsfield.

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Dr. Lum Goes to Australia To Head Monsanto Branch

Monsanto Chemical Company has announced here that Dr. James H. Lum, former executive director for Monsanto at Clinton Laboratories, Oak Ridge, Tenn., has departed for Melbourne, Australia, to become managing director of Monsanto (Australia) Pty., Ltd. Dr. Lum was appointed director of Monsanto's Australian subsidiary two months ago after having served since February, 1946, at the atomic energy facility at Oak Ridge.

Dr. Lum started as a research chemist with the Thomas & Hochwalt Laboratories in Dayton in 1933, and became a group leader when the laboratories were acquired by Monsanto in 1936. He was appointed director of the Dayton project of the Manhattan District in 1943. Prior to becoming executive director at Oak Ridge, he served as assistant to Dr. Charles A. Thomas, Monsanto's executive vice-president and technical director.

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Tannin Research Planned by USDA

OPD Washington Bureau

Utilization of barks, woods, sumac leaves and other plant waste materials in the production of tannins will be studied under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 in a project announced last week by the Department of Agriculture. Basic research will be carried on at the Eastern regional research laboratory near Philadelphia.

Emphasis will be placed on tannins that may be salvaged from leather and pulpwood wastes, such as those from hemlock, spruce, oak and pine barks, and on possible development of tannin supplies from pecan shells, and scrub oak and mangrove barks.

In announcing the project, the department said that practically all commercial stands of chestnut wood have been killed by blight and there is little prospect of any future increase in tannin production from this source. The average annual consumption of vegetable tannins in this country in 1937-40 was 100,000 tons, of which 60,000 tons were imported. In 1942, the country used over 150,000 tons of tannin, more than two-thirds of which was imported.

As a result of these conditions, the department said, the vegetable tannin industry in this country in the near future will be faced with almost complete dependence upon foreign tannins unless more adequate domestic supplies can be developed and produced. The present project is intended to make use of and supplement research on tanning materials which has been developed on an inadequate scale for a number of years by the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry.

Wool Shrinkage Process To Be Licensed in U.S.

A new process for controlling the shrinkage of wool will be licensed and promoted in the United States and Canada by Cluett, Peabody & Co. Under the terms of the agreement signed in New York with representatives of Wolsey, Ltd., and Stevenson (Dyers), Ltd., of England, the patent owners —Cluett, Peabody will grant licenses for the use of the process for both woolen and knit goods.

Advanced by Woburn

C. George Taylor has been appointed assistant sales manager in charge of the export division of Woburn Chemical Corporation, Harrison, N. J. Mr. Taylor joined the company in 1938 and has been in charge of the coordination of its agricultural divisions located in Georgetown, S. C., and Moore Haven, Fla.

Nopco Producing Series Of Emulsifying Agents

Nopco Chemical Company, Harrison, N. J., is now producing a series of non-ionic emulsifying agents, described as long chain ethylene oxide polymers of fatty acids. They are recommended by the company for solving specific problems in the manufacture of leather, textiles, paper, ink and plastics.

The materials are said to be unaffected by hard water, salts or dilute acids, and their outstanding feature is said to be the flexibility of their chemical and physical properties due to alteration of the length of either the fatty portion or the ethylene oxide polymer.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Firm conditions continued to feature the sizing materials market last week. Scarcity of available supplies of potato starch further tightened the supply situation. Active demand for domestic and export requirements was unsatisfied, because the light production has been sold well ahead and suppliers were out of the market. Production in Maine was at a standstill and plans were discussed last week by grinders and government officials whereby the government was to supply mills with potatoes and take the starch for shipment abroad for relief purposes. Should this plan go into effect, it would eliminate a chief source of supply of starch for domestic needs and probably would result in higher prices. Reports from Idaho stated that mills were operated at less than one-third of capacity and that the output was sold for the balance of the year. Recent heavy buying of tapioca flour for shipment from Brazil for European and American account has sharply reduced supplies there and advanced the market fractionally locally and in Brazil.

Utilization of barks, woods, sumac leaves, and other plant and waste materials in the production of tannins, used in tanning leather, will be studied under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 in a project announced last week by the Department of Agriculture. Emphasis will be placed on tannins that may be salvaged from lumber and pulpwood wastes, such as those from hemlock, spruce, oak and pine barks, and on possible development of tannin supplies from pecan shells, and scrub oak and mangrove barks. Basic research will be at the Eastern Regional Research Laboratory near Philadelphia. This country's leather industry normally has used annually about $20,000,000 worth of vegetable tannins. Average annual consumption in 1937-40 exceeded 100,000 tons, of which about 60,000 tons were imported. About 60 percent was quebracho, produced in Argentina and Paraguay. In 1942 the United States used over 150,000 tons of tannin, more than two-thirds of it imported. Twenty years ago the United States imported less than half the tannin used in making leather. As a result of these conditions, the vegetable tanning industry in this country in the near future will be faced with almost complete dependence upon foreign tannins unless more adequate domestic supplies can be developed and produced. The present project will supplement and make use of research which has been developed on an inadequate scale for a number of years by the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Sago flour, ½c. per lb.
Tapioca flour, ¾c. to 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
361.9	361.9	336.4	296.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Bichromates—Production of soda bichromate and chromate in August was indicated at 7,219 short tons, compared with 7,331 tons in July and 7,254 tons, August 1946. Consumers continued to take the output on current contracts. Market was firm at former quotations.

Sulphonated Oils—Business was reported limited and chiefly for actual needs. Prices of all sulphonated grades were firm and reflected the high cost of basic oils. Tallow reacted and became firmer. Castor oil was unchanged and steady. Fish oils were well held at the recent advance. Animal oils were firm, due to high cost of pressing stock.

Sizing Materials

Albumen (egg)—Scarcity of supplies and current high prices affected business. Demand was restricted to small lots for actual needs. On the other hand, suppliers preferred to hold stocks for their regular trade. Edible was quoted at $2.65 to $2.70 per pound, barrels, as to seller. Inquiry for technical was fair and prices were firm at $1.25 per pound and upward, according to quantity.

Albumin, Blood—Moderate quantities were reported in demand for prompt requirements. Market remained steady and unchanged.

Corn Sugar—Business was reported of good volume for prompt delivery. Prices were firm at the recent advance due to increased freight rates.

Dextrin, Corn—High prevailing prices of corn, were reflected in this material. Business was reported active and the capacity production was readily taken against current orders. Prices were unchanged and firm.

Egg, Yolk—Inquiry was moderate and mainly for immediate needs. Supplies of yolk were limited and closely held at $1.20 to $1.25 per pound, depending upon quantity. Tanners yolk was quoted at 5c. to 7c. per pound, as to quantity.

Sago Four—Higher replacements costs and scarcity of supplies on the spot, further strengthened the local market last week. Supplies on the spot were practically exhausted and quotations merely nominal at 9c. per pound.

Starch, Corn—Firmness continued to feature this market. Demand was active and the capacity production moved steadily against former orders. Prices were strong and reflected the prevailing high cost of corn. Visible supply of corn was reduced 492,000 bushels to 7,141,000 bushels for the week ended October 17, compared with 2,709,000 bushels for the same time last year.

Starch, Potato—Active inquiry for nearby and forward delivery continued to feature this market last week. Producers were not offering having sold the output for the balance of the year and the market was entirely nominal. Carlots were quoted nominally at 9.09c. per pound, paper bags, New York delivery for Idaho starch, while quotations for starch produced in Maine was 10.78c. per pound, same basis. Mills in Maine were reported shut down, owing to the lack of potatoes and plans were under discussion last week between grinders and government officials, whereby the government was to supply grinders with potatoes and the starch was to be delivered to the government for shipment abroad for relief purposes. This would no doubt create a tighter supply situation later in the year. Reports from Idaho indicated producers were operating at less than one-third of capacity, which has been sold for delivery during the next three months. Supplies on the spot were small and held at 9.65c. to 10c. per pound, paper bags, according to quantity and seller.

Tapioca Flour — Reports from Brazil stated that the abnormal demand for manioc and tapioca flours for shipment to Europe and the United States has absorbed the bulk of this season's production. Offers for shipment were light and prices of replacements were boosted another ½c. per pound. This was reflected in the local market and supplies on the spot were increased ¾c. to 1c., according to grade. Medium grades were advanced to 8.90c. to 9c. per pound, bags as to quantity and grades to 9.90c. to 10c., same basis. Imports of manioc meal totaled 16,300 bags and tapioca flour 3,715 bags at New York last week.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Tanners were reported taking moderate quantities for prompt requirements. Market ruled steady at prevailing quotations. Chestnut wood, this country's most important domestic source, is rapidly becoming exhausted, according to the Department of Agriculture. Practically all commercial stands have been killed by blight and there is little prospect of any future increase in tannin production from this source, the department declared.

Gambier—Imports were reported at 879 cases at New York from Singapore last week and were consigned on prior orders.

Mangrove Bark—Inquiry lacked improvement and the market was more or less nominal. Offerings for shipment were reported liberal. Bark, 38 percent tanning for shipment, was quoted at $58 to $60 per tone, ex-dock.

Myrobalans—Buying interest continued slow. Primary markets was reported unchanged and steady. J1 of good quality was quoted at $54 to $55 per ton, ex-dock, and J2 at $43 to $44, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Arrivals totaled 4,957 bags at New York last week for delivery against former orders. Market reported steady at current levels. Trading was fair for nearby delivery.

Valonia—Reports from Turkey stated that the crop was short and that prices tended upward. Market was entirely nominal as new quotations were expected shortly. Arrivals of beards amounted to 1,828 bags, cups, 5,164 bags, and extract 990 bags at New York last week for delivery on former contracts.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Coaltar Chemicals

Steel operations advanced to 97.1 percent of ingot capacity last week, for the highest rate since June 19, 1944, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. The feeling was expressed that the current rate virtually assured the steel industry of a new all time high for peacetime operations of 7,500,000 tons of steel during October.

Chemical markets in the coaltar section were quite stable last week as most items held firm in price under strong demand and limited supply. Benzol continued to be sold in heavy volume in an easing market at firm prices. Meanwhile coaltar supplies were insufficient to meet the heavy demands of tar distillers, and increasing amounts were reported at the same time to be diverted from this market for use by steel producers as fuel. The high price of fuel oil, together with a threatened shortage in certain areas, regardless of price, was held to be responsible for increasing fuel end uses of coaltar. Whether this tendency will become significant in the overall supply picture was yet to be determined.

Creosote production from all sources continued at a high level, likely to make this year compare favorably with prewar peak years. Cresols were still in short supply under heavy demand and there was no hope of a free market in the near future. Cresylic acid remained short although domestic production was operating at full capacity, and imports were continuing low.

Naphthalene production continued at an unprecedented high level, but still lagged considerably behind demand. Prices were firm. Phenol presented an overall tight supply picture with some producers in an easier position than others. Tankcar prices were being quoted at a 1 cent spread. Pyridine was generally short for the technical grades used in chemical syntheses.

Para-tertiary-butylphenol and paradiethanolamine were reported to be quite short in supply, and the amount of available orthochloroparanitroanilin was definitely limited. For the time being, paradichlorbenzene and orthodichlorbenzene were short with shipments running behind orders.

The current rate of 97.1 percent of ingot capacity for the steel industry is equivalent to 1,699,200 net tons of ingots and castings. The previous week the rate was 96.8 percent, equivalent to 1,693,000 tons, while one month ago, it was set at 94.1 percent of capacity equivalent to 1,646,700 tons. A year ago, operations were scheduled at 90.3 percent, which yielded 1,591,400 net tons of steel.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
138.6	136.3	134.8	128.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Basic Products

Benzol—The market situation on benzol continued eased, with ample supplies to meet demand. This situation was not expected to change significantly between now and the first of the year. Prices still held firm in the range of 19c. to 21c. per gallon, with most sellers quoting at the 19c. level, in tankcars.

According to the Bureau of Mines, stocks on hand at the end of August of nitration grade benzol amounted to 1,621,064 gallons of the 1 degree material and 3,609,641 gallons of the 2 degree grade. Stocks of other grades totaled 730,031 gallons. These figures refer to the inventories of coke oven operators only.

Coaltar—The coaltar market continued unchanged last week, prices were firm, and the critical shortage persisted. The factor most likely to affect the coaltar situation in the near future is the percentage of it which will be used as fuel.

In view of the increasing price of fuel oil, together with the developing shortage, it would appear that more coaltar will be burned as fuel by the steel mills. Another price adjustment upward would normally tend to discourage such use, but a serious fuel oil shortage would tend to make this action to no avail.

According to the Bureau of Mines, coaltar sales during August amounted to 30,657,319 gallons of crude material by coke oven operators. These same sources reported stocks of crude at the end of August at 28,853,676 gallons, a decline of 2.2 percent under the July figures.

Creosote—Creosote held firm last week, and the supply was reported to be in fair relation to demand, compared to last year. Bureau of Mines reports indicated August sales by coke oven operators to be 3,627,319 gallons, leaving stocks at the end of the month of 829,478 gallons.

Cresols—Cresols continued short last week for the technical and USP grades, at the firm price level in tankcars of 14c. to 14½c. per gallon. Synthetic resin grades were held in strong demand against a short supply. Some synthetic resin producers, however, were finding it quite satisfactory to replace cresylic resins with the alkyl substituted phenol types. It was found that in many instances in surface coatings, this could be done and better quality obtained at lower cost.

Cresylic Acid—Imported last week from Liverpool and Glasgow were some 823 drums of cresylic acid, which was the largest shipment received here in recent weeks. Prices on domestic production held firm. A severe shortage of cresylic acid continued under strong demand from the disinfectant, lubricating oil, synthetic resin and plasticizer industries.

Naphthalene—Under a continued strong demand were the technical grades of naphthalene as the vast number of chemical derivatives, such as phthalic anhydride, were under pressure of strong demand particularly from the synthetic resin, plasticizer, dyestuffs and explosives industries. Refined naphthalene, meanwhile continued free in a market where the seasonal demand was characteristically low. Spot material was readily available for prompt delivery.

Stocks of coke oven operators, as reported by the Bureau of Mines, at the end of August amounted to 750,255 pounds of material melting below 70 degrees Centigrade, and 1,763,008 pounds of material melting between 70 and 79 degrees Centigrade. These reported stocks were held after sales during the month of August of 1,100,048 pounds of the lower melting grades and 7,322,520 pounds of the higher melting grades.

Phenol—Phenol was reported to be rather tight last week, particularly in some quarters where established accounts could not get shipments as fast as needed. In other quarters a somewhat more free condition was reported in which some producers were in the position of making spot sales. Prices were firm in the range of 10½c. to 11½c. per pound in tankcars.

Pyridine—The technical grades of pyridine used in the manufacture of synthetic resins, dyestuffs, rubber accelerators, insecticides and pharmaceuticals were in strong demand against short supply. Prices held firm at the level maintained in recent weeks.

Bureau of Mines reports indicate that sales during August of pyridine by coke oven operators amounted to 13,987 gallons of the 2 degree refined grade, and 47,018 gallons of crude pyridine, on a dry basis. This left stocks at the end of August at 1,580 gallons of the refined grade and 84,099 gallons of the crude.

Toluol — The August sales of toluol by coke oven operators was reported to be 1,821,376 gallons of the 1 degree nitration grade, according to the Bureau of Mines, while sales of the 2 degree material were listed at 444,802 gallons, and sales of all other grades at 119,511 gallons. Stocks by these same sources at the end of August stood at 963,721 gallons of the 1 degree nitration grade; 225,982 gallons of industrial pure, and 78,776 gallons of all other grades.

Toluol in general was on the upgrade with respect to demand, and was reported to have tightened somewhat. Prices held firm.

Xylol—Xylol supplies from all sources were quite sufficient to meet demand, and prices were uniform at 25c. per gallon in tankcars. August sales by coke oven operators only, were reported by the Bureau

Coke By-Products

Estimate of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended October 18 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	1,177,088
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	30,480,484
Benzol	gals.	3,841,024
Coaltar	gals.	14,248,960
Creosote oil	gals.	792,985
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,883,340
Phenol	lbs.	223,027
Toluol	gals.	768,204
Xylol	gals.	173,465

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

KOPPERS

coal-tar chemicals

BENZOL
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XYLOL
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CRESYLIC ACID
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of Mines to be 601,983 gallons for all grades, leaving stocks of all grades at the end of the month amounting to 497,381 gallons.

Intermediates

Anilin Oil—Demand for anilin continued strong last week, but suppliers were reported to be making shipments against orders with fair promptness and no critical shortage existed. Prices held firm.

Dinitrobenzene—Supplies of dinitro benzene were not considered critical, as major producers reported that while they were able to sell all that they produced they were also able to produce all that they could sell. No raw material shortages affecting its manufacture existed, and production could be regulated according to demand. Prices held firm in the range of 16c. per pound in barrels.

Orthochloroparanitroanilin — Supplies of orthochloroparanitroanilin were definitely limited, and demand was reported to be steady at firm prices in the range of 57½c. per pound in drum lots.

Orthodichlorobenzene — Orthodichlorobenzene prices were firm at 7c. per pound in tankcar lots East of the Rockies. Demand continued fairly strong with supplies insufficient to meet demand.

Paradibromobenzene—Supplies of paradibromobenzene were limited against a fair demand. This chemical moved in small volume at firm prices in the range of 45 cents per pound in 500-pound lots, up to 70 cents per pound in 1 to 50-pound lots, f.o.b. works.

Paradichlorobenzene—Demand for paradichlorobenzene under orders from established accounts was last week reported to be in excess of supply, with spot material virtually unavailable. Prices were firm at 12½ cents per pound in carlots. This short supply situation was felt in some quarters to be temporary.

Paraphenylphenol — This intermediate used principally as a raw material for certain synthetic resins was not considered critical. Supplies were in general sufficient to meet demand and prices were steady in the range of 25 to 26 cents per pound in bags, f.o.b. works.

Para-tertiary-butylphenol — Supplies of para - tertiary - butylphenol were short against strong demand. Prices at the factory ranged at 19 to 20 cents per pound, packaged in bags, and sold in quantity.

Phenyl Acetate—Prices of phenyl acetate in 1,000-pound quantities at the factory were quoted at 30 cents per pound, with a 50 cent figure prevailing at 100 pounds or more, and 75 cents per pound in quantities of less than 100 pounds.

Phenyldiethanolamine—The market on this chemical was tight last week, and a shortage has existed for some months. Demand was strong necessitating production under pressure of a backlog of orders. Prices held firm at 33 to 34 cents per pound.

Phthalic Anhydride—Heavy demand for phthalic anhydride continued from the synthetic resin, plasticizer and dyestuffs industries. No easing of the market was in sight, although new production coming in early 1948 was expected to relieve the tight situation somewhat. Prices held firm at their 17½ cent carload level.

Phthalyl Chloride—Production of this chemical fell very considerably behind demand, being subject to the naphthalene shortage which accounts for most phthalic shortages, and also seriously affected by the chlorine shortage. Chlorine was particularly tight in recent weeks due to extremely heavy demand from the water purification, sewerage disposal, and chemical chlorination operations. More chlorine is being produced now than ever before, in point of volume. But demand is likewise unprecedented. Added to this, is a shortage of storage and transportation vessels which in some quarters were described as sufficient, but in many other quarters were decidedly insufficient to handle the volume of demand.

Trade Briefs

Barrett Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, announces that construction of its new plant for the manufacture of phthalic anhydride at Ironton, Ohio, is going forward rapidly and that it is expected to be completed in time to permit initial operation early in 1948.

Elwyn T. Gants, former general foreman of Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company's by-products and benzol plant at Campbell, Ohio, has been appointed assistant superintendent of the company's Brier Hill coke plant at Youngstown.

British American Oil Company, Ltd., stockholders, will be asked at a special meeting to be held in Toronto, Canada, on November 3 to approve creation of 800,000 shares of $25 preference stock, a total value of $20,000,000. If authorized, the company plans to sell half of the new shares immediately.

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Bemis Bro. Bag Co. Honors H.W.Clements

Bemis Bro. Bag Company, St. Louis, Mo., recently honored Harvey W. Clements, manager of its Chicago general sales office, on the occasion of his thirty-fifth anniversary with the company. Except for one year in the New York sales office, Mr. Clements has spent his entire term of service in the Chicago office and was named its manager in 1930.

Southwest Chemical Engineers Hear Talk on Ejectors

The Southwest section of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers heard a talk by David H. Jackson, vice-president of Croll-Reynolds Engineering Company, New York, at its recent meeting at Galveston, Texas. Mr. Jackson's topic was "Selection and Use of Ejectors."

The speaker discussed the various types of ejectors and provided information in condensed form on the application and limitations of each. His talk covered both steam and water operated ejectors, but concentrated on the wide range of applications of steam jet ejectors.

Insecticides Effect on Cotton Pests to Be Studied by USDA

Information intended to aid in improving control methods and determining how insecticides affect both injurious and beneficial insects in cotton is expected to be obtained from a research project announced last week by the Department of Agriculture. The studies will be conducted by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in cooperation with several state agricultural experiment stations, the Bureau of Plant Industry Soils and Agricultural Engineering, and research departments of chemical and insecticide manufacturing companies.

The studies will be directed toward obtaining new information on how insect pests of cotton live and react under varying conditions of climate, soil, and plant growth, and are expected to reveal the habits of some of the less important pests that are destructive locally but which have received relatively little study.

Tantalum Production In Germany Described

The production of tantalum by the Siemens & Halske firm in Germany is described in a British Intelligence objectives subcommittee report now on sale by the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce. This German firm and one American firm were the only firms making tantalum in the world during the war, the report states.

Siemens & Halske had two plants, one at Vienna and one at Siemensstadt, which turned out rod, sheet, wire, tube, and other tantalum products at the rate of two tons a year, according to the report. Thirty percent of the output was used for making radio valves and the rest was turned over to other customers, particularly to the chemical industry.

Orders for report PB-80567 ("Production of Tantalum"; photostat, $4; microfilm, $1; forty-one pages) should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order, payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Boxcar shortages have proved a serious bottleneck to the movement of some important fertilizer chemicals. The ICC order that Canadian cars be sent home promptly may help in some ways. But the situation has reached a critical stage at some sources of potash supply where stocks at plants have been mounting steadily and warehouses are stocked to capacity. It is stated that if relief is not accorded promptly, there is a possibility that output will have to be cut back. The situation is also grave in phosphate rock, but not quite as critical as in potash. No relaxation of buying interest could be noted in ammonium nitrate or sulphate. Superphosphate was tighter along the eastern seaboard than in some other areas. Relaxation of aggressive buying for feed use permitted a decline in prices for dried blood and tankage. Bone meal continued to command the attention of both feed and fertilizer interests. Fish meal found a steady outlet at unchanged prices. Activity in the insecticide chemicals was confined chiefly to copper sulphate as a result of demand from Florida and the Pacific Coast.

Fertilizer tax tag sales in 16 states during September amounted to 520,000 equivalent short tons, according to reports to The National Fertilizer Association. Although the tonnage was lower than for last September, it was higher than for any other September and was 375 percent higher than the September average for 1935-1939. Sales in the 11 southern states, which were equivalent to 362,000 tons, were 10 percent below last year, but 25 percent above September, 1945. Compared with a year ago, September sales were lower for six states; decreases ranged from 3 percent for Louisiana to 47 percent for Alabama, with the drop in Florida tonnage from 106,000 tons in September of last year to 59,000 this September being the most significant. Increases in the other five states ranged from 2 percent for Arkansas to 201 percent for Tennessee. Texas, for the first time, reported a larger monthly tonnage than any of the 16 states; generally, the largest monthly tonnage is reported by one of the states along the Atlantic coast.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Sulphate—Heavy demand for this material has held the market in a tight condition with prices firm at former levels. Bureau of Mines placed August sales at 140,681,376 pounds, up 13.4 percent from the 124,100,573 pounds sold in the preceding month. Total sales from January 1 through August were 1,073,126,449 pounds, compared with 780,346,100 pounds for the same period in 1946. Stocks on August 31 were 50,636,416 pounds, against 77,218,216 pounds for the corresponding date last year.

Bone Meal—Demand, while not urgent, has been fairly steady with sales reported for both feed and fertilizer requirements. Prices remained firm but unchanged with most of the activity confined to the steamed grades.

Castor Pomace—No additional offerings reached the open market. Current production has found a ready outlet through existing contract channels. Last sales reported were at $40 per ton works.

Dried Blood—Priced lower at $10 per unit of ammonia here and at $10.50 in Chicago. The urgency was off demand and feeders were inclined to look for inducements before purchasing.

Fish Meal—Unusual weather conditions have permitted some fishing operations to continue in the Chesapeake Bay area. Buying interest from the feed trade slackened slightly without having any appreciable influence upon prices.

Hoof Meal—Absence of trading has left the market nominally unchanged. Stocks of this material are limited but the fertilizer trade appeared satisfied to await future developments.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Dried blood, 50c. per unit of ammonia.
Tankage, $1 per unit of ammonia.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
72.5	72.5	71.8	72.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Sodium Nitrate—Market position firm with inquiry increasing. Importations of Chilean nitrate are coming in as per schedule. Domestic production is heavily sold on contract.

Tankage—Lower prices were established in this market last week. Material was available here and in Chicago at $10.50 per unit of ammonia. The edge was off demand for feeding requirements, possibly on account of influences connected with the voluntary restrictions on meat, fowl and eggs. Arrivals from South America last week included 178 bags of liver and glandular tankage and 669 greaves cakes.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Boxcar shortage combined with a heavy demand prevented any improvement in the market situation. Plant operations in the Florida area have assumed more normal conditions but inadequate transportation facilities have caused irregularity in the movement from supply sources.

Superphosphate — August production of normal superphosphate fertilizer material held about the July level but was 14 percent greater than August of last year, according to the Bureau of the Census. Shipments increased almost 25 percent from July to August accompanied by a small rise in the use of material in the producing plants during the same period. This leveling off in production and increase in disposition interrupted the upward trend of the previous three months in the quantity of the stocks on hand at the end of the month. However, approximately 100,000 tons more material were on hand at the end of this August than at the end of the same month last year. Total production in August was 715,003 tons and stocks on August 31 were 705,855 tons. Production of concentrated in August was 30,749 tons and stocks at the close of the month were 60,439 tons. Output of wetbase was 5,397 tons in August and stocks on August 31 were 9,966 tons.

Potashes

Shortage of boxcars has reached the critical stage in the movement of potash from producing plants. Stocks are piling up at the works and unless some real relief is accorded shortly it may result in a curtailment of production until warehouse supplies are reduced. There has been no relaxation from the former heavy demand and the present market situation is worse than tight. A bright spot in the future outlook is in the decision of one of the major producers to build a new plant to increase output. Construction of this plant will begin at once and will take eighteen months to complete if mechanical parts are delivered on time. The capacity of the plant will be sizable and operations are expected to start during 1949. Regarding the outlook for foreign shipments, it is stated that a small tonnage of French potash will be made available for export to the United States. The amount will be 20,000 tons and shipments will cover the period from November to June. Arrivals will be at Baltimore, Norfolk and Savannah.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

The market was strong here, with several price increases reported. Inquiry was good. Supplies fair. Ruling prices are:—Ammonia nitrate, $65 per ton with freight allowances up to $4.40 per ton from production plant. Ammonia phosphate, $58.80 per ton for 16/20 grade and $77 per ton for 11/48 delivered at production plant. Ammonia sulphate, $52.50 per ton with freight allowances up to $4.40 per ton from California plant. Canadian material $53.85 per ton in California. Blood meal, $8.50 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal, $60 to $62 per ton for steamed 1x30 meal. Fish meal, $145.75 per ton f.o.b. Los Angeles dock for 65 percent protein California sardine meal. Nitrate of soda, $47.50 per ton in 100-pound bags, $4 off for bulk. Potash Muriate—53½c. per unit, ex-vessel basis, less 8c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona basis. Bags additional. Potash sulphate, 95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4 in bulk 74c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona. Superphosphate—$18.20 f.o.b. cars Los Angeles bulk, and $22.20 in bags. Tankage, dry rendered, ground 50 percent protein, $6 to $6.50 per unit of ammonia at production plant plus, 10c. per unit of b.p.l.

Insecticides

Activity is restricted in this market at present. The movement is mostly of routine character with suppliers engaged in figuring out prospects for next season's production. The exception is in copper sulphate where demand from Florida and the west has continued active. Demand from the latter area was unforeseen and is the result of the destruction by fire of a large producing plant on the Pacific coast.

Calcium arsenate production dropped to 4,825,000 pounds in August, according to figures released by the Bureau of the Census. July output was 10,458,000 pounds and in August, 1946, production registered 8,081,000 pounds. Lead arsenate production is not available at this time.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Heavy demand has continued to feature the sulphur market with mine shipments steady and stocks fully sufficient to meet requirements. The Bureau of Mines placed the movement from mines in August at 403,005 long tons, compared with 459,326 tons in the preceding month. Calculated from production and change in stocks, apparent sales in August were 385,156 tons, against 400,389 tons in July. Pyrites remained firm and unchanged.

Fertilizer Tag Sales: September

	Equivalent tons—September 1947	September 1946	Jan.-Sept. 1947
Virginia	33,554	38,362	541,554
North Carolina	48,328	43,919	1,250,719
South Carolina	38,940	31,514	687,489
Georgia	12,646	13,447	941,819
Florida	58,704	106,155	575,297
Alabama	11,050	20,900	611,500
Tennessee	15,807	5,275	299,071
Arkansas	4,351	4,250	139,868
Louisiana	60,125	61,800	191,943
Texas	66,990	62,127	317,045
Oklahoma	11,140	13,228	68,432
Total, South	361,725	400,977	5,624,737
Indiana	55,059	43,877	548,605
Illinois	37,500	40,870	300,875
Kentucky	26,128	17,325	323,720
Missouri	27,425	44,548	214,161
Kansas	15,195	11,903	101,018
Total, Midwest	157,907	158,323	1,487,779
Grand total	519,632	559,300	7,112,516

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

SULPHUR
Commercial Flour
Semi-refined Roll "Cone" Sulphur
Lightnin Brand Dusting Sulphur
Magnolia Brand Conditioned Dusting Sulphur
Blossom Brand Wettable Sulphur
Mohair Brand Wettable Sulphur
Rubbermakers Sulphur (ground to specifications)
Texas Yellow—Refined Flowers of Sulphur
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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

After a few weeks of relative inactivity of prices in the drug and fine chemical market, the structure was stirred at two basic points when higher prices were announced on pure and denatured alcohols, and also on less than carlot quantities of boric acid and borax. In keeping with the much stronger situation in blackstrap molasses, higher prices were obtained for that article and substantial progress made toward the high levels of price prevailing last April. Skimmed milk powder of both kinds was higher on the week. On the side or lower quotations were castor beans and natural menthol.

Production cost on alcohol has risen steadily since last July. The upward trend began in that month and on almost each sale of blackstrap molasses to the alcohol manufacturers, prices took an upward step. However, alcohol manufacturers did reduce alcohol prices in early August by about 10c. per gallon and then held them unchanged until last week when they wiped out most of the August reduction. Between August and the present time, Cuban made alcohol came on the market. At first it found no buyers, but of late large quantities have been sold to domestic alcohol producers by a United States government agency. The whole picture of supply, costs, and demand has changed in the direction of a stronger market.

While advances in less than carlot prices on boric acid and borax were made specific, nothing definitive can be said about how much more expensive the recent freight rate rise will make those articles for buyers in carlot quantities. Contracts on a carlot basis contain the provision that advances in freight are for buyer's account. Quotations are basic at the works. Producers allow buyers the freight rate prevailing prior to July 1, 1946. Any increase over that rate is for buyer's account but it will differ according to the location of the buyer and the freight rate in force to his point.

Castor beans continued to pour into the country. After a rising market in Brazil, unsettlement came to that market and price declines have been successive. However, castor oil makers did not reflect the upping of bean prices and they now stand pat when the prices drop.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Alcohol, CD12-13, 9c. per gal.
SD1, 9c. per gal.
SD2B, 9c. per gal.
SD23H, 9c. per gal.
SD29, 9c. per gal.
Special solvent, 9c. per gal.
Ethyl, pure, 9c. per gal.
Boric acid, less carlots, $2.20 to $2.50 per ton.
Borax, less carlots, $2.20 to $2.50 per ton.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller process, ½c. per lb.
spray process, ½c. per lb.
Molasses, blackstrap, 4½c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

Castor beans, $10 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
256.1	255.8	254.3	244.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Acetone—Firm in price and moving steadily in a market notable for excellence of consumer requirements and showing some signs of expansion in that respect. Production ran to good sized totals.

Acetanilide—Demand was very steady and consumer needs were maintained at virtually normal totals. Leading producers maintained firm prices on the article, the USP powder being minimum at 40c. per pound in most instances. One supplier of the powdered USP article quoted USP at 38c. per pound, inside, with a range to 41c. as to quantity and container. The price for USP crystals in all cases is 2c. over powder.

Acetophenetidin—The market was not overly active but the call had a steady quality that covered the immediate requirements of most buyers who were in the market. Prices appeared to be in well stabilized position. Stocks were moderate in size.

Acid, Ascorbic—Production was reported equal to the at present steady but not expansive demand for this product. A fair reserve was in store and any reasonable expansion in demand could probably be handled promptly.

Acid, Benzoic—Moving steadily most of the time on the basis of prices said to be well stabilized and out of stocks moderate in size but meeting current calls in fair fashion.

Acid, Boric—Freight rates were recently advanced and producers of this acid have raised their quotations on less than carlot quantities. In one case, the rise was $2.20 per ton. In another, it will be $2.50 per ton on November 1. The cost of acid in carlot quantities will also be higher but will vary according to the delivery point. Freight rates prevailing prior to July 1, 1946, will be allowed but increases in the rate after that date is, by contract provisions, for buyers' account. The base price is still at the works. The above conditions apply equally to borax prices.

Acid, Citric—Prices were steady. Demand was that common to the market in the Fall months and approached the reduced total usually to be found in the market during the Winter.

Alcohol—The steadily advancing prices being paid for blackstrap molasses by the makers of industrial alcohol—the most recent purchase was at 28.8c. per gallon—has forced the industrial alcohol producers to advance prices 9c. per gallon. Supplies of tightened considerably, a fact at least suggested by the fact that the government agency for the sale of Cuban made alcohol have been selling to the domestic alcohol producers at the prices fixed by the agency. Some production was said to be available not in excess of the current commitments to consumers and new business was not being sought. The new quotations were as follows:— CD No. 12 and 13, tanks, 96c. per gallon; drums, carlots, $1.03; less carlots, $1.07 to $1.12; SDI, tanks, 96c; drums, carlots, $1.03; less carlots, $1.07 to $1.12; SD2B, tanks, 96½c.; drums, carlots, $1.03; less carlots, $1.07½ to $1.12½; SD23H, tanks. $1.04½; drums, carlots, $1.01½; less carlots, $1.05½ to $1.10½; SD29, tanks, 97c.; drums, carlots, $1.04; less carlots, $1.08 to $1.13; special solvent, tanks, 96½c.; drums, carlots, $1.03½; less carlots, $1.07½ to $1.12½; pure ethyl alcohol, 190 proof, tax paid, tanks, $18.06; drums, carlots, $18.13; less carlots, $18.17 to $18.22; absolute tanks, $19.03; drums, carlots, $19.10; less carlots, $19.14 to $19.19.

Alcohol, Isopropyl—The market was reported to be active under a persistent consumer requirement that kept substantial parts of the total production moving steadily into consuming channels. Prices were apparently stable for the time being at least.

Aldol—The denaturing grade of material had a fair sized call but on the whole the market was one of routine description and the price position was steady. The situation in 95 percent materials differed little from that in the denaturing product.

Ammonium Benzoate — Production exceeded requirements of buyers by a narrow margin, if any, margin thus keeping the article to a firm position and holding prices well in line with the comparatively high production cost at this time.

Ammonia Carbonate—Lump and powder were very steady. Demand for the former was moderately improved over than in recent weeks but that for powder was rather routine. Undertones, as regarded prices, were firm.

Ammonia Citrate—Demand was about normal. Some purchases covered requirements moderately well ahead but in the main the needs reaching this market were of a prompt sort that kept the total of sales about level with that in recent weeks.

Amyl Acetate—With the alcohol market advancing and the demand for amyl acetate rarely better and the supply no less tight than it had been for some time past, the situation in this article was one of substantial strength last week, and higher quotations would not surprise.

Antipyrine—The need continued active and pressing but the supply was short and without signs of an early increase in the availability of this material. The market had a very firm undertone last week.

Bismuth Salts—A very firm price position for metal carried over into the schedule prevailing on all bismuth salts. The relatively high cost of production kept salts in strong price position. Demand for major salts was active but calls for those of minor importance were routine throughout the past week.

Borax—One producer has advanced quotations on less than carlot deliveries to the extent of $2.20 per ton. Another has announced that as of November 1 he will raise less than carlot prices $2.50 per ton. These changes in quotations were and will be made to cover the higher freight rates now in effect. On carlot business, prices are at the works and the buyer is allowed the freight rate in effect prior to July 1, 1946. Advances in rates subsequent to that date are for buyers' account and, hence, carlot buyers will find their costs higher

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

ALKALOIDS

GLUCOSIDES—DRUG EXTRACTIVES

1917 1947

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ASPIDOSPERMINE
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BERBERINE
CHRYSAROBIN
COLCHICINE
DIGITALIN
EPHEDRINE
ESERINE
HOMATROPINE
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HYOSCINE
HYOSCYAMINE
LOBELINE
OUABAIN
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to the extent of the most recent rise in freight rates.

Brucine—Supply was little better than it had been for some time past nor could signs of an improvement and increase in stocks be found locally last week. The market was very firm in all respects and demand, while not expansive, was still substantial for a material of this sort.

Calcium Pantothenate—The market was routine and, apparently, steady to firm on the basis of moderate demand and well maintained quotations that had been in effect for a substantial period of time.

Calcium Sulphocarbolate—Conventional demand prevailed and suppliers of the article reported prices to be very steady and stability to be the most prominent characteristic of the market at this time.

Castor Oil—Prices for castor beans have been easing of late in the primary market and the latest quotations heard from the source was $200 to $201 per long ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports. The decrease in price has not been reflected in quotations on oil, mainly because producers of oil held their schedule unchanged during the period of the late advance in castor bean prices.

Arrivals of castor beans last week totaled 37,383 bags, or 5,607,450 pounds, comparing with 54,170 bags, or 8,182,100 pounds in the previous week, and 42,592 bags, or 6,388,800 pounds in the corresponding week of 1946.

Total arrivals since January 1 this year now stand at 1,258,463 bags, or 188,769,450 pounds, against 1,088,449 bags, or 163,267,350 pounds during the corresponding period in 1946.

Codliver Oil—Some fair sized arrivals were reported last week. During the period, 603 drums came in from Iceland and 165 drums reached here from Norway. This oil comes at a time when consumption was developing its rise seasonal at this time of the year and a ready market for the importations was said to exist. Prices throughout the world show strength that stemmed in part from the policy of price fixing by government fiat, in part from the fairly high cost to produce, and in a major degree to the heavy demand from practically all consuming points.

Cocoa Butter—Beans have sold at record high prices of late and added to the cost of producing cocoa butter. Much potential production has been sold ahead and it proved impossible last week to obtain a firm spot price from local firsthand suppliers.

Corn Syrup—The higher freight rates have been passed on to consumers and it may be that still higher rates may eventuate from the freight rate hearings to start on November 3. Demand for syrup was good and for the most part ran ahead of the availability of domestic production which has been hampered by the supply situation as related to corn.

Ethyleneglycol—Reports from distributors suggest that the availability of this article as an antifreeze for use in motor cars is less than it was a year ago. Inquiry at outlets delivering to the ultimate users has revealed that stocks in such quarters were small. The prevalence of mild weather has served not to emphasize the inability of outlets to get normal stores.

Fishliver Oils—Locally, the market lacked new developments. Prices on the Pacific coast have been fairly well supported by the steady quality of consumer requests and trade was still reasonably active there.

San Francisco, Oct. 23.—Trading was fairly active here this week. Supplies are good. Vitamin A oils, including the 1854 conversion factor in all potencies, was as follows: 8,000 to 15,000 unit oil, 14½c. to 15c. per million units; 15,000 to 30,000, 16c.; 30,000 to 60,000, 17c. to 18c.; 60,000 to 100,000, 20c. to 22c.; 100,000 to 150,000 25c. to 26c.; 150,000 to 200,000, 26c. to 28c.; concentrates, 500,000, 33c. to 34c., and a million units, 38c.

Glycerin—The market undertones were very firm. Although price rises in soapers materials appeared to have been checked so far as oils were concerned, reports indicated that the availability of supplies in the future was undeterminate and that for the most part costs were likely to remain on the high side. Prices on all kinds of glycerin were very firm under a well-sustained demand that pressed continuously for prompt deliveries and revealed a sustained interest in futures.

Menthol—The spot market has eased moderately and reports last week suggested the ability of buyers to place orders on the basis of $8.50 to $8.75 per pound. Some fair sized parcels were understood to have gone into seasonal consuming channels during the period.

Mercurials—Demand was normally active for major mercurials and that for those of minor importance was said to have been slightly larger last week. Prices were at least steady and competition was not very keen at any time during the period under review.

Methyl Acetone—Where demand existed for this product, it found competition between synthetic and natural material to be quite keen. Synthetic in tanks was priced at 44¼c. per gallon while that for natural was lowest at 50c. Some said that natural methyl acetone was still relatively high in

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price when compared with that for competing material.

Milk Powder—Prices tended to rise and in some instances achieved that goal. Domestic demand was good and a broad inquiry for export parcels existed. Production has slowed some, being a seasonal development reflecting in some degree lower prices that have been obtainable for butter. Some spot sellers advanced prices on spray process skimmed milk powder by 1c. per pound to 13¾c., and put roller process up ½c. to 12¾c. Others tended to follow the upward trend, though not to the same extent. Recent purchases made by the Department of Agriculture totaled 4,914,000 pounds of skimmed milk spray process powder, and 500,100 pounds of spray process whole milk powder. Quotations were noted as follows:—Skimmed milk powder, roller process, 12¼c. to 12¾c. per pound; spray process, 12¾c. to 13¾c.

Molasses—The last sales of blackstrap molasses through Government agency were made at 28.8c. per gallon, being a rise of about 4.2c. per gallon. The market thus continued its climb toward the 34.32c. per gallon level that prevailed last April.

Piperazine Hexahydrate—A short time ago, slightly more favorable quotations developed in this material but since then, stability has been the rule in quotations and they were confirmed once more during the past week at $11.50 to $12.50 per pound according to seller and quantity. Demand was routine.

Potash Bromide—Demand was very steady. Since the late advance, it has proved a supporting element in a very firm market and it continued normally active throughout the past week.

Potash Guaiacolsulphonate — Some seasonal expansion in demand was reported current during the past week, but on the whole trading was routine in character, though sufficient in volume to act to the full support of recently prevailing quotations.

Quinine—Developments in this article come slowly. Though some of the impediments to normal supply and trade have been disappearing, there remain a sufficient number of obstacles still to be overcome. Meanwhile the season when demand usually gained was at hand and found the market still but moderately supplied with prompt delivery merchandise.

Silver Salts—Nitrate, cyanide and proteinate remained very steady, thus reflecting the fact that for at least a fortnight, prices on silver bullion have lacked quotable change.

Pharmacy Subsection To Meet December 27

The subsection on pharmacy of the American Association for the Advancement of Science will meet at the Sherman hotel, Chicago, on December 27. Glenn L. Jenkins, of the school of pharmacy, Purdue University, will preside at all sessions. The program, as announced by the subsection, will include:

9:00 A. M., Rose Room

"Microscopic Identification of Some of the Crystalline Sulfonamides," George L. Keenan.

"Studies on the Camphor Basil, *Ocimum Kilimandachoricum*," Heber W. Youngken and William E. Hassen, jr.

"Evaluation of Hydrophilic Properties of Bulk Laxatives, Including the New Agent, Sodium Carboxymethylcellulose," Rudolph H. Blythe, John J. Gulesich and Harlan L. Tuthill.

"Reduction of Iron by Foods in Artificial Gastric Digestion," Ernest R. Kirsch, Olaf Bergeim, Jacob Kleinberg and Shirley James.

"Methods for the Evaluation of Compounds with Curare-like Action," Dazuo K. Kimura and Unna Klaus.

2:00 P. M., Rose Room

"The Nature and Spatial Relationship of the Prosthetic Chemical Groups Required for Maximal Muscarinic Action," Carl C. Pfeiffer.

"New Rodenticidal Compounds," Kenneth P. Dubois.

"Antagonism of Histamine and Epinephrine With Synthetic Chemicals," Paul Achenbach and Earl R. Loew.

"Industrial Pharmacy, Opportunities and Training," Rudolph H. Blythe.

7:30 P. M., Grey Room

"The Applications of Radioactive Tracer Techniques to Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Research," John E. Christian.

"A Comparative Study of the Effect of Various Solutions on the Phosphorus Depletion of the Rat Tooth Using Radioactive Phosphorus," Albert E. Jarvis.

"The Determination of Residues of Applied Phospholipids and Alkyl Sulphates on Rat Skin Using Radioactive Tracers," R. K. Thoms, Leroy D. Edwards and John E. Christian.

Panel discussion of "The Application of Radioactive Tracers in Pharmaceutical and Medical Research," John E. Christian, C. Calvin, D. L. Tabern and W. J. Rice.

Barbiturates Control Urged in N.Y. State

New York State officials were considering today a plea of the Westchester County Medical Examiner for the adoption of state legislation to prohibit the re-sale or refilling of prescriptions for barbiturates. Such action was urged by the medical examiner, Dr. Amos O. Squire, following the death of a woman on October 18 from what he attributed to an accidental overdose of sleeping pills.

Dr. Squire said the woman had obtained large quantities of the pills from an "unknown source" without her doctor's permission. Recalling that New York City had moved to curb the sale of sleeping potions, he said it was time for the state to take similar action.

Elizabeth Arden Assigns Crabtree

Nate I. Crabtree, formerly sales promotion manager for the eastern division of the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, has been appointed sales manager for the Elizabeth Arden Sales Corporation, perfumes and cosmetics, New York.

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ADMA Medical Section To Meet November 22

OPD Washington Bureau

The medical section of the American Drug Manufacturers Association will hold a meeting November 22 at the Statler hotel, Washington, D. C., it was announced by the association last week. Dr. E. A. Sharpe, chairman, and Dr. George R. Hazel, secretary of the section, have prepared the following agenda for the meeting:—

1. Report of the section chairman.
2. Report and comments of executive committee liaison.
3. Report and comments from ADMA Executive Vice-President.
4. Committee reports.
5. Discussion of present policy of medical division of the Food and Drug Administration by representative of that agency.
6. Discussion of the Therapeutic Research Foundation by Dr. Russell A. Cain.
7. General discussions on committee on therapy of the Academy of Allergy; the attitude of industry toward clinical studies proposed and carried out by the Public Health Service; the attitude of the Veterans Administration toward clinical investigational studies, and open discussion of topics to be presented by members of the section.

Standards Bureau Recommends pH Scale

OPD Washington Bureau

Universal adoption of a single-standard pH scale, analogous to the International Temperature scale, is being recommended by the National Bureau of Standards. It is proposed that the pH assigned to the samples by the bureau be taken as fixed points on the standard scale.

The pH unit may be defined in a number of ways, each resulting in a slightly different value for the pH of a given solution. The need for still greater accuracy is averred to make the adoption of a single standard desirable. The pH of the NBS samples is derived from measurement of the electromotive force of special cells without liquid junction in which they are used as electrolytes.

The buffer samples provided by the National Bureau of Standards comprise acid potassium phthalate, potassium dihydrogen-phosphate, disodium hydrogen-phosphate, and borax. The two phosphatic solutions are intended to be used together.

Business Loss Offsets Studied by U.S. Panel

OPD Washington Bureau

Three general conclusions were reached last week on the question of the proper treatment of business losses in computing Federal income taxes in a special study of business offsets prepared by a committee of tax experts of the treasury and the house-senate joint committee on internal revenue taxation. It was the findings of these experts that:—

(1). While certain specific exceptions may be desirable, the carryforward of losses is generally more desirable than the carryback, both in its economic effects and in the equity of the adjustment.

(2). The length of carryforward should be limited primarily by administrative considerations. However, most of the desirable effects of a loss can be achieved within a period which is adminstratively feasible. No information is presently available as to exactly how long that period should be, but five years appears a satisfactory period with which to start, subject to later review and, perhaps, revision.

(3). The change from the present system of a five-year carryforward should be made as promptly as feasible.

The treatment of business losses for income tax purposes is an important issue of general postwar tax revision, due to the vital part it plays in the year-to-year determination of net income and the avoidance of taxation of capital as income, together with its basic role in the averaging of taxable income over a period years. The factual data contained in the report of the experts was compiled with a view to its usefulness in the formulation of tax policy on the loss offsets question.

An important equity consideration attaches to the loss offsets, the study observes, because in the absence of such offsets, the business entity whose net income becomes negative in some periods is not permitted to deduct all the expenses of earning income, and to this extent the tax on net income becomes a tax on capital.

Removal of impediments to risk-taking is an economic function of the offsets, since their availability tends to encourage investments in risky assets and ventures. It is pointed out that the carryforward is superior to the carryback in stimulating the entry of new business enterprises, and administratively is generally less difficult to handle.

Averaging of taxable income through use of the carrybacks and carryforwards has been authorized at various times and in various ways since 1918. The carryback-carryforward devices were dropped from the revenue code effective with 1932, but a two-year carryforward was revived for losses of 1939 and subsequent years, and was supplemented by a one-year carryback for 1942 losses and a two-year carryback for 1943 and subsequent years. Thus the present carryback-carryforward law provides a five-year adjustment period.

Economic Development Committee Adds to Board of Trustees

The Committee for Economic Development, New York, has added sixteen members to its board of trustees. Among those elected to the board at its recent meeting were—S. Bayard Colgate, chairman of the board, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Jersey City; Alexander Fraser, president, Shell Union Oil Corporation, New York; William E. Levis, chairman of the board, Owens Illinois Glass Company, Toledo, and L. A. Van Bomel, president, National Dairy Products Corporation, New York.

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Calif. Fruit Exchange Advances D.R.Thompson

The California Fruit Growers Exchange, Ontario, Calif., has appointed Donald R. Thompson to the newly-created post of assistant manager of its products department, and has named J. L. Gilbert to succeed him as Western division manager.

Donald R. Thompson

Mr. Thompson joined the research department of the exchange immediately after graduating from the California Institute of Technology as a chemical engineer in 1927. He was transferred to the sales organization of the products department in 1929 and has held the positions of assistant to the manager and Western division manager, in charge of all citrus products sales in the eleven Western states.

Other changes in the personnel of the exchange included the naming of C. B. Hansen, jr., advertising and sales promotion manager; appointment of H. W. Thompson, consumer goods sales manager, and promotion of Eric Miller to export manager.

Astra Pharmaceutical Products Opens New York Office

Astra Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., subsidiary of A. B. Astra, Sodertalje, Sweden, has opened offices at 444 Madison avenue, New York 22. The subsidiary will act as purchasing office for the parent organization and its associated companies in Sweden. Erik Bjaringer is in charge of the New York office.

Sharp & Dohme Advances Henshall and Wimpenney

Sharp & Dohme, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Philadelphia, has elected Stuart T. Henshall, comptroller, to succeed Fred A. Platte, and has appointed William B. Wimpenney director of export operations to succeed Reginald F. Chutter. Both Mr. Platte and Mr. Chutter have resigned from the company.

Mr. Wimpenney has been active in the drug export field for more than thirteen years, and before joining Sharp & Dohme was treasurer and a director of Abbott Laboratories International Company and Abbott Laboratories Export Corporation. Mr. Henshall joined the company's accounting department in 1930 and was appointed assistant comptroller in 1943.

Roche-Organon Presents Three Research Awards

Roche-Organon, Inc., hormone manufacturer, Nutley, N. J., has made awards of $500 each to three scientists for their recent outstanding research in endocrinology. The recipients of the 1947 awards are:—Dr. Fuller Albright, for clinical endocrinology; Dr. Robert D. H. Heard, for hormone chemistry, and Dr. Dwight J. Ingle, for animal experimentation. They were presented at the Laurentian Hormone Conference held recently in Canada.

Trade Briefs

Lehn & Fink Products Corporation, New York, has opened its new $2,000,000 factory at Lincoln, Ill.

Gordon Lamont, vice-president of Corliss, Lamont & Co., New York, has accepted chairmanship of the general advisory committee of the Greater New York Red Cross blood donor service.

Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, New York, has named William W. Goddard as manager of the mailing department to succeed the late William J. Lalor. Alfred L. Briano has been elevated to Mr. Goddard's former position of assistant manager of the mailing department.

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Upjohn Company to Open Chicago Branch Office

The Upjohn Company, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Kalamazoo, Mich., has announced its intention of opening a branch office at 1001 East Eighty-seventh street, Chicago, on January 1. John W. Schma, formerly sales manager of the Kalamazoo branch, will be sales manager at Chicago, and Fred O. Chapman, formerly office manager of the Cleveland branch, will occupy a similar position at the new office.

Lead Hygiene Data Offered in Booklet

Six papers on lead hygiene delivered by prominent authorities at the seventh annual congress on industrial health of the American Medical Association, arranged in cooperation with the Lead Industries Association, held in Boston, Mass., on September 30, 1946, have been reprinted, with discussion, in a fifty-four-page booklet. The booklet, entitled, "Conference on Lead Poisoning," is available through the Lead Industries Association, 420 Lexington avenue, New York 17, New York, on request for 25 cents. The papers included are:—

"Facts and Fallacies Concerning Exposure to Lead," Felix E. Wormser, secretary, Lead Industries Association; "Public Exposure to Lead," Philip Drinker, Harvard School of Public Health; "Industrial Exposure to Lead," Dr. May R. Mayers, division of industrial hygiene and safety standards, State of New York Department of Labor; "Clinical Significance of Hematologic Changes in Lead Absorption and Lead Poisoning," Dr. Willard Machle; "Analytic Methods in Diagnosis," Dr. L. T. Fairhall, industrial hygiene division, U. S. Public Health Service, and "Exposure to Lead," Dr. Robert A. Kehoe, Kettering Laboratory of Applied Physiology, University of Cincinnati College of Medicine.

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Nat'l Industrial Conference Re-elects Board Members

Twenty-one New York executives were elected or re-elected as board members of the National Industrial Conference Board for one-year terms at a meeting held last week at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York. Among the members re-elected were:—

Philip Cortney, president, Coty, Inc.; R. A. Hummel, president-general manager, Lone Star Cement Corporation; Austin S. Igleheart, president, General Foods Corporation; George W. Merck, president, Merck & Co.; Irving S. Olds, chairman of the board of directors, United States Steel Corporation; L. A. Van Bomel, president, National Dairy Products Corporation, and Langbourne M. Williams jr., president, Freeport Sulphur Company.

Air Products, Inc., Offers Stock Issue

Air Products, Inc., Emmaus, Pa., has placed on the market 200,000 shares of $1 par value common stock. The company is engaged in the design and manufacture of machinery and equipment for the production of oxygen, nitrogen and other gases; the leasing and sale of such machinery and equipment; the sale of these gases and acetylene in cylinders, and the design and building of plants and equipment for production of "low-priority" oxygen on a tonnage basis.

Chemical Exposition 1948 Date Set

The date for the fifth National Chemical Exposition, sponsored by the Chicago section of the American Chemical Society, has been set for October 12 to 16, 1948. Floor plans of the show will be sent to former exhibitors on January 5. They will have two weeks in which to select their space before it is opened to others.

Galvanizers Committee To Meet November 20-22

The Fall meeting of the Galvanizers Committee, sponsored by the American Zinc Institute, will be held at the Lord Baltimore hotel, Md., on November 20-22. With the exception of the afternoon session on November 21, the meeting will be restricted to committee members.

Steel Shipping Barrels Output Up in August

Production of steel shipping barrels, drums and pails during August increased slightly, with the industry producing 2,207,552 heavy-type barrels and drums, and 802,854 light-type barrels and drums, and 4,450,562 steel packages, kegs and pails, according to a report by the Bureau of the Census. This compared with the production of 2,187,762 heavy-type barrels and drums, 758,120 light-type barrels and drums, and 4,586,463 kegs and pails in July.

Economics Laboratory Opens New Lyndhurst Plant

Economics Laboratory, Inc., St. Paul, Minn., has opened its new plant in Lyndhurst, N. J., for the manufacture of home and industrial cleaning compounds and germicides. The new plant is expected to increase the company's output by 40 percent. Other manufacturing units of the firm are located at Chicago and Brooklyn, N. Y.

Western Electrochemical Co. Moves to New Location

Western Electrochemical Company, manufacturer of chlorate and perchlorate chemicals and manganese sulphate, has moved its offices to 315 West Ninth street, Los Angeles 15, Calif. Telephone number at the new location is Trinity 4186.

Industrial Application

—Continued from page 7

(about 0.1 perçent is claimed to reduce bodying time about one-half).

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Adhesives—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in adhesives compositions containing cellulose esters or ethers.

Ceramic—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic products.

Chemical—Solvent and plasticizer (Brit. 520162) for cellulose esters and ethers.

Cosmetic—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in nail enamels and lacquers containing cellulose esters or ethers as base material.

Electrical—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in insulating compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for decorating and protecting glassware.

Leather—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for decorating and protecting leathers and leather goods.

Metal-Fabricating—Plasticizer (Brit. 520-162) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in coating compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used for protecting and decorating articles of various sorts.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing cellulose esters or ethers.

Paper—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for decorating and protecting articles made of paper or pulp.

Photographic—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in making films from cellulose esters or ethers.

Plastics—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in making laminated fiber and molded products, and plastics from or containing cellulose esters or ethers.

Resins—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in making artificial resins from or containing cellulose esters or ethers.

Rubber—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods.

Stone—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

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Suggested Uses: Dyestuffs, resins, and pharmaceutical intermediates.

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Phloroglucinol, Tech.

Props: Cream colored crystals. M.P. 212°C. ash: 0.2% maximum. Slightly soluble in water; soluble in alcohol or ether.

Uses: Developer in diazotype process; resin intermediate; coupling component in dyestuff manufacture.

●

Methyl Phloroglucinol, Tech.

Props: Cream to light tan crystals; M. R. 210-214°C. Ash: 1.0% maximum; soluble in water, alcohol or ether; insoluble in benzene,

Uses: A very reactive coupling agent; potential dye and plastic intermediate.

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Calif. Paint Groups Sponsor Paint Technology Courses

Under the sponsorship of the Golden Gate Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, the Golden Gate Paint and Varnish Production Club, and the Oakland Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, the San Francisco Junior College is offering two paint technology courses, starting the week of November 17.

Francis K. Wilson has been chosen as the instructor for the courses, which will be devoted to paint formulation on Monday and Wednesday evenings and to enamels and varnishes on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. Mr. Wilson, who was formerly employed by the Peters Cartridge Company, Hercules Powder Company and Sapolin, Inc., will also instruct day courses in paint formulation.

N.Y. Paint Technicians To Meet November 12

Because the convention of the Federation of Production Clubs is to be held early in November, the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club will have its November meeting on Wednesday, November 12. The meeting will feature the induction of officers for the coming year, as well as several movies. It will be held at the BTEA club rooms, One Park avenue, New York, at 6:30 p.m.

U.S. Urged to Increase

—Continued from page 3

work was done in medical schools and affiliated hospitals. The financial situation of many medical schools and graduate science schools is precarious, however, and is a threat to research. The Federal government must take the lead in this field therefore by increasing promptly its support of basic research, it was recommended.

The absence of any national policy for medical research was dealt with at some length in the report. Government agencies do research within their own laboratories and support it in outside institutions, it was noted. While these activities are coordinated informally to a limited extent, each agency carries out its own program more or less independently along lines suggested by staff scientists and outside advisers.

The report recommended the establishment of an advisory committee of government and non-governmental medical scientists. The committee, it read, should concern itself with large-scale, long-range planning for a national policy. It should recognize the respective contributions of public and private agencies, existing government programs and resources, and the need for periodically adjusting government programs in accordance with changing needs.

Chemical Trade in 1948

—Continued from page 3

—extended their manufacturing facilities considerably during the war years and expect to continue operations at the higher level. In the Western Hemisphere, chemical output also increased, especially in Mexico, Argentina, Brazil and Colombia.

During the first six months of 1947 United States exports of chemicals and allied products rose in value to $437,000,000, a figure more than twice that for the entire year 1939. If this high rate continues in the second half of the year, 1947 exports will be well above the peak figures attained in the war years.

Medicinals and pharmaceuticals accounted for $92,600,000 of January-June, 1947, exports; chemical specialties, $75,400,000; industrial chemicals, $70,000,000; and coaltar products, $60,000,000.

In the first six months of 1947 United States imports of chemicals were valued at almost $190,000,000, compared with $143,000,000, in twelve months of 1939. Canada has long been an outstanding supplier of United States imports and in 1946 was the largest single source. South America as a group accounted for 35 percent of the total; North America for 29 percent; Asia for 19 percent; Europe for 10 percent; Africa for 6 percent, and Oceania for 1 percent.

Agricultural Chemists

—Continued from page 5

N and said that there was no hope of filling this need in the immediate future.

The actual amount of additional fertilizer nitrogen which the United States may be called upon to supply Europe under the Marshall plan, Mr. Lockwood told the guests, is still a matter of determination in the government, but from the best information NFA has been able to get it appears that the commitments that have already been made to the sixteen countries involved in the Marshall plan are to be considered as credits on the 290,000 metric tons set up as 1947-48 import requirements. This then would place the "net" import requirements at 100,000 metric tons.

The commitments of 190,000 metric tons which have already been made include 47,000 metric tons from United States Ordnance plants; 24,000 tons of commercial exports from the United States; 80,000 tons from Chile; 19,000 tons from Canada and 20,000 tons from Austria.

Mr. Lockwood said that it should be borne in mind that the presentation of 290,000 tons by the committee of the participating countries as the 1947-48 import requirements, does not mean that this figure will finally be set as a practical goal for shipments. He understands that the 290,000 tons is not a "firm" figure; that an investigation is being made to determine the "firmness" of this figure; and that any reduction in this figure would result in the same reduction in the "net" import requirements of 100,000 tons.

Any additional exports of nitrogen from the United States to the participating countries would result, of course, in a corresponding reduction in the amount that would be available to American farmers, he pointed out. For the 1947-48 year, the government has already made total export commitments of 52,600 metric tons of commercial nitrogen, and the Army Ordnance plants are planning to ship a total of 230,000 metric tons to occupied areas, making a grand total of 282,600 metric tons of all nitrogen to be shipped out of this country during that period.

"This is a sizable quantity of nitrogen in any man's book," Mr. Lockwood stated. "It is earnestly hoped that our government agencies concerned with the request for additional nitrogen will carefully survey conditions in the participating countries to ascertain the extent to which these countries might be able to increase their own production instead of calling on us for additional allocations."

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Alcohol Data for 1946-47

OPD Washington Bureau

Production, withdrawals, stocks and losses of domestic undenatured alcohol during the fiscal year ended June 30, and a comparison with the similar period of a year ago, were reported by the alcohol tax unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue as follows:—

	1946-47	1945-46
Production at industrial alcohol plants, proof gals.	248,798,639	329,386,962
Withdrawals from industrial alcohol plants and bonded warehouses	390,725,340	456,132,156
Tax-paid withdrawals, proof gals.	47,144,066	47,263,159
Tax-free withdrawals, proof gals.	343,581,274	408,868,997
Losses in industrial alcohol bonded warehouses, proof gals.	1,046,462	1,133,305
Stocks, proof gals.	27,016,234	110,538,987
In industrial alcohol bonded warehouses, proof gals.	25,322,730	87,013,835
In denaturing plants, proof gals.	1,693,504	73,525,152
Materials used at industrial alcohol plants in the production of ethyl alcohol—		
Grain and grain products, lbs.	518,580,281	1,263,452,470
Potatoes and potato products, lbs.	566,078,283	297,943,199
Cassava and cassava products, lbs.	6,700,426	.....
Molasses, gals.	70,310,252	109,258,237
Ethyl sulphate, gals.	106,456,844	103,306,391
Sulphite liquors, gals.	205,336,430	144,085,650
Other materials, lbs.	1,825,430	87,444,843
gals.	20,024,830	10,573,173

Data on denatured alcohol produced from both domestic and imported alcohol for the same periods was as follows:—

	Wine gals— 1946-47	1945-46
Production	183,744,086	212,802,110
Completely denatured alcohol	36,395,715	26,144,437
Specially denaturel alcohol	147,348,371	186,657,673
Withdrawals	191,251,877	224,673,146
Completely denatured alcohol	36,324,125	27,118,835
Specially denatured alcohol	154,927,752	197,554,311
Losses	147,446	285,815
Stocks	1,981,038	8,965,251
Completely denatured alcohol	102,261	45,595
Specially denatured alcohol	1,878,777	8,919,656

Bolivian Import License Regulations Unchanged

OPD Washington Bureau

The Department of Commerce has reported that while there was apparently some intention on the part of the Bolivian government to drop the requirements that foreign exporters present copies of Bolivian import licenses to Bolivian consulates, it has been learned that this requirement may not be dropped.

Therefore, as the matter is in doubt, the department advises that exporters, in their own interest, should continue the practice of presenting the licenses. It was also noted that all shipments, regardless of value, require import licenses, whether their presentation to consulates continues to be required or not.

Shaw and Hamm Form New Consultants Firm

William I. Shaw and Charles H. Hamm have organized the consulting chemist and engineering firm of Shaw & Hamm, with offices at 19 Hudson street, New York. The firm's specialties include sanitary food control, formulation, plant sanitation engineering, new product development, correction of processing difficulties, advertising, labeling problems, and representation before official bodies under the Federal Food, Drug & Cosmetic act.

Dunn Heads Foreign Sales For Two Drug Companies

Arturo R. Dunn has been appointed foreign sales manager of the Ames Company, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Elkhart, Ind., and Chemical Specialties, Inc., Zeeland, Mich. Mr. Dunn will also act as assistant to the vice-president in charge of exports of Miles Laboratories, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Elkhart. He was formerly Latin American sales manager for Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia.

Trade Briefs

Central Pharmacal Company has announced that the building phase of its current expansion program has been completed.

Swan Rubber Company has enlarged its plant at Bucyrus, Ohio, to increase its production of automotive and garden hose by about one-third.

Dr. James B. Sumner, co-winner of the Nobel prize in chemistry last year has been named head of the enzyme chemistry laboratory at Cornell University.

Smith-Dorsey Company, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Lincoln, Neb., has launched a direct mail advertising campaign covering its entire medical field as part of its post-war expansion plan.

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Chemical Marketing Group

—Continued from page 5

figures in the "guesstimate," in pounds, were as follows:—

	Present	1953
Phenol	8,064,000	24,000,000
Formaldehyde	13,900,000	38,000,000
Other aldehydes	.....	4,000,000
Urea	500,000	1,000,000
Cresylic acids	1,120,000	6,000,000
Acetylene	.....	15,000,000
Cellulose	.....	10,000,000
Phthalic anhydride	6,800,000	12,000,000
Maleic anhydride	1,000,000	4,000,000
Solvents	500,000	5,000,000
Pentaerythritol	1,500,000	3,000,000
Caustic soda (50%)	3,780,000	11,340,000
Glycerin	1,000,000	3,000,000
Furanes	.....	5,000,000
Miscellaneous	750,000	1,500,000
Totals	39,814,000	142,840,000

Western Output Listed

In regard to 1947 consumption, the speakers pointed out that 10 percent of the formaldehyde used, almost all of the phthalic anhydride, 100 percent of the caustic soda and the petroleum grades of the cresylic acids were produced in the west but that all of the other products were brought in from other sections of the country.

"The West Coast plastics industry resolves into two phases from the standpoint of the chemical industry," it was declared. "First, as a direct consumer of chemicals, and at present we are very small except in the plywood and coating fields. We have the raw materials for the other types and we have now substantial end use markets. It seems reasonable to predict that in 1953 we will be consuming chemicals in the West Coast plastics industry at a rate at least equal to our population requirements.

"Secondly, chemicals from wood, petroleum, and other material sources such as proteins, coupled with our cheap power will make us a large factor in the supplying of base chemicals for processing into plastics in other areas."

E. H. Weaver, manager of purchases for the Union Oil Company of California, reported that $42,250,000 to $45,000,000 will be spent in 1947 by the western petroleum industry for raw and finished chemicals. He said that based upon present forecasts the industry's consumption for 1948 will be the same or slightly greater.

Mr. Weaver declared that the figure did not include chemicals purchased for the research departments or for use in fire fighting or for chemicals purchased for resale, such as ethylene glycol and alcohol antifreeze sold through service stations.

"Eighty percent of the industry's total chemical expense is charged to the refining and manufacturing department," according to Mr. Weaver. "We determined that the value of the twelve most important chemicals in volume and value in each company reporting represents 85 percent of the total value of all chemicals used in our industry.

Largest Volume Items

"It was interesting to observe that the major companies were far from agreement as to the twelve of greatest value. From the twelve largest volume items on the list of each of the seven majors, there developed a total of forty different items. As these forty items presumably represent 85 percent of all chemicals, we projected it to 100 percent. Using the figure of 80 percent, we then projected the value of the forty chemicals as reported by the seven majors to the entire industry."

Mr. Weaver said the total figure of $42,225,000 breaks down as follows:—chemicals for refining and manufacturing, $20,171,000; gasoline and motor oil additives and dyes, $12,874,000; chemicals for the field department, mostly mud chemicals, $7,500,000, and specialty chemicals, including detergents, $1,680,000.

In consideration of the ten most important chemicals used in refining and manufacturing, Mr. Weaver said they shape up as follows:—

	Amount	Cost
Sulphuric acid, tons	270,000	$3,636,616
Catalyst, tons	14,000	2,500,000
Tallow and fatty acids	.....	2,400,000
Caustic soda, tons	43,000	2,000,000
Filtering clays, tons	17,000	765,000
Phenol, pounds	6,500,000	750,000
Benzol, gals.	3,000,000	500,000
Ammonia, pounds	2,500,000	375,000
Methylethyl ketone, pounds	3,400,000	306,000
Sulphur dioxide, tons	3,242	217,000
		$13,449,616

Wood Industry Requirements

Clark C. Heritage, technical director of the development department of Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, presented a survey of the past and present chemical consumption of a certain portion of the western wood industry, which he said was of interest primarily as a guide to the future.

"The market for chemicals offered by the wood industry becomes more stable and more certain as each year passes," he said, "and one is justified as describing it as perpetual. The first market is offered in the field of silvaculture. A very small beginning has been made in the use of chemicals for this field and the time is ripe to explore these possibilities."

The second market, he pointed out, is offered in the field of overcoming the deficiencies of structural wood without sacrifice of its sufficiencies at a cost increment which the consumer will be willing to pay.

Other uses for chemicals in the wood industry were listed by Mr. Heritage as follows:—Development of low cost materials for preservation of wood; lower cost chemicals for rendering wood fire retardant; discovery of materials for dimensional stabilization of wood; improvement in costs and in providing glue line strengths equal to or exceeding that of the wood joined in the assembly of wood pieces; development of a market for chemicals to improve wood surfaces, and chemical for binding, coating and waterproofing.

Pulp and Paper Industry

The pulp and paper industry is the second largest consumer of chemical raw materials, R. G. Mispley, assistant technical director of the central technical department of Crown Zellerbach Corporation, Camas, Wash., told the conference. He presented a chart estimating the annual average consumption of chemicals by the United States pulp and paper industry, compared with the amount used by the Pacific Coast pulp and paper industry. The figures, in tons, were as follows:—

	United States	Pacific Coast
Sulphur	400,000	145,000
Limestone	440,000	173,000
Lime	500,000	50,000
Salt cake	650,000	60,000
Soda ash	150,000	10,000
Caustic soda	110,000	30,000
Chlorine	250,000	50,000
Rosin	160,000	10,000
Alum	150,000	15,000
Clay	600,000	30,000
Titanium pigments	30,000	.....
Talc	50,000	.....
Sodium silicate	400,000	.....
Starch	125,000	.....
Dyestuffs	25,000	.....
Casein	10,000	.....
Soybean products	35,000	.....
Calcium carbonate	75,000	.....
Glycerin	6,000	.....
Sugar—invert	5,000	.....
Sulphuric acid	9,000	.....
Wax	100,000	.....
Asphalt	.....	7,000
Glue	8,000	.....
Sodium aluminate	5,000	.....
Enzymes	500	.....

Mr. Mispley said that the chemicals used in the Pacific coast industry were all of local origin with the exceptions of clay, rosin, and sulphur.

In pointing out the instances wherein lie the potential opportunity for the development of western resources to supply the pulp and paper industry, he said that there are extensive clay deposits in the west characterized by low color and considerable overburden.

"Whether or not a material acceptable to the paper industry could be produced presents a challenge," he declared. "It would not necessarily be required that the clay be competitive to those now used. For many applications lower brightness would be acceptable."

Food Industry Position

Dr. T. L. Swenson, of the Stanford Research Institute, reported that the chemical industry each year furnishes something over 2,000,000 tons of miscellaneous chemicals, excluding salt and sugar, as an invaluable adjunct to the production of quality foods having the highest consumer quotient of food acceptance in the world.

The general classes of chemicals employed he listed as acidulants; bleaching and aging agents; certified food colors; chemicals used in the sugar industry; emulsifiers and stabilizers; flavoring agents; food supplements; food enrichment agents; food preservatives; food packaging materials, and sanitation and cleaning compounds.

In a survey of the present position of the western chemical industry, William J. O'Connell, jr., of W. J. O'Connell & Associates, and John R. Callahan, Pacific coast editor of "Chemical Engineering News," said there is every reason to believe that the industry is, and has been a fraction of its proper size and that the markets it serves are both sufficiently large and can be sufficiently profitable to justify special study of plant locations to best serve the western states' markets.

Probably the biggest advantage that the west has in favor of its development as a chemical industries center, they said, is cheap electrical power in the northwest. Next, they declared its non-metallic mineral resources bear further exploitation and there is a sound basis for continued petroleum and gas processing operations so long as these reserves hold out. Sub-bituminous coal deposits in western states are ideal for processing to obtain chemical byproducts, they added.

The authors of the paper declared that if processing of the coal deposits becomes a reality, and assuming atomic energy developments are pushed to their logical peaceful ends, the chemical industry of the west should amount to not the present 6 to 10 percent of the nation's total but should grow to something like 20 to 25 percent of the total.

ACS Official Urges Marshall Plan Adoption

Adoption of the Marshall Plan as an investment in world peace and security which will promote prosperity in the United States was advocated by Alden H. Emery of Washington, D. C., executive secretary of the American Chemical Society, in an address at the thirtieth anniversary meeting of the society's Michigan State College section, last week.

Aid to Europe is not charity, but constitutes a practical measure designed to assure the continued economic well-being of the United States, Mr. Emery declared. One of the major factors contributing to the present record employment total in the United States, he explained, is the huge quantity of goods being sent abroad. The volume of exports is declining rapidly, month by month, however, because foreign purchasers are running short of dollars and the United States has failed to expand its imports adequately.

In the field of chemistry itself, United States chemists should take a more important part in the work of the International Union of Chemistry, asserted Mr. Emery, who was one of the six United States representatives at the meeting of the union's council during the fourteenth conference of the union in London last summer.

"In inviting the union to to meet in this country in 1951, the United States is committed to an active role in the union, at least for the next four years. Every effort should be made to make the influence of this country felt during that time. After all, there are in the United States more chemists than in all of Western Europe except, and perhaps even including, Russia."

Sulfa Technique Described

In another address before the meeting, Dr. I. Forest Huddleson, of the department of bacteriology and public health, Michigan State College, described a simple technique for increasing the effectiveness of sulfa drugs against a type of bacteria that attacks man and beast.

When sulfadiazine is fed to Brucella-infected guinea pigs not later than the seventh day after infection all cases are rapidly and completely cured by small doses, he said, but if more than seven days are allowed to elapse before treatments is begun, the Brucella organisms build up a strong resistance to the drug.

Resistance can be overcome by a simple technique, however, Dr. Huddleson stated, if fresh blood serum taken from a rabbit is injected into the abdominal cavity of the afflicted guinea pig as much as thirty days after inception of brucellosis, and the sulfa-treatment is resumed.

Winthrop-Stearns Appoints Henderson Vice-President

Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., subsidiary of Sterling Drug, Inc., New York, has named Ralph W. Henderson divisional vice-president. Mr. Henderson, formerly assistant to the president of the Frederick Stearns & Co. division, will be in charge of the plant at Myerstown, Pa.

He supervised the Windsor, Ontario, manufacturing operations of Frederick Stearns & Co., of Canada, from 1933 to 1939 and from 1940 to 1944 was vice-president in charge of plant operations in Detroit. Before joining the Stearns organization he was associated with the William R. Warner Company and with Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

Solvay Names Three Asst. Branch Managers

Solvay Sales Corporation, manufacturer of alkalies and related products, New York, has appointed A. B. Kennedy assistant branch manager at its Detroit office; named K. M. Dillabough to fill a similar post at Philadelphia, and J. H. Kaiser at Syracuse. Each of the men has been a sales representative at his respective branch for a number of years and will assume his new duties on November 1.

Trade Briefs

Economics Laboratory, Inc., St. Paul, Minn., manufacturer of home and industrial cleaning compounds, has opened its new plant in Lyndhurst, N. J., for the manufacture and packaging of 'soilax,' 'Tetrox,' 'Mikroklene' and other germicides and cleansers.

Dr. Hugh H. Bennett, chief of the United States Soil Conservation Service, was the recipient of the first award of the National Audubon Society for his outstanding service to conservation. The presentation of the medal was made by Ludlow Griscom, chairman of the society's board.

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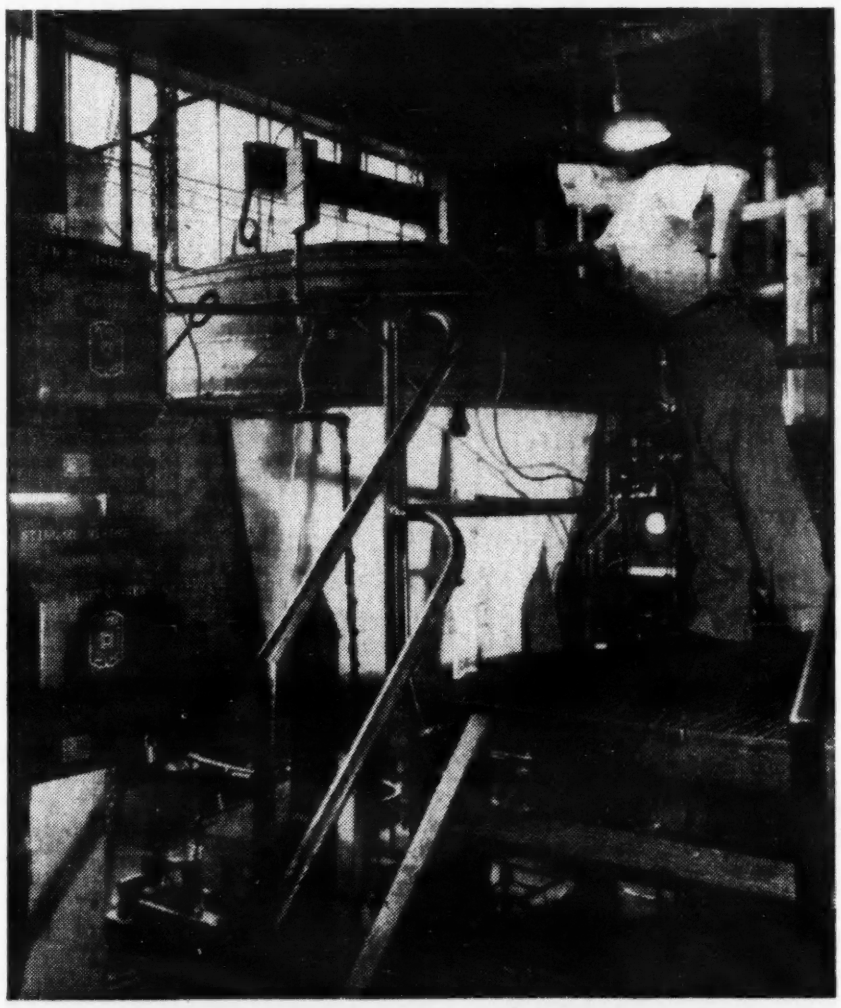

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100 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Mesh Knot, Vera Cruz
200 bgs, Louis Furth, Inc, Mesh Knot, Vera Cruz
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ANISEED OIL—10 dms, S B Penick & Co, Temeraire, Hongkong
5 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Temeraire, Hongkong
10 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Temeraire, Hongkong
20 dms, R Quibell, Temeraire, Hongkong
ANTIPYRINE CRYSTALS—20 dms, Sterone Corp, Union Victory, Antwerp
ARGOLS—263 bgs, American Cream Tartar Co, Halaula Victory, Naples
ARSENIC, WHITE—124 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Mesh Knot, Tampico
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33 bgs, Geck Trading Co, Borinquen, Trujillo City
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BENZOIN GUM—19 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Longview Victory, Bangkok
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161 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Cantuaria, Fortaleza
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp, Tropero, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—120 bls, Norden & Archibald, Temeraire, Hongkong
225 bls, A G Dunn, Temeraire, Hongkong
100 bls, Arnhold & Co, Temeraire, Hongkong
200 bls, Becker-Mayer Seed Co, Temeraire, Hongkong
CASTOR BEANS—16,934 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Tropero, Recife
1,700 bgs, Sherwin Williams Co, Tropero, Recife
4,495 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Cantuaria, Santos
1,700 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Cantuaria, Bahia
3,600 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Cantuaria, Recife
1,100 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Cantuaria, Fortaleza
230 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Coastal Viking, Port au Prince
1,700 bgs, Sherwin Williams & Co, Mormacreed, Bahia
5,924 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormacreed, Bahia
CHALK—1,180 bgs, Nicholas H Weitzner, Yaka, Antwerp
CHEMICALS—89 dms, United States Line, Durango Victory, London
CHILLIES—25 bgs, Aristide Petoia, Coastal Viking, Port au Prince
CHINA CLAY—3 bbls, Eagle Pencil Co, Durango Victory, London
CINCHONA BARK—950 bls, New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Longview Victory, Cheribon
CINNAMON—295 bls, Holland Colombo Trade Society, Sommelsdijk, Singapore
CITRONELLA OIL—112 dms, International Rotterdam, Inc, Sommelsdijk, Singapore
COBALT FINES—93 cks, African Metal Corp, Bastagne, Antwerp
OXIDE—358 cks, African Metal Corp, Bastagne, Antwerp
CODLIVER OIL—603 dms, Upjohn & Co, Salmon Knot, Reykjavik
120 cks, R J Prentiss & Co, Stavangerfjord, Bergen
250 dms, Eelsingh & Lugtigheid, Stavangerfjord, Bergen
20 dms, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Stavangerfjord, Bergen
COPAL GUM—160 baskets, O G Innes Corp, Sommelsdijk, Macassar
14 baskets, International Rotterdam, Sommelsdijk, Macassar
405 baskets, Sommelsdijk, Macassar
373 baskets, O G Innes Corp, Mentor, Macassar
2 cs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Mentor, Macassar
1 cs, International Rotterdam, Inc, Mentor, Macassar
1 cs, J Berlage & Co, Mentor, Macassar
74 bgs, G H Lincks, Inc, Temeraire, Manila
COPRA—1,025 tons, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Fairport, Cebu
500 tons, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Fairport, Masbate
500 tons, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Fairport, Ilagan
CORIANDER SEED—630 bgs, A G Dunn, Santa Cecilia, Callao
COTTON LINTERS—139 bls, New England Waste Co, Tropero, Recife
CRESYLIC ACID—66 dms, American British Chemical Supplies, American Importer, Glasgow
50 dms, J H Faunce, Inc, American Importer, Glasgow
100 dms, Schenectady Varnish Co, American Importer, Liverpool
200 dms, American Importer, Glasgow
284 dms, Fort Ticonderoga, Liverpool
CUMIN SEED—100 bgs, Mesh Knot, Vera Cruz
CYMBARUM OIL—9 dms, W J Bush & Co, Cantuaria, Rio de Janeiro
CUBE ROOT, POWDERED—157 bls, Morris Hess & Co, Santa Cecilia, Callao
181 bls, Dominion Bank, Santa Cecilia, Callao
505 bls, H A Gogarty, Inc, Santa Cecilia, Callao
DEXTRIN—350 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Westerdam, Rotterdam
101 bgs, O Eismann, Westerdam, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Westerdam, Rotterdam
DYES, ANILIN—67 dms, Trade Bank & Trust Co, American Importer, Manchester
5 kgs, Carbide Color & Chemical Co, Indochinois, Antwerp
1 cs, Carbide Color & Chemical Co, Indochinois, Antwerp
209 dms, Sandoz Chemical Work, De Grasse, Havre
53 cks, Geigy Co, De Grasse, Havre
19 dms, Alltransport Co, De Grasse, Havre
1 cs, Alltransport Co, De Grasse, Havre
EUCALYPTUS OIL—26 dms, Commercial Bank Co, Pioneer Glen, Melbourne
28 dms, Orbis Product Co, Pioneer Glen, Sydney
15 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Pioneer Glen, Sydney
EMERY POWDER—60 bgs, Durango Victory, London
FISH LIVERS, SALTED—8 bbls, Norwegian American Line, Stavangerfjord, Bergen
FLIES, DRIED—25 bgs, Mesh Knot, Vera Cruz
FUEL OIL—10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Santa Paula, Curacao
GALL—15 dms, International Commercial Co, Pioneer Glen, Sydney
7 dms, International Commercial Co, Pioneer Glen, Brisbane
GAMBIER—879 cs, Harrison & Crossfield, Mentor, Singapore
GARNETLAC—170 bgs, Ralli Bros, Martand, Calcutta
GAS OIL—98,639 bbls, First National Oil Corp, San Diego, Tampico
GINGER—40 bgs, C T Wilson & Co, Cape Isabel, Kingston
GLANDS—168 cs, E S & A Bank, Pioneer Glen, Melbourne
12 dms, Tupman, Thurlow Co, Pioneer Glen, Brisbane
246 cs, Tupman, Thurlow Co, Pioneer Glen, Brisbane
231 cs, International Commercial Co, Pioneer Glen, Brisbane
150 cs, F Kiglor & Co, Inc, Pioneer Glen, Brisbane
GLUE, BONE—300 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Product Co, Royal Prince, Santos
HIDE—150 bls, Transatlantic Animal By-Product Co, Temerave, Hongkong
GLUESTOCK—139 bls, C H Powell & Co, Mesh Knot, Vera Cruz
150 bls, National City Bank, Pioneer Glen, Manila
GLYCERIN—36 dms, Cape Isabel, Kingston
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Martand, Colombo
250 bgs, Charles Pettinos, Martand, Colombo
GREASE—3 cs, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Durango Victory, London
GREAVES—669 cakes, Charles Hollinshed Co, Inc, Tropero, Buenos Aires
GUARANA ROLLS—4 bls, H W St John & Co, Mormacreed, Rio de Janeiro
HEMPSEED—112 bgs, Wagner Bros Feed Co, Greeley Victory, Izmir
HENBANE LEAVES—70 bls, Inland Alkaloid Co, Exbrook, Alexandria
HERBS—6 bls, Peek & Veisor, Czechoslovakia Victory, Antwerp
IPECAC ROOT—17 bgs, United Fruit Co, Cape Isabel, Puerto Limon
JALAP ROOT—18 bgs, Mesh Knot, Vera Cruz
KOLA NUTS—265 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Cape Isabel, Kingston
50 bgs, Cape Isabel, Kingston
LAUNDRY TINT—6 cks, Fort Ticonderoga, Liverpool
LAUREL LEAVES—179 bls, M J Golombeck, Greeley Victory, Izmir
LEMON OIL—17 half cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Halaula Victory, Messina
LICORICE EXTRACT—750 bgs, W E Martin Co, Helvig, Izmir
LIME OIL, DISTILLED—44 cs, Hoffman Beverage Co, Durango Victory, London
LOCUST BEAN GUM—25 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Co, Exbrook, Larnaca
1,000 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, West Linn Victory, Antwerp
200 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, West Linn Victory, Antwerp
MACE—67 cs, Irving Trust Co, Sommelsdyk, Macassar
34 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Sommelsdyk, Macassar
32 cs, Catz American Co, Mentor, Macassar
MANIOC MEAL—16,347 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Cantuaria, Rio de Janeiro
MICA—310 cs, Cosmopolitan Trading Co, Mormacreed, Rio de Janeiro
19 cs, Sussex Trading Corp, Mormacreed, Rio de Janeiro
27 cs, H G Brake & Co, Mormacreed, Rio de Janeiro
10 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Mormacreed, Rio de Janeiro
108 cs, Asheville Shoonmaker Mica Co, Mormacreed, Rio de Janeiro
14 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co, Mormacreed, Rio de Janeiro
68 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Corp, Mormacreed, Rio de Janeiro
90 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Corp, Martand, Calcutta
95 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co, Martand, Calcutta
255 cs, J F Garneau, & Co, Martand, Calcutta
105 cs, Cornelius & Suhr, Martand, Calcutta
44 cs, Otto Gerdau Co, Martand, Calcutta
200 cs, Schwab Bros Corp, Martand, Calcutta
517 cs, A O Schoonmaker Insulation Co, Martand, Calcutta
87 cs, Irving Trust Co, Cantuaria, Rio de Janeiro
61 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co, Cantuaria, Rio de Janeiro
15 cs, Sussex Trading Co, Mormacreed, Santos
MINERAL WAX—25 bgs, Allied Asphalt & Mineral Corp, West Linn Victory, Antwerp
MOLASSES — 457 tons, Standard Brands, Santa Cecilia, Salaverry
MONAZITE SAND—5 bgs, W J Byrnes & Co, Fort Ticonderoga, Belfast
MUSTARD SEED—881 half bgs, Charles Gulden, Victory, Cantania
MYRRH GUM—20 cs, Paul & Stein Bros, Martand, Aden
NUTMEGS—100 bgs, Geo Luerders & Co, Fairport, Penang
80 bgs, International Rotterdam, Inc, Sommelsdyk, Singapore
80 bgs, Durango Victory, London
1 cs, G Curtin & Co, Mentor, Macassar
147 bgs, Geo Luerders & Co, Mentor, Tandjong Priok
297 bgs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Mentor, Tandjong Priok
ORIGAN—45 bgs, M J Golombeck, Halaula Victory, Messina
100 bgs, Bank of Greece, Helvig, Piraeus
OPIUM—12 cs, Eli Lilly & Co, Durango Victory, London
OURURY WAX—113 bgs, E A Bromund Co, Cantuaria, Bahia
112 bgs, Cornelius Product Co, Cantuaria, Bahia
95 bgs, National Public Bank & Trust Co, Cantuaria, Bahia
46 bgs, Cantuaria, Bahia
60 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Mormacreed, Bahia
PEPPER, BLACK—200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Mesh Knot, Tampico
218 bgs, Mesh Knot, Tampico
25 bgs, Mesh Knot, Vera Cruz
168 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Yaka, Rotterdam
100 bgs, A G Dunn, Temeraire, Hongkong
150 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Temeraire, Hongkong
450 bgs, Longview Victory, Singapore
LARGE—500 bgs, Ludwig Mueller Co, Imperial, Valparaiso
WHITE—155 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Westerdam, Rotterdam
209 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Yaka, Rotterdam
150 bgs, A G Dunn, Temeraire, Hongkong
200 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Temeraire, Hongkong
150 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Temeraire, Hongkong
PEPPERMINT OIL—2 dms, Stuart Bros Co, Royal Prince, Santos
PERILLA GUM—50 cs, Chicle Development Co, Santa Monica, Barranquilla
442 bgs, Chicle Development Co, Santa Monica, Barranquilla
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—118,953 bbls, California Oil Co, Fort Mims, Puerto La Cruz
124,691 bbls, Standard Oil Co, N J, Esso Scranton, Puerto La Cruz
109,926 bbls, Standard Oil Co, N J, Appomatox, Cartagena
105,345 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Gulfwing, Las Piedras
108,222 bbls, Standard Oil Co, N J, Kern Hills, Cartagena
103,867 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Gulfhawk, Las Piedras
121,156 bbls, Imperial Oil, Ltd, Imperial Toronto, Puerto La Cruz
PIMENTO—234 bgs, Bank of the Manhattan Co, Cape Isabel, Kingston
200 bgs, Barclay Bank, Cape Isabel, Kingston
100 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Cape Isabel, Kingston
212 bgs, Cape Isabel, Kingston
PIMENTO LEAF OIL—6 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Coastal Viking, Kingston
2 dms, Geo Luerders & Co, Coastal Viking, Kingston
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Arkansas, Copenhagen
100 bgs, I Grob & Co, Jutlandia, Copenhagen
200 bgs, Morris J Golombeck, Westerdam, Rotterdam
450 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Westerdam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Westerdam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Catz American Co, Westerdam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, John Braun, Czechoslovakia Victory, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Czechoslovakia Victory, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Louis Furth, Inc, Oglethorpe Victory, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Oglethorpe Victory, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, West Linn Victory, Rotterdam
POTASH SALTS—33 kgs, A Gusmer, Inc, Durango Victory, London
QUASSIA CHIPS—360 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Coastal Viking, Kingston
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—4,957 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Tropero, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—100 flasks, L H Keller & Co, Inc, Mesh Knot, Tampico
REFUSELAC—200 bgs, Martand, Calcutta
RUTILE SAND—2,000 bgs, Metal Traders, Inc, Pioneer Glen, Brisbane
SADDLE SOAP—2,000 crtns, J J Gavin & Co, Durango Victory, London
SAGE LEAVES—71 cs, Bank of Greece, Helvig, Piraeus
SANDALWOOD OIL—1 cs, A Chiris Co, Queen Elizabeth, Southampton
SEEDLAC—1,150 bgs, Ralli Bros, Martand, Calcutta
700 bgs, The Mantrose Corp, Martand, Calcutta
350 bgs, P N Rowe, Martand, Calcutta
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—8 bls, Victory Shipping Co, Cape Isabel, Kingston
SHELLAC—300 bgs, Schwab Bros Corp, Martand, Calcutta
3,700 bgs, Ralli Bros, Martand, Calcutta
200 cs, Mac Lac Co, Longview Victory, Bangkok
600 cs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Longview Victory, Bangkok
600 cs, Richard S Greenlee, Longview Victory, Bangkok
BLEACHED—4 cs, Paul & Stein Bros, Drottningholm, Gothenburg
SOAPBARK—127 bls, S B Penick & Co, Imperial, San Antonio
320 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Imperial, San Antonio
SODIUM ALGINATE—40 cks, T M Duche & Sons, Eucadia, Glasgow
SODIUM ALUMINATE—1 cs, National Aluminate Corp, American Importer, Liverpool
SODIUM CAUSTIC—382 dms, Light Work Products, Inc, De Grasse, Havre
SQUILLS—1,264 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Helvig, Algiers
STEARIN—15 bgs, S Merle, Czechoslorakia Victory, Antwerp
SUMBUL ROOT—5 bgs, Parke, Davis & Co, Martand, Calcutta
STICKLAC—250 cs, O G Innes Corp, Longview Victory, Bangkok
143 cs, Milton Snedeker Corp, Longview Victory, Bangkok
TALC—17,143 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Exbrook, Genoa
TANKAGE, LIVER & GLANDULAR—178 bgs, International Commercial Co, Tropero, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA, FLAKE—400 bgs, Geismar & Co, Royal Prince, Santos
700 bgs, Gorman, Eckert & Co, Mormacreed, Rio de Janeiro
455 bgs, Geismar & Co, Mormacreed, Santos
FLOUR—2,000 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Mormacreed, Rio de Janeiro
PEARL—166 bgs, Geismar & Co, Royal Prince, Santos
TAR OIL—5 bbls, Cabot Carbon Co, Eucadia, Glasgow
THYME LEAVES—4 bgs, Bank of Greece, Helvig, Piraeus
TRAGACANTH GUM—54 cs, Nawl Noonoo & Co, Exbrook, Beirut
59 cs, O Kupferman & Son, Durango Victory, London
TUBA ROOT—235 bls, Dominion Bank, Mentor, Singapore
TUNG OIL—185 tons, Murray Oil Products Co, Pioneer Glen, Hongkong
UMBER, BURNT, POWDERED—234 bgs, C B Chrystal & Co, Exbrook, Larnaca
175 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Inc, Exbrook, Larnaca
VALONIA BEARD—1,828 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Helvig, Izmir
CUPS—5,164 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Helvig, Izmir
EXTRACT, POWDERED—990 bgs, Vermilye Corp, Helvig, Izmir
VANADIUM ORE—3,617 bgs, Vanadium Corp of America, Santa Cecilia, Callao
VANILLA BEANS—6 cs, Richard Oppenheimer, Mauretania, Southampton
VETIVER OIL—1 dm, Edwin Seebach Co, Mormacreed, Rio de Janeiro
3 dms, Coty Products Corp, Longview Victory, Tandjong Priok
WOLFRAM ORE—848 bgs, Santa Cecilia, Callao
100 bgs, Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, Temeraire, Hongkong
699 bgs, Wah Chang Trading Corp, Longview Victory, Bangkok
WOOL GREASE—18 dms, Fort Ticonderoga, Liverpool
ZIRCON & RUTILE SAND—21,000 bgs, J J Murphy & Co, Pioneer Glen, Brisbane
8,040 bgs, Metal Traders, Inc, Pioneer Glen, Brisbane

Baltimore

BONES—1,134 bgs, American Agricultural & Chemical Co, Mormacreed, Santos
CHROME ORE—2,221 tons, Associated Metal & Mineral Corp, Greeley Victory, Iskenderum
IRON ORE—1,000 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Fairport, Masinloc
3,500 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Temeraire, Masinloc
PEPPER, BLACK — 225 bgs, Longview Victory, Singapore

Boston

GLUESTOCK—90 bdls, H Remis & Co, Santa Monica, Barranquilla
18 bls, H Remis & Co, Tropero, Montevideo
205 rolls, H Remis & Co, Cape Isabel, Barranquilla
64 rolls, J Garvers & Co, Cape Isabel, Barranquilla
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—20 dms, Sobin & Co, Durango Victory, London
TEXTILE GUM—60 cks, J P Marston & Co, Fort Ticonderoga, Liverpool

Norfolk

COCOA RESIDUE—2,000 bgs, Monsanto Chemical Co, Mormacreed, Bahia

Philadelphia

BONES—1,040 bgs, International Commercial Co, Pioneer Glen, Brisbane
CHALK, PRECIPITATED—200 bgs, Durango Victory, London
CINCHONA BARK—2,470 bls, Merck & Co, Longview Victory, Cheribon
CRESYLIC ACID—123 dms, G A Street & Co, American Importer, Liverpool
HEMPSEED—445 bgs, Philadelphia Seed Co, Greeley Victory, Izmir
IRON ORE—3,500 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Fairport, Masinloc
UMBER EARTH, POWDERED—857 bgs, C K Williams & Co, Exbrook, Larnaca
250 bgs, J Lee Smith & Co, Exbrook, Larnaca
VANILLA BEANS—49 cs, Tradesmen National Bank, Exbrook, Marseilles
ZIRCON SAND—5,250 bgs, Foote Mineral Co, Pioneeer Glen, Brisbane
7,000 bgs, Pioneer Glen, Brisbane

San Francisco

CASSIA—100 bls, S L Jones & Co, Temeraire, Hongkong
TUNG OIL—200 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Pioneer Glen, Hongkong

Corporation Earnings

American Agricultural Chemical Co.

	1947	1946
Net income, Oct. 2 quar.....	$701,613	$686,030
Per share.....	1.11	1.09

Freeport Sulphur Co.

Net income, 9 mos., Sept. 30..	2,180,648	2,808,103
Per share.....	2.73	3.51

Plymouth Oil Co.

Net income, 9 mos., Sept. 30..	2,505,101	1,391,360
Per share.....	2.43	1.35

Rheem Manufacturing Co.

Net income, 9 mos., Sept. 30..	2,694,025	22,923
Per share.....	2.60	[3]4.76

St. Regis Paper Co.

Net income, 9 mos., Sept. 30..	11,055,144	8,775,622
Per share.....	2.00	.63

Sharp & Dohme, Inc.

Net income, 12 mos., Sept. 30..	3,084,044	2,603,217
Per share.....	2.88	2.27

Union Carbide & Carbon Corp.

Net income, 9 mos., Sept. 30..	54,865,182	40,331,672
Per share.....	[2]5.78	[2]4.30

Zonite Products Corp.

Net income, 9 mos., Sept. 30..	494,100	617,354
Per share.....	.60	.74

Atlantic Refining Company

Net income, 9 mos., Sept. 30..	10,837,000	4,922,000
Per share.....	3.60	1.58

British American Oil Co., Ltd.

Net income, 8 mos., Aug. 31..	3,225,000	*.....
Per share.....	1.16	.....

Central Soya Co., Inc.

Net income, 11 mos., Aug. 31..	[5]5,815,588	[4]2,730,858
Per share.....	8.81	4.14

General Portland Cement Co.

Net income, 9 mos., Sept. 30..	1,775,100	1,300,000
Per share.....	1.77	1.30

Hercules Powder Co.

Net income, 9 mos., Sept. 30..	10,057,606	5,631,636
Per share.....	3.69	2.01

Jefferson Lake Sulphur Co.

Net income, 9 mos., Sept. 30..	228,088	261,893
Per share.....	.47	.56

Owens-Illinois Glass Co.

Net income, 12 mos., Sept. 30..	16,402,124	11,211,455
Per share.....	[2]5.43	[2]3.83

Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.

Net income, 12 mos., Sept. 30..	2,624,530	1,790,864
Per share.....	3.48	2.39

Davison Chemical Corp.

Net income, Sept. 29, quar....	592,948	[6]63,733
Pet share.....	1.15	.....

Derby Oil Co.

Net income, 9 mos., Sept. 30..	924,851	605,949
Per share.....	3.41	1.89

Ferro Enamel Corp.

Net income, 9 mos., Sept. 30..	873,046	533,048
Per share.....	2.76	1.68

Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.

Net income, 9 mos., Sept. 30..	8,727,826	2,616,681
Per share.....	3.42	1.02

Lion Oil Co.

Net income, 9 mos., Sept. 30..	4,856,321	2,416,741
Per share.....	4.15	[2]2.06

* Not available.
[1] On preferred stock.
[2] On shares outstanding at close of respective periods.
[3] After provision of $2,000,000 for general contingencies.
[4] For 12 months ended September 30. In 1947 the company changed its fiscal year to August 31.
[5] Net loss.
[6] Adjusted for 2-for-1 stock split in 1947.

German Antifouling Paints Data Offered by OTS

OPD Washington Bureau

In spite of the fact that mercury oxide was plentiful in Germany during the war, paint technologists there believed that it should be used in small quantities in antifouling paints if at all, according to a British report on the manufacture of antifouling and related paints in Germany. The report, prepared for the British Intelligence objectives subcommittee is now on sale by the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce.

The maximum amount of mercury used was 6 to 7 percent and the usually preferred figure was 2 percent. Some preferred not to use it at all. The utmost reliance was placed on copper compounds, according to the reports. The suboxide was preferred, but for a long time practically the only materials available were black cupric oxide and copper metal powder. One firm stated that during a period when it used 100,000 kilos of black cupric oxide, they received only 500 kilos of red cuprous oxide. The opinion was universally expressed, however, that with a small amount of mercury added, it did not matter much which oxide was used.

Others went further and stated that metallic copper powder was better than any copper oxide for the antifouling paints. There was also marked unanimity among German manufactures about the value of zinc oxide as an antifouling agent apart from its use as a pigment. Reports were current that a "Wofatit" resin had been highly effective in antifouling tests but the investigators were unable to confirm this.

Copies of the report, PB-75882; "The Manufacture of Antifouling Paints in Germany and Related Matter"; 107 pages; photostat, $7; microfilm, $3, may be obtained from the Office of Technical Services of the Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C. Checks or money orders should be made payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

D.J. Parker Retires

D. J. Parker, supervising engineer of the Bureau of Mines' mines safety station at Birmingham, Ala., has retired after thirty-three years of government service. He has been succeeded by Milton C. McCall, who has been transferred from Pennsylvania.

Trade Briefs

Lever Brothers Company has leased the north half of the fourteenth floor of a building located at 445 Park avenue, New York.

Southern Research Institute has appointed Mary Eidson and Ann Olander to its chemical research staff and Juanita Bedingfield to its biology staff.

Dravo Corporation's machinery division, Pittsburgh, Pa., has announced the appointment of J. Carl Bowen as West Coast sales and service manager for the heating and air conditioning section of the company's industrial department.

B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, has published a catalog section, available upon resquest, describing the company's 'Two-in-one' tape which weatherseals electrical splices in one operation, also its friction tape and splicing compound.

Plasti-Kote, Inc., plastic manufacturer, Cleveland, Ohio, has issued a booklet called "Record of Progress," which tells the story of the rise of the company. The booklet is available from Plasti-Kote at 426 Lakeside, N.W., Cleveland 13.

American-Marietta Paint Company, Chicago, Ill., has acquired the Jolley Paint & Glass Service, Inc., Seattle Wash. The store will serve as a distributing unit and a retail outlet for the "Schorn" line of paint products.

Royal Dutch Petroleum Company plans to make an offering on the capital market to finance expansion, according to Aneta. Unconfirmed reports said that the company plans issuance of 300,000,000 guilders (about $113,000,000) worth of shares at 105, with preference for the shareholders.

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, was the low and only bidder on the purchasing department of New York City's gasoline contract for a period beginning at the end of this month and ending October 1, 1948. The bid was a total of $1,804,892.75 on approximately 21,055,600 gallons.

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CH-1
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WALLACE & TIERNAN PRODUCTS, INC.
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NWDA Defends

—*Continued from page 7*

NWDA research projects on wholesale operations, sales and sales direction, and personnel and job evaluation.

"Research seeking improvement in internal operations is continuing," he said. "New mechanical equipment for filling orders is being introduced. Some modernization of service wholesale drug plants is taking place today, all the way from partial improvement to entirely new plants. Similar research on production as well as merchandising and sales must be continued by NWDA and should also be undertaken by other industries.

"In these days the art of selling and merchandising and the scientific direction of these functions are all important in meeting successfully the challenge that the present economic situation throws into the laps of all, but especially those in the distributive trades," he concluded. "Successful further prosecution of handling operations, sales, and job evaluation will enable the wholesale druggists to maintain leadership in the field of distribution, and serve also to help maintain our unique record in holding the cost and price line against the forces of inflation."

Legality of Contracts

Importance of legality and enforceability of fair trade contracts as drawn up between producers and distributors was emphasized by Harold Harper, of the law firm of Harper & Matthews, New York.

Mr. Harper, who is NWDA counsel, stated that more and more manufacturers are going on fair trade as a means of protecting the property value of their trade marks and brand names. Since the last convention a year ago, he said, he and Dr. E. L. Newcomb, executive vice-president, have reviewed more than 170 new contracts.

Mr. Harper said a fair trade contract should be very simple. Essentials are a schedule of minimum resale prices and a promise by the wholesaler, or retailer as the case may be, that for a period (usually an indefinite period terminable by notice on either side), he will not sell at less than these prices, plus applicable sales and excise taxes.

"The model form of agreement recommended by the association consists of a contract and a schedule," Mr. Harper continued, "more properly speaking, the text and the schedule together form the contract. The advantage of a separate schedule is the facility by which it can be amended without disturbing the text of the contract. When it comes to establishing minimum wholesale prices there is little to be gained by departing from the model form recommended by the association and seldom any advantage in adding to it."

Warned of Attacks on Fair Trade

Governor Oscar Rennebohm of Wisconsin, himself a retail druggist, warned delegates to the convention against an "underground movement" to repeal the Miller-Tydings Fair Trade Enabling act. He maintained the attacks have become intensified since death of the Office of Price Administration, with "wild assertions" being made that "fair trade has increased costs to the consumer. Figures to back up those assertions are either lacking entirely or are so scrambled that one cannot follow them," he said. "If those opposed to fair trade had their way, we would be living in an atmosphere of loss leaders, with the only law the law of the jungle."

Governor Rennebohm declared the wholesale drug industry deserves an accolade for its work in the field of research. "The wholesale drug industry, through NWDA, is far ahead of any other wholesale group in employing research to cut down the cost of doing business, to eliminate waste, and to improve its methods," he said, urging the industry to make full use of the facts obtained.

He described as "far-sighted business statesmanship" the work being done by the drug industry through the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education in underwriting pharmacy fellowships for students at pharmacy schools, including the graduate school of his own alma mater, the University of Wisconsin.

Operational Savings Necessary

George W. Kauffman, of Kauffman-Lattimer Company, Columbus, Ohio, declared immediate action to "find operational savings to compensate for higher costs" was necessitated by the expected implementation of the Marshall plan in the near future, which means that "this cycle of foreign aid and relief, material shortages, high prices and fat pay envelopes will probably continue for an indefinite time to come.

"There is a sleeper in this cycle," he said, "which may pack a terrific wallop in the next twelve months for those of us who have to keep filling those pay envelopes—that is, the annual fight for increased wages. As big business increases its wage scales and the cost-of-living index moves up a few more points, the problem comes right back to our doorstep in the increased cost of living to our employees.

"Working on fixed gross margins as we do, we cannot arbitrarily raise our prices to cover higher operating costs. So far two factors have enabled us to meet higher wage scales and higher operating costs—heavy sales volume and the fact that customers are ordering items in larger quantities at one time than ever before in history."

Whether these factors will continue to offset present high costs of operation were described by Mr. Kauffman as a "sales problem and an uncertain gamble." Four immediate steps suggested were:

Study operational costs and eliminate weak spots; establish production and performance standards for employees; find new ways of doing the old job better and more economically, and frequent exchange of information and ideas with others in the same field.

Newest idea for cutting distribution costs in the handling of health supplies is the so-called one-story streamliner type of wholesale drug warehouse. Two of these buildings were opened by McKesson & Robbins, Inc., this year in Houston and San Antonio. A report prepared by Ralph T. Thompson, vice-president of McKesson & Robbins, gave details on the Houston building.

"The desired goal was a free, swift, straight-line economical movement of merchandise in and out with a minimum of personnel resistance," Mr. Thompson said.

In one-story operation, Mr. Thompson said, less supervision of personnel is required due to visual control. "Shifting of personnel can be accomplished more quickly and a constant flow of orders can be maintained. Installation of new or replacement of old machinery, or movement of permanent equipment can be accomplished with more speed and less expense. Less conveyor equipment is required. Original cost and upkeep of elevators are eliminated and considerable space is saved by omission of stairs, dummies, and chutes."

Mr. Thompson concluded that a chief advantage arises from the more efficient and economical storage and handling of merchandise and recommended the one-story plant, provided land was available at not prohibitive cost, and that efficient management is maintained.

Inventory System Recommended

The "punched-card system of inventory," using International Business Machines, was recommended by John E. Harkless, jr., vice-president and general manager, McKesson & Robbins, Inc., Rochester, N. Y. division, as one new way of doing an old job better. He maintained the techniques are basically simple. Anybody who understands basic accounting and systems principles can quickly comprehend punch-card applications, he said, even though I. B. M. machines "kick out cards in perfect sorted order at the rate of 600 cards per minute."

Pointing out he was still experimenting with the system, Mr. Harkless declared "results so far in regard to drastically shortening the preparation time, the use of lower cost personnel rather than key employees, and the accuracy of the inventory have convinced us that it is a plan that is an improvement of our old method of handling the inventory problem."

Pre-punched card tabulating is also being

Advanced by Calco

Dr. Robert S. Long has been appointed assistant director of the organic section of the research department, Calco Chemical Division of American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J. Dr. Long, who joined the company in 1940, was formerly assistant chief chemist of the organic section.

successfully adapted to wholesale drug warehouses to eliminate much of the cost of pricing, billing, discounting, sales statistical analysis and sectional coding, and to improve the efficiency of handling full case orders, Roy V. Schwab, Brunswig Drug Company, Los Angeles, Calif., declared. This same firm is working on a method which combines the use of I. B. M. equipment and an addressograph for preparing full case labels.

Job Evaluation Studies

Job evaluation studies involving fifty-five typical office and warehouse positions were presented by the committee on employer-employee relations, Charles E. Doerr, chairman, as part of a continuing program to further improve employee relations and increase operating efficiency among member companies. Advantages which wholesale druggists may expect from use of the evaluation study were listed under six headings:

1. A specific method of establishing a sound wage structure with equitable wage differentials between various jobs.

2. Improved employee morale resulting from elimination of haphazard methods of determining compensation rates.

3. The basis for making an accurate comparison of a company wage and salary structure with the community and industry rates.

4. A carefully developed basis for discussing the relative worth of jobs in collective bargaining.

5. An effective means of setting up adequate wage and salary controls.

6. A solid foundation for establishing a progressive personnel policy with factual basis for employee selection promotion and an adequate reward for merit.

Federal Subsidies Attacked

Governor Alfred E. Driscoll of New Jersey, who welcomed the association to his state, launched a sharp attack on Federal subsidies which, he said, are "promoting high tax rates, insuring extravagance and threatening our republican form of government."

Challenging members of Congress to inaugurate a fiscal program designed to clarify the Federal-state relationship, Governor Driscoll declared that the country no longer can support financially a growth in these subsidies that totaled less than $1,000,000 in 1914 and are now $1,000,000,000.

He said that evils of the subsidy system are three-fold, and listed them as follows:—duplication of taxes required to support the subsidies and all the evils of such duplication; duplication of administrative costs which can be ill-afforded at this time, and loss of home rule and the destruction of our Federal system of government.

Fighting Price Increases

"Both as a matter of continuing public service as well as an effective insurance policy on our future markets and business health, we intend to continue our efforts in fighting unnecessary price increases," Harold M. Altshul, president of Ketchum & Co., New York, declared. Mr. Altshul, chairman of the NWDA committee on distribution, stated the drug industry should take "full page space in every newspaper in the land" until the fact that drug prices have risen only 3.1 percent since before the war is "blazoned in the heart and head of every American consumer."

Mr. Altshul directed his remarks chiefly at the manufacturers, who, as associate members, attend the NWDA sessions. He contended that wholesale drug costs are determined chiefly by "external influences, such as retail buying habits and more particularly manufacturer programs."

"Wholesalers cannot achieve a full measure of success in cost control and reduction without the real understanding and active participation of a majority of suppliers," he said. He emphasized what he termed "the urgent need for standardization of manufacturer practices.

"The tremendous variations that exist among manufacturers' distribution programs create a major stumbling block to wholesaler efforts to increase distribution efficiency," he continued.

Wholesale pricing departments are required to discount different items at rates ranging from 1 percent to as high as 27 percent, he pointed out. "The slow-down and confusion resulting from this multiplicity of discounts substantially increases pricing costs," he said. Similarly Mr. Altshul scored the "endless" variety of list prices now in vogue, and urged manufacturers to make a concerted effort to simplify and standardize them.

Merchandising Ideas

Reporting as chairman of the committee on trade promotion, Evarts C. Fox, executive vice-president of the Fox-Vliet Drug Company, Pueblo, Col., declared wholesalers must "distribute merchandising ideas as well as merchandise."

"We have had too much habit and not enough initiative in the wholesale drug business," he said. "If we are going to perform functionally as wholesalers, it is going to be necessary for us to sell with the retailer as well as sell to him."

Mr. Fox said the committee on trade promotion recommended drug trade paper advertising and the training of salesmen in what was described as "departmental selling," or "group selling."

As a final recommendation, the trade promotion committee asked that consideration be given to obtaining the services of a merchandising manager to work on the NWDA staff with manufacturers and wholesalers to coordinate and promote merchandising ideas.

Charles T. Lipscomb, jr., sales manager, McKesson & Robbins, in reporting for the committee on sales management, said the research survey conducted by James Davis, under a fellowship grant from NWDA at Ohio State University, would be published and distributed soon by the NWDA.

Dr. Newcomb's Report

A training school for wholesale drug employees and further mechanization of wholesale drug warehouses, as a means for improving distribution of health supplies to consumers, was visioned by Dr. E. L. Newcomb, NWDA executive vice-president, in his final report.

Dr. Newcomb elaborated on resolutions passed by the members which increased membership dues to finance continuation of research in wholesale drug operations in order to fight rising costs. While pointing out that practical experience would continue to be the best means of wholesale drug education, Dr. Newcomb declared a training school for employees was now becoming imperative due to rapidly changing conditions in the field and advances in medical science. Further mechanization of wholesale drug operations will also be studied by the association.

The association, as part of its educational program, voted to continue support of the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education, which, since its founding in 1943, has raised approximately $1,360,000 to be used to assist colleges of pharmacy and to provide scholarships and research grants to pharmacy students.

"Considerable progress is being made toward solution of the problem of producing better manpower for the profession of pharmacy," Dr. Newcomb reported.

Resolution Adopted

Ten different resolutions were adopted by the convention on recommendation of the board of control, as reported by J. D. Crump, vice-president of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., Macon, Ga.

Among the resolutions passed, the association voted to seek "uniformity of drug laws and regulations as between state and Federal governments"; "to support legislation which will assure an equitable taxation program between competitors, and protest any unfair tax exemption for any group, so-called cooperative, or otherwise"; and to "continue efforts to secure through Federal legislation a complete and regular census of manufacturers and distributors by the Bureau of the Census."

Marking a change in procedure, a special meeting of the association will be held next April in Palm Beach, Fla., with the annual business meeting scheduled for October, 1948.

In his final report, Dr. Newcomb scored attacks that have been made recently on fair trade laws, attacks which he termed were "un-American and against the very things which have enabled this country to establish a record of achievement unexcelled by any other nation in the world."

"Our fair trade laws, as the drug industry has properly demonstrated, afford an opportunity for the owners of trademarks to prevent unfair and destructive practices to be engaged in by those who handle commodities bearing such marks," he said.

"There is ample evidence that other industries are now beginning to look with favor upon the utilization of fair trade laws to protect the property values of their trademarked commodities. Others recognize that in order to utilize these laws intelligently they must have facts concerning handling costs.

"The time has come when the drug industry should join hands without further delay for a most extended and thorough research on retail drug store handling costs. We feel certain that the facts to be thus obtained will enable the producers and owners of trademarked commodities handled in the retail drug store to establish more economically sound and fair policies of distribution in the future than ever before.

"We feel sure that the drug industry in the future, as it has in the past, will continue to maintain leadership in American business in conducting scientific research on handling costs of vital concern to its future welfare."

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In this interpretation of the Digitalis harvest at Meadow Springs Drug Farm the artist has portrayed nature's autumn majesty in the fertile Oley Valley of Pennsylvania, the thriving crop of carefully nurtured plants, and the stir of activity in getting the freshly harvested leaves to the drying house as quickly as possible. He has also incorporated in his painting some of the facilities essential to the cultivation of fine drug plants — the glass house, the experimental plots, the plant breeders' laboratory — and on the more decorative side, the exhibition garden of various drugs and herbs.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Stronger market positions were assumed last week by blood root, lobelia herb, and No. 2 Jamaica ginger, while on the other side of developments were found lower quotations on goldenseal root, Irish moss, and locust bean gum. The balance of the medicinal drug group held to steady price position, in some measure reflecting the subnormal collections of botanical drugs during the past summer. Price movements in condimental items were split fairly even between advances and declines but the fundamental of that group—shrunken stocks—remained unchanged and without sign of early improvement.

Demand for medicinal drugs continued to show some improvement along seasonal lines but, in general, volume could be substantially larger without actually reaching the boundry of large business. What was said earlier in the season now seems to be an almost confirmed fact. The aloofness of many manufacturing consumers from the market at this time has suggested that their allegations about the stocks they already hold in warehouse were not always an overstatement of supply conditions. They have been advised of the relatively lowly state of over-all collections last summer together with the further advice that prices are more likely than not to advance later in the season.

The danger of an advancing market has left many buyers cold and it seems possible that the alleged substantial inventories that were supposed to be behind consumers' lethargy in buying during the summer was based on a condition which still keeps their approach to the market one of marked reserve.

The likelihood of an advancing market during the winter and spring months would appear to hinge on how fast demand for finished products shrinks the consumer reserve of botanical drugs. A sharp shrinkage would force them to trade in a market where stocks in dealers' warehouses this year certainly did not make the bold showing that they should have at the end of a normal collection season. Hence, the basic trend of the botanical drug market remains still to be developed.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Blood root, 15c. per lb.
Ginger root, Jamaica, No. 2, ½c. per lb.
Lobelia herb, 20c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cloves, Madagascar, ½c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Morocco, ½c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Montana, yellow, new crop, ½c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, ½c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Argentine, ½c. per lb.
Danish, 1½c. per lb.
Dutch, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Goldenseal root, 35c. per lb.
Irish moss, 4c. per lb.
Locust bean gum, 3c. per lb.

Other Articles

Celery seed, futures, ½c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Argentine, 1c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, ½c. per lb.
Montana, brown, new crop, ¾c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West India, futures, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 1c. per lb.
futures, 2c. per lb.
Tarragon herb, 11½c. per lb.
Thyme herb, Spanish, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
258.5	258.5	259.0	294.7

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Balsams

Copaiba—No further reduction in prices was noted last week. On the whole, the market was somewhat more steady than it had been in the previous week, possibly being influenced in that respect by the moderately more active trading reported in some quarters.

Fir—Oregon balsam retained its recent advance and throughout the past week occupied a very firm price position under fair request. Canadian balsam showed strength in the absence of competition and stocks of superior size.

Peru—Business was fairly active but for the most part orders were within the jobbing classification most of the time last week. Undertones were very steady and prices were said to be in line with what it costs to replace present spot stocks.

Tolu—Following the moderate price decline noted in the previous trading period, this balsam became steadier and then firmer as demand showed a limited improvement over that prevailing in the previous week.

Barks

Buckthorn—Trading showed a moderate gain over that recently developed in this market and by the close, prices were in firmer position, though they lacked quotable change. Stocks were moderate.

Cocillana—Movement into consumption has gained with the advance of the season and the more active trading has brought firmer prices in most quarters. A fair sized but certainly not excessively large reserve was created to cope with the seasonal demand now in evidence.

Cottonroot—The effect on new collections has yet to be developed in prices for this material. The spot market was dull last week and quotations appeared to be subject to maintenance pending future developments with regard to replacement costs.

Sassafras—While major efforts have been made to raise the stocks wherewith to meet the season of major consumption, only moderate success has been attained and for the most part dealers do not expect a surplus of supplies this next consuming year.

Wahoo—Collections of root bark were relatively small and obtained at a high cost. The result is that the market at present is one of substantial strength and sales have been made at about $2.25 per pound.

Beans

Vanilla—Reports in local circles indicated that information concerning the future of prices on Bourbon beans in the primary market has been received from one recently returned from the islands. The forecast was for an advance in prices and a revision of the classification at the source. A price of $16.50 at Madagascar has been proposed for heads and tails but sellers' ideas are about $17.50. For the second classification, being 25 percent first and 75 percent seconds, $16 has been proposed. Thirds and ordinaries come under the third classification and the proposed price is $15. The new classification—the fourth—is for fourths and ordinaries and the price suggested is $13.50. All prices were per kilo. At press time, it was learned that shipment prices had been advanced 75c. per kilo on some beans and as much as $1.50 per kilo on others. The average of advances was $1 per kilo. The effective date was October 15.

Berries

Cubeb—Jobbing business was fair in size but it merely served to strengthen the market in keeping with the reduction of stocks of an article that has not been arriving regularly from the primary market over a considerable period of time.

Prickly Ash—The article held very firm in the primary market where accumulations of new crop goods have not been overly large in size and where stocks were considered to be conservative last week.

Flowers

Borage—Supplies were on the short side and conditions did not point toward a large scale replenishment at an early date. The market lacked buying worthy of the name but the limited supply was held at very firm prices.

Clover—Jobbing business created a fair degree of spot market activity but the total of sales was conservative. Replacement cost, however, had more than sufficient strength to hold spot quotations in line.

Elder—Stocks were conservative and what is now in hand will have to cover consuming needs for some time to come. At

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended October 17

Aniseed, 39 bags: filthy.
Cassia, 265 bales: insect bored; live insects and insect filth.
Cinchona bark, 31 drums: totaquine substituted; contains lead.
Copaiba balsam, 2 drums: excess lead.
Coriander seed, 724 bags: filth; excess stems.
Dill seed, 78 bags: filthy.
Henbane, Egyptian, 12 bales: not official variety.
Gentian root, 101 bales: filthy.
Hyoscyamus muticus, 3 bales: not official variety.
Nutmegs, 179 bags: moldy and wormy.
Pepper, 660 bags: live and dead insects; excess siftings and pickings.
Psyllium seed, husks, 285 bags: live and dead insects.
Sage leaves, 172 bags: insect infested; Greek sage substituted.

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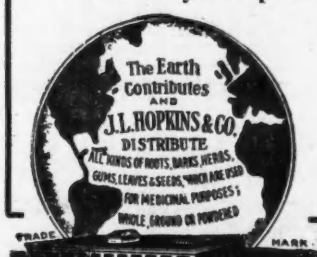
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the moment, trade languished within the jobbing classification last week but prices held steady to firm and there was not much local competition.

Gums

Arabic—Very steady as to price. Movement into consumption varied considerably more than usual from day to day but on the whole the total of transactions was sufficient to give added support to prices prevailing of late. Reports from the primary market show no weakness developing or likely to develop there.

Asafetida—Jobbing demand alone was current last week and the amount of such transactions was not large. Prices remained firm and were held in line with the firm replacement costs cabled from the source.

Camphor—Reports concerning Formosan camphor suggest that a comparatively large stock exists on that island. The estimate is about 500 tons. The Chinese plan a redevelopment of the camphor industry which, prior to the war and when Japan was in possession, it constituted a substantial part of the export business of Formosa. It never has been made certain that recovery of the lost trade in natural camphor can come at any early date. So far as the United States is concerned, synthetic camphor has taken over the plastics field into which went large stocks of BB camphor, prewar.

Locust Bean—The market was lower at 42c. to 43c. per pound. During the past week, an arrival of 1,200 bags from Antwerp, Belgium, was reported.

Myrrh—Further replacements have come from the Near East market, the latest being 20 cases that reached here from Aden. Demand has shown a moderate and entirely seasonal increase of late.

Herbs and Leaves

Catnep—The reserve was far smaller than probable needs would require in times of normal consumption. However, some of the larger buyers were believed still to hold substantial inventories.

Damiana—Sales were reported on the basis of 85c. per pound, a figure said to be in line with the prices last paid in the Mexican primary market. A much tighter situation prevailed last week.

Digitalis—No oversupply of this article was likely but reports last week suggested that normal needs have been well protected and that requirements of that sort should be filled without affecting prices strongly.

Henbane—The steady flow of foreign material to this market has removed influences ordinarily productive of more or less steady fluctuations in going prices. During the past week 70 bales reached here from Alexandria. Demand was strictly routine.

Lobelia—Collections were much smaller than had been expected and the market has become very firm on the basis of 80c. to 85c. per pound at which level business was reported to have been done.

Sage—Some very good quality rubbed Dalmatian sage was available locally at 31c. per pound, or possibly a fraction less on a firm bid. Whole sage developed no new price trends, all holding steady.

Tarragon—Herb was in better supply and a slightly lower cost and, hence, spot quotations were revised downward to the basis of 23½c. to 24c. per pound without bringing in a substantially larger volume of transactions.

Thyme—Quotations on the Spanish produce were fractionally lower at 11c. to 11½c. per pound under competitive circumstances. French herb in future arrival position was firmer at 19½c. to 20c.

Yerba Santa—One quarter reported transactions done on the basis of 45c. to 50c. per pound. It was also intimated that suppliers of replacement goods do not offer substantial quantities and have relatively strong ideas regarding the value of their holdings.

Miscellaneous

Balm of Gilead—The season when consumption always undergoes a rise, because of the production of seasonal products, has advanced fairly well and the article has strengthened in keeping with the call and the first cost of goods now in hand.

Grains of Paradise—Demand has been in the doldrums for some weeks and the appearance of inquiries last week was worthy of note. Futures were offered at 29c. to 30c. per pound and goods actually spot have sold at 40c.

Irish Moss—The warehouse stocks of this article were full to over-running and the market was lower and distinctly favorable for consumer operations. Quotations were noted at 20c. to 21c. per pound for a prime quality of bleached moss. To the large holdings of French moss have been added supplies of domestic origin the sale of which has become very difficult now that the more desirable French moss has become available. Come the next war, the domestic

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article once more will probably do yeoman service—as it did in 1939 to 1945.

Kola Nuts—The spot market was steady in price, reflecting stability in quotations offered from the primary market. A further arrival, totaling 765 bags from Kingston, reached here last week.

Roots

Blood—The much stronger primary market view on prices was reflected locally in quotations at 75c. to 80c. per pound. Seasonal movement into consumption has shown improvement of late.

Colombo—Demand has been rather steady of late. Last week, it was slightly improved and created a firmer price position, limiting competition within narrow limits. Arrivals have not been in volume for some time past.

Dandelion—Trading broadened moderately. Inquiries in some quarters were more numerous and came to a market of relatively firm undertones and limited tendency toward price competition. Stocks were fair in size.

Goldenseal — The market was not easy but it somewhat depressed and quotations at $7.25 per pound were none too firm. For the time being, the market favors buyers substantially and buyers were not numerous last week.

Ipecac—Stocks gained moderately, 43 bags reaching here from the main primary market. Prices held steady. Demand was routine.

Jalap—This article arrives so infrequently from the Mexican source that any import becomes important in view of the good demand and moderate stocks on spot. An arrival of 18 bags from Vera Cruz was noted during the past week.

Musk—Russia does not seem to ship this article, a contrast with prewar days when supply depended on exports from the USSR. However, small lots have reached here from India and during the past week, 5 bags reached here from Calcutta.

Seeds

Anise—An arrival of 80 bags of Cyprian seed, originating at Larnaca, was noted last week and trade factors expected it to move promptly into consumption. Replacement arrivals also included 340 bags from Vera Cruz.

Caraway—The spot market was on the dull side but prices showed strength that appeared to be based on the steady shrinkage of spot supplies. Arriving last week were 250 bags from Rotterdam, Holland, and 100 bags from Antwerp, Belgium.

Cardamom—A steadier situation has enveloped prices of late and in general, the spot situation conformed to the firmness now prevalent in the primary market. Demand was routine and mainly for lots of smaller size.

Celery—The only price development in this article came in goods quoted on a future arrival basis. They were lower at 21c. to 21½c. per pound.

Coriander—Argentine seed was reduced to 9c. to 9½c. per pound for spot deliveries but the produce of Morocco was higher at 10c. to 10½c. Arrival of 630 bags from Callao, Peru, was something of a feature.

Mustard—Danish yellow was lower at 18c. to 18½c. per pound. New crop brown Montana seed was down to 13½c. to 14c. New crop yellow seed from the same state was advanced to 16¾c. to 17¼c. Prices on the oriental grade held steady. Goods for export to France were despatched from the primary market.

Poppy—Stocks have shrunken substan-

—*Continued on page 69*

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

The essential oils and aromatic chemicals markets remained in a fairly firm position last week and, despite a slight drop in the weekly price index, dealers felt that business held to a reasonably steady level.

Since the end of summer, the trade had been expecting that October would be a good month and last week, those who had so expected were not disappointed. The general level of business was better than it had been during the summer months and more interest was shown by buyers. Dealers reported that the number of inquiries was picking up and that these were in many cases being followed by orders for satisfactory quantities of various products.

In the essential oils field there were seven products that declined in price, but for the most part the decreases were in small amounts and caused no particular concern in the trade. There were no reported increases. In the aromatics field, one product went up in price and two slid off somewhat.

The export situation was reported to be in particularly good shape. One dealer reported that the European market was opening up and that France had turned into the leading buyer for aromatic chemicals. He said that French customers were placing large orders of aromatics although the foreign sale of essential oils was not so great. The reason for the better market for aromatics, he said, was that the European countries were still not in a position to produce their own aromatics on a scale as large as they were accustomed to before the war. He said he expected vastly improved business with France if that country were able to borrow more money from the United States with which to do business.

Another dealer in aromatics reported that soap makers were in the market heavily for raw materials. It was said that they were planning increased production and one rumor had it that some of them were preparing for a return of the penny sales in which one extra package of soap would be sold for a cent above the purchase price of the original package. If true, aromatics dealers felt they would be in for a large increase in orders from the soap trade.

The import situation was satisfactory and South America in particular was active in sending materials to the United States. Dealers reported that the South American exporters seemed to have plenty of stocks on hand because they were willing to shade prices in order to sell. Most dealers were not buying in particularly heavy quantities, however, because they felt that prices would most likely continue to drop and they were wary of being caught with supplies on hand in a falling market.

Dillweed and bois de rose came in for less attention last week than they had in some time. Neither changed as to price, although what they would do later was still a guess. Citronella took a dip but dealers could not be certain what this product would do in the next few weeks and they considered it altogether possible that there would be a price rise.

Christmas activity seemed to be increasing and aromatics dealers reported that they were in receipt of increased orders from the makers of perfumes and toiletries, while the essential oils houses also reported a pickup, particularly in flavorings.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Menthol, racemic, 60c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Citronella oil, Ceylon, 20c. per lb.
Linalool, ex bois de rose, 40c. per lb.
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 40c. per lb.
Origanum oil, Spanish, 5c. per lb.
Patchouli oil, $1.50 per lb.
Peppermint oil, natural, 25c. per lb.
Pineneedle oil, Swiss, 50c. per lb.
Spearmint oil, 25c. per lb.
Wormwood oil, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
148.4	150.9	152.6	228.5

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Essential Oils

Anise—Demand for the Chinese product was reported to be good last week, with candy manufacturers the principal buyers. Dealers said stocks were at a satisfactory level and that additional supplies were afloat. The price range remained unchanged at 65c. to $1 a pound. The Russian U.S.P., however, was in short supply and demand for it not great. That situation was similar to the position nearly all Russian products have been in for some time because of the difficulties American buyers have been encountering in purchasing supplies from the Soviet. The Russian oil was still being quoted at $3.25 to $3.75. There were reports in trade circles that these products were due for an increase, but as of last week they could not be verified.

Camphor—The market for this oil remained quiet last week, except for the reported arrival in New York of one case of the product from Hong Kong.

Citronella—The Ceylon product dropped 20c. a pound on the inside of the range last week, to establish a new low price of 80c., although there were no reported changes in the outside price of $2.75. The oil was said to be firmer for shipment, although there was a tendency towards shading spot prices. Higher prices from the source may not be reflected here for some time because most dealers have fairly large stocks on hand. Added to that there was the consideration that the availability of the oil from other sources might have a tendency to keep prices from rising.

Dillweed—Dealers thought last week that this oil may have found its season's level when, for the second time in two weeks, there were no reported price changes in the range of $5.25 to $6.10. No one could be certain what might happen to the oil, however, since it was still in heavy demand and stocks were relatively short because of poor crop yields this season. Demand from food packers was not expected to let up for some time yet.

Eucalyptus—A total of 74 drums of this oil reached New York last week from Melbourne and Sydney, Australia, but otherwise the market was without feature.

Guaiacwood—There were no reported price changes in the $2.35 to $4.15 price range for this oil last week, and the Department of Commerce reported that prices from Paraguay remained fairly firm. Ninety-five percent of that country's oil was said to be exported, with large quantities of it going to the United States, where at present it was in good demand for soap and perfume manufacture. The last figures submitted by the Department of Commerce were for 1945 and indicated that during that year the United States imported 9,231 kilograms of the oil, valued at $23,568. Imports of the product increased sharply during the latter part of the war years and have continued to increase since then.

Lemon—The market for this oil was quiet during the past week except for the reported arrival in New York of 17 half cases of the product from Messina, Italy.

Lemongrass—Experiments made by the government of Paraguay indicate that this oil can be produced successfully in that country, according to a report made available by the United States Department of Commerce. Farmers were said to be able to grow enough of the plant, without interfering with their other work, to give their nation a production that would make it possible to compete with the other principal producing countries. The plant was reported to be easy to grow in Paraguay and was said to give an excellent yield of oil. Reports from American chemists have shown the product to be of normal quality and to have a good fragrance. It is possible to have four harvests per year in Paraguay, and producers expect a yield of 136 to 140 kilograms of oil for each hectare planted for the total of four harvests.

Lime—The arrival of 44 cases of this oil in New York from London was reported during the past week but otherwise the market for the item was without particular feature.

Origanum—A decrease of 5c. per pound was reported for this oil during the period under review. The latest change re-established the price range at $3.20 to $3.50. Demand was said to be conservative, with supplies available to meet present requirements.

Patchouli—A decrease of $1.50 per pound was noted for this oil during the past week to establish a new inside price at $13.50. There was no change in the outside figure of $45. Prices of the oil had been dropping slowly over a period of time and dealers said those decreases were responsible for a larger demand. As of last week they considered the oil in good demand, with a number of large orders being placed by perfume makers. As to supply, it was said that the product was being offered from time to time and that there were reported shipments afloat, but on the whole the supply was somewhat limited.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Dealers expected that the present demands would hold as long as prices stay at about the present level.

Peppermint—One major dealer in New York last week reported selling this oil at $8 per pound, which was a decrease of 25c. from the last listing. The outside of the range remained unchanged at $8.75. Both supply and demand were reported to be satisfactory. Last week two drums of the oil reached New York from Brazil.

Petitgrain—There were no reported price changes in the $3.25 to $4.30 price range for this oil last week and supplies were still coming in in good quantity from Paraguay. The Paraguayan government, according to reports from the United States Department of Commerce, has been encouraging production and standardization of quality of this oil for some time. The authorities now require an analysis of all shipments as a means of insuring quality. That step was necessary, it was reported, because the oil is produced mainly by small farmers and the leaves used in the distillation process vary considerably. Despite the fact that Paraguay is the world's greatest producer of this oil, it is made almost entirely by small farmers as a sideline to their main business. The latest figures submitted by the Department of Commerce were for 1945 and indicated that during that year Paraguay sent 70,265 kilograms of the oil to the United States, valued at $178,500. During the latter war years shipments of the oil to the United States increased greatly because of the high prices that buyers here were willing to pay for it.

Pimento—Eight drums of the leaf oil were received in New York last week from Jamaica, but otherwise the market was without feature.

Pineneedle—A new inside price of $4 a pound was established for this oil during the past week, representing a decrease of 50c. from the previous listing. At the same time an outside price was announced for the first time in several months. That figure was $14.50. The Canadian and Siberian products were without feature during the week.

Sandalwood—This oil was unchanged as to price during the period under review and the supply and demand pictures remained largely the same. The only item of interest was the arrival in New York of one case of the product from Southampton, England.

Snakeroot—The Canadian oil remained at $17.50 on the inside of the range last week, but one dealer reported a new price of $21 for the outside. This was $1.50 above the last listed figure. Dealers reported no particular changes in the supply and demand situation.

Spearmint—A decrease of 25c. a pound on the inside of the range was reported by one dealer during the past week, to establish a new quotation of $7.25. The outside of the range remained unchanged at $11. Demand for the oil was heavy but dealers said that the supply was not quite so great as was expected earlier because of some difficulties with the last crop yield.

Vetiver—The market for this oil was quiet last week except for the arrival in New York of three drums of the product from Java and one from Rio de Janeiro.

Wormwood—This oil dropped 25c. a pound on last week's market, to establish a new inside price of $9.50. The outside, however, remained unchanged at $13.50. The supply and demand situations were without particular feature.

Aromatic Chemicals

Citronellal — This product, along with citronellol and hydroxycitronellal, held firm on price last week despite the fact that there was an easy market for citronella, from which they are derived. Dealers in New York considered it possible that these products may increase in price in the near future because of the efforts of the Dutch in Java to control the market for citronella.

Linalool—The ex bois de rose went down in price by 40c. last week on the inside of the range to establish a new price of $5.40. This was in line with the decreasing costs of Brazilian bois de rose brought about by an abundance of supply. The outside of the range remained unchanged at $6.85.

Linalyl Acetate—The ex bois de rose came down in price from $5 to $4.60 during the period under review because of decreased costs of bois de rose. The outside remained at $7.20.

Menthol—Better market conditions sent the price of the racemic product up 60c. a pound last week, to establish the range at $7.60 to $8.

Danco Agent for French Firm

Gerald J. Danco, Inc., importer and manufacturer of essential oils, chemicals and drugs, New York, has been named exclusive agent for the firm of Camilli, Albert & Laloue, S.A., Grasse, France. The French firm is a producer of floral absolutes.

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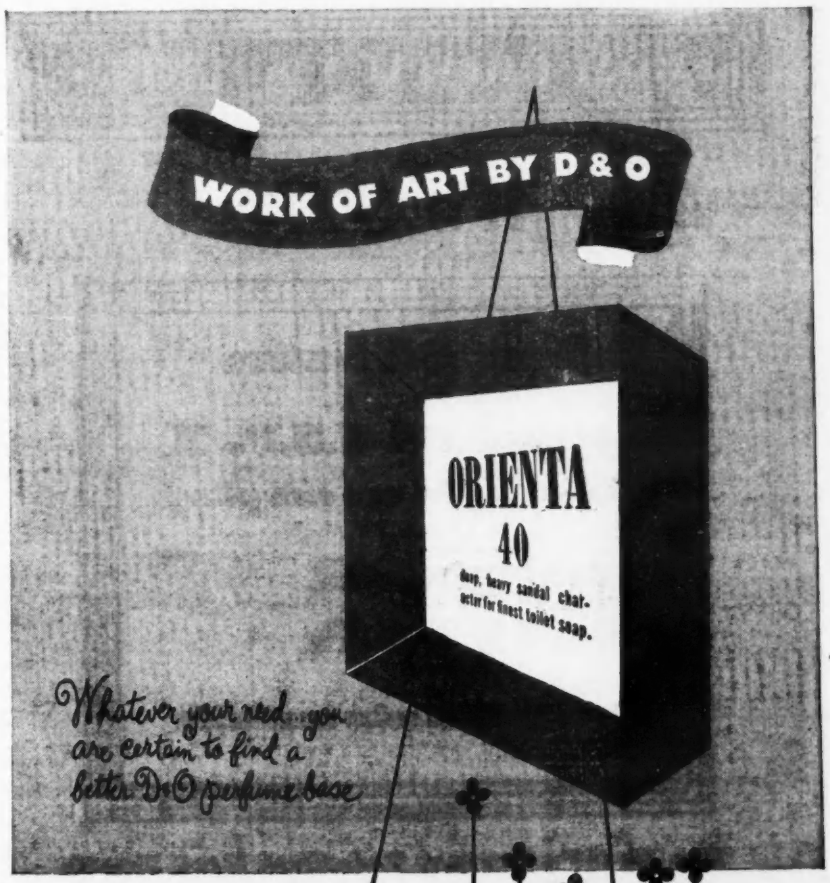
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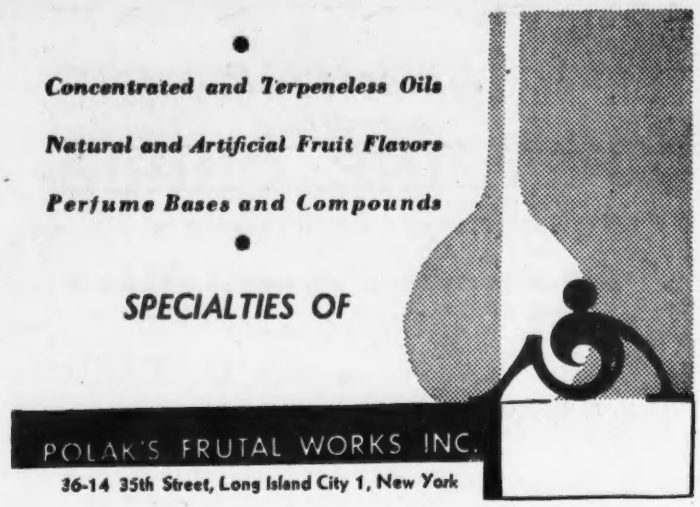

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Fleuroma, Inc., essential oils and aromatic chemicals firm, New York, has appointed W. C. Burden Canadian sales agent. Mr. Burden, whose offices are at 760 St. Antoine street, Montreal, will handle the full line of Fleuroma perfume specialties and bases, aromatic chemicals and essential oils.

M.M.&R. Southwestern Representative Honored

A dinner honoring Miller Burgin, new southwestern representative for Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., essential oils and aromatic chemicals, New York, was held by the company recently at the Manhattan Club. Mr. Burgin will represent the company in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, western Mississippi, Arkansas and western Louisiana.

Rhodesia Bars Imports

In reimposing regulations placing various importations under license control, Southern Rhodesia has given notice that import permits will not be granted for a large number of articles, including acetic acid, castor oil, colors in oil, cosmetics, distempers, dyes, flavoring extracts, gelatin (edible), glucose, milk powder, mustard, paints (ready-mixed), perfumery, polishes, soap and soap powder, spices, varnishes, vinegar essence, yeast.

Bids Wanted

Carbon remover, cresol type, 64,077 gallons, Army Air Corp (Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 319, November 5.

Chlorine, 900 pounds, District of Columbia, Purchasing Division (Washington 1, D. C.) schedule 10742, October 30.

Chloroform substitute, 17,605 gallons, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 226, November 6.

Detergent, dishwashing, 7,350 pounds, Federal Security Agency (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 56, October 30.

Dichlorofluoromethane, approx. 837,500 pounds, as required through June 30, 1948, Navy Department (Washington 25, D. C.) negotiation 4698, December 1.

Dye, leather, 30,000 3½-oz. bottles, various deliveries, Quartermaster, Marine Corps (Philadelphia, Pa.), schedule 216, October 31.

Fire extinguisher charge, foam type, 114,555 gallons, Army Air Corps (Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio), invitation 369, November 13.

Gasoline, 8,000 barrels, Army Ordnance Department (Charlestown, Ind.) invitation 7, November 17; 10,000 gallons, Army Ordnance (Milan, Tenn.) invitation 22, November 7; 20,000 gallons, Army Ordnance (La Carne, Ohio) invitation 10, October 31.

Ink, multilith black, 630 pounds, Army Air Corps (Dayton 1, Ohio), invitation 311, November 5.

Lacquer, pyroxylin, 300 gallons, Army Air Corps (Kelly Field, Texas), invitation 36, October 31.

Lacquer thinner, 800 gallons, Panama Canal, Purchasing Officer (Washington 25, D. C.), schedule 8792, October 30.

Linseed oil, raw, 150 gallons, Army Engineers (Mobile, Ala.), invitation 120, October 30.

Oxygen, 2,223,084 cubic feet, from December 1, 1947, through June, 1948, Army Air Corps (Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio), invitation 340, October 29.

Paint, enamel, 200 gallons, Army Engineers (Mobile, Ala.) invitation 120, October 30; 900 gallons, Navy Department (Washingon 25, D. C.), negotiation 4697, November 5; 1,000 gallons, Panama Canal, Purchasing Officer (Washington 25, D. C.), schedule 8792, October 30.

Paint thinner, mineral spirits, 47,680 gallons, petroleum spirits, 7,385 gallons, Army Transportation Corps (Marietta, Pa.), invitation 145, October 29.

Paint, various, 3,415 gallons, Army Transportation Corps (Marietta, Pa.), invitation 143, October 29; 500 gallons, Navy Department (Washington 25, D. C.), negotiation 4697, November 5; 10,000 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.), invitation 232, October 31.

Penicillin, 1,500,000 bottles, 200,000 units each, Veterans Administration (Washington 25, D. C.), invitation A-52, October 29.

Phosphoric acid, metal conditioner, 9,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.), invitation 53, November 17.

Pine tar, 5,087 pounds, Army Transportation Corps (Marietta, Pa.) invitation 144, October 29.

Plastic wood, 5,140 pounds, Army Trnsportation Corps (Marietta, Pa.), invitation 146, October 29.

Plastic wood solvent, 1,950 gallons, Army Transportation Corps (Marietta, Pa.) invitation 146, October 29.

Potassium chlorate, 21,000 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation W-123, October 29.

Potassium nitrate, 80,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Dover, N. J.) invitation 39, November 14.

Soap, powder, 45,000 pounds, Navy Department (New York 3, N. Y.) negotiaion 1713, October 28; white floating toilet, 1,666,832 6-ounce cakes, various deliveries, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 221, October 28.

Turpentine, wood, steam distilled, 52,140 gallons, Army Transportation Corps (Marietta, Pa.) invitation 147, October 29.

Vegetable oil, edible, 2,079,000 pounds, Navy Department (Washington 25, D. C.) negotiation 4687, November 10.

Vegetable shortening, 1,160,000 pounds, Navy Department (Washington 25, D. C.) negotiation 4688, November 7.

Vitamin A and D, 150,000 capsules, District of Columbia, Purchasing Division (Washington 1, D. C.) schedule 10728, October 29.

Artificial Silk Patents Offered for Licensing

OPD Washington Bureau

Forty-six patents and a number of patent applications relating to the manufacture of artificial silk are available for licensing by the Office of Alien Property of the Department of Justice. The patents, formerly owned by I. G. Farben, can be licensed to Americans on a royalty-free, non-exclusive basis for an administrative fee of $15 per patent or application. Prior to seizure by the government, the patents were exclusively cross-licensed by I. G. Farben to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Inventions covered by the patents and patent applications relate to the production of various chemicals such as adipic acid, oximes, lactams, useful in making nylon. Also covered are processes for making synthetic linear superpolyamides which constitute the general chemical composition of artificial silk of the nylon type. In addition, some processes and apparatus for producing articles such as films, threads, foils, tubes, coatings, and the like, are included in this group of patents and applications.

A list of the forty-six patents and applications, together with licensing information, can be obtained without cost from the Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C. Copies of the patents and patent applications may be purchased only from the Commissioner of Patents, Washington 25, D. C., at 25 cents each.

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Brazil Drug Manufacturers Form an Association

The Brazilian Association of the Pharmaceutical Industry—Federal District Section—is an organization of drug manufacturers formed at a recent meeting in Rio de Janeiro by representatives of the industry in that city. Membership is open to "all qualified laboratories."

The major purpose of the new organization is the dissemination of information throughout and publicly for the drug industry. Its program comprises direction of the advertising of the industry, representation of the industry before governmental and private authorities, the promotion of congresses, conferences, and lectures, the publication of bulletins, and the collection of statistical data on the industry.

The official family of the new association consists of the following:—President, Dr. Antehor Rangel; vice-president, Jose Scheinkmann; secretary, Dr. Renato Gross; treasurer, Roger Guedon; advisory directors, Dr. Francisco Antonio Giffoni, Dr. Jorge Pereira, Dr. Jose Monteiro de Rezende, Dr. Barbosa Quental, and Marc Rousseau; fiscal advisers, Dr. Rodolfo Aschenberger, Dr. Enio Carvalho de Oliveira, Dr. Francisco Pinheiro Carvalhais, Dr. Mauricio Teicholz, and Andre Faura.

Provisional headquarters have been set up in room 802, 262 Avendida Beira Mar, Rio de Janeiro.

Jamaica Eases Imports

An official notice issued by Jamaica informs importers that applications will be considered for the importation of "reasonable quantities" of a number of "indispensable supplies," including concentrates for soft drinks and perfumes, ingredients for the manufacture of soap, salt, and skimmilk powder.

Trade Briefs

Bemis Bag Company, St. Louis, has sent 1948 calendars to all its branches. They are available on request.

American Machine & Foundry Company, New York, has acquired sole foreign distribution rights of 'Scandia' cellophane wrapping machinery outside of the Americas.

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 65

tially and prices continued to rise despite the arrival of 200 bags from Copenhagen, Sweden, and 1,400 bags from Rotterdam, Holland. Argentine seed rose to 20½c. to 21c. per pound; Danish was much stronger at 23c. to 24c.; and Dutch seed reached the new high of 25c. to 25½c. for the current movement.

Spices

Cassia—No success has followed attempts to reestablish imports direct from Java. China and Saigon spice remained steady and the supply of each was virtually excellent.

Cinnamon—Lacking much in the way of new demand and nothing along the line of price movement, the arrival of 295 bags from Singapore was the lone feature last week.

Clove—Madagascar spice was raised to 14c. to 14½c. per pound. Zanzibar spice held to a steady price position.

Ginger—No. 2 Jamaica root was a fraction higher at 16c. to 16½c. per pound. Other qualities of Jamaica lacked change. African root was very steady and Cochin root lacked unsettlement.

Nutmegs—West Indian nutmegs in future position declined to 51c. to 52c. per pound. Importers are gradually learning the facts that will govern their imports from Grenada, come November 1 and the concentration of all sales in Grenada into the hands of the single cooperative sales agency. The question of commissions has been cleared up. The 2 percent figure is intended by the Grenada authority only for brokers in this country.

Pepper—Effective October 18, export control through Indian government export license requirements will be removed. Unhampered, free export of pepper will then become possible. Price trend in spot black pepper was reversed last week, spots declining to the basis of 52c. to 53c. per pound and futures going down to 49c. to 50c. Niger chillies were lowered to 18c. to 18½c. Exports from India in 1945 totaled 35,000,000 pounds, of which quantity 10,000,000 pounds came to the United States.

Pimento—In a week when 746 bags of this article reached here from Kingston, Jamaica, spot quotations were advanced to 24½c. to 25c. per pound.

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Protective Coatings Materials

Although there were expectations of further price advances, alkyd resins and oleates among them, the protective coatings market last week retained its characteristic stability, as supply, demand and prices were generally without change.

Firmness prevailed in the dry colors section of the market, as market quotations steadied at recently-inaugurated higher price levels. The previously-announced 1c. and 2c. per pound price advances for chrome yellow and green chromium oxide, which take effect in schedules of two leading producers on November 1, were expected to be adopted by other suppliers shortly. Supply-wise, free stocks were reported for alkali blue, iron blues, chrome colors and molybdic grades of peacock blue, victoria toner and violet toner. Tungstic grades of peacock blue, victoria and violet toners continued on the short side, as did blue phthalocyanine, and lithol toners.

Good quantities of pumice were said to be available during the week, as demand continued to lag. Rottenstone supplies were likewise reported in ample supply.

Apart from the anticipated price rise in shorter oil-length alkyd resins, which last week failed to materialize, there was an interesting development in the supply situation of phenolic resins. Alkyl-substituted phenolics, which have been in a tight position for some time now, were revealed to be in freer supply during the week, with a reported easement of amyl and butyl phenol stocks. Cresylic-type phenolics, however, were still said to be limited.

Some weakness was noted last week in Batavia dammar gums, although firmness dominated the rest of the natural resins. Supplies were ample and demand was normal. However, importers here voiced criticism of the price-pegging policy of the Dutch government. According to the trade, two or three times the current demand would develop almost immediately if Dutch East Indies gums were taken out from under government controls and placed on the free market.

Another feature of the week was the price reduction of tankcar quotations by a leading maker of methylal, decreases of 10½c. and 2c. per pound for the 95 percent and 60 percent products, respectively. The supply situation of most lacquer materials was unchanged, except a reported easement of previously-tight supplies of triphenyl phosphate.

Some changes upward were expected for oleates during the week because of the recent strength of linseed oil. Soyates, on the other hand, were reported in some quarters to be rapidly losing their grip on the market, with many buyers showing a marked preference for oleates.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
181.0	181.0	181.0	155.4

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide—With an adequate supply available to fill all normal commercial requirements, demand last week was reported to be fairly slow. Buying was said to have tapered off during the past few months, which producers described as a genuine rather than a seasonal decline. Prices were firm at 26c. to 27½c. per pound for carload quantities and 28c. to 28½c. per pound, l.c.l., both prices quoted on a delivered basis.

Blue, Alkali—Production of this pigment last week was said to be ahead of the continued steady demand. Price quotations remained firm at previous levels.

Blue, Iron—No change in the price structure of Chinese, Milori and Prussian blues was reported during the week, as these materials continued to be readily available and demand was normal.

Blue, Peacock—The supply situation of these pigments last week still revealed the prevalence of narrow stocks for the tungstic grade and adequate quantities of the molybdic material. Prices were steady and demand was unchanged from former levels.

Blue, Phthalocyanine — A tight supply situation in phthalic anhydride last week continued to confine this section of the market to narrow stocks. Demand was still said to be very intense and prices held firm at levels of former weeks.

Blue, Victoria Toner—The molybdic grade of this material was said to be in fairly free last week, although the tungstic product was still in rather tight supply. No change in demand or price quotations were noted during the period under review.

Blue, Violet Toner—Following the recent 10c. to 20c. per pound increases, prices were stable in this section last week. Demand continued on a par with previous weeks. Supply-wise, the tungstic grade was said to be limited, while the molybdic material continued to be favored with reasonably plentiful stocks.

Green, Brilliant — Quotations on this material last week were firm, despite the recent 20c. per pound advance by a major producer. Supply and demand were normal.

Green, Chrome — No fluctuations were noted in this section of the market last week, as supply, demand and price quotations all held at levels of previous weeks.

Green, Chromium Oxide—A previously-announced 2c. per pound price increase will be added to quotations on this material by a major producer on November 1. Other suppliers, meanwhile, held firm at previous price levels during the week.

Green, Emerald—The price structure was steady last week in the wake of the recent 25c. per pound increase by a major producer, as other manufacturers retained former quotations. Supply and demand continued unchanged.

Green, Marine—Quotations on this material last week were firm following the recent 10c. per pound upping by a major producer. Other factors, meanwhile, were unchanged.

Green, Victoria—A firm tone took hold of this section during the week following the recent 20c. per pound price boost on the dark grade by a leading supplier.

Orange, Chrome—Good supplies continued to favor this material last week, as demand was normal and prices held firm.

Orange, Molybdate—A balanced supply-and-demand picture continued for this material during the week, as the price structure held firm at previous levels.

Orange Toners — These materials were steady following the recent 5c. per pound increase on the orthonitroanilin toner. The dinitroanilin product, which was unaffected by the advance, continued firm during the week. Supply and demand were on a par with previous weeks.

Red, Alizarin—This material stabilized at the higher price levels last week following the recent general 15c. per pound advance. The pigment last week was quoted at $2.25 per pound, as stocks continued tight and demand remained active.

Red, Fire Toner—The market condition of this pigment was without feature during the week following the recent 5c. per pound increase by a major supplier.

Red, Lake C Toner—No change was noted in this section during the week after the recent 8c. per pound upping by a leading producer on the 100 percent pulp color.

Red, Lithol Toners—Steadiness characterized this section of the market in the wake of the general 5c. to 7c. per pound increase, effected October 1. No easement in the supply situation of lithol-rubin toner was noted during the week, as rubin intermediate continued scarce.

Red, Para Toners—The price structure of these materials was firm last week after the recent general 5c. to 8c. per pound increase on the regular grade and the 10c. per pound advance on the chlorinated product.

Red, Toluidin Toner—The supply situation continued tight last week as this section stabilized at the higher price levels following the recent 5c. per pound increase by major producers.

Red, Turkey Deep—This pigment was without feature during the week following the recent 3c. per pound increase by a major producer.

Yellow, Chrome—A previously-announced 1c. per pound price advance for this material will be effected by two major producers on November 1. The new quotation will be 27c. per pound in barrels, delivered East. Supply was reported good during the week, and demand was normal.

Yellow, Zinc—This section was stable following the recent 1c. per pound increase by major suppliers. Supply last week was described as good and demand was normal.

Fillers and Extenders

Calcium Carbonate — Imports last week totaled 200 bags of precipitated chalk from

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Viscosity Index	—109	—130	—365	—110
Dist. (1 mm)°F.				
5%	405	409	498	430
30%	442	445	540	458
Evap. Loss mg/10g. (1 hr. oven 100°C.)	5	5	3	4

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OTHER APPLICATIONS—All grades of INDONEX are compatible with a wide range of resins including various phenolics, modified phenolics, alkyds, acrylates, polyamides, cellulose derivatives, coal tar and petroleum resins, polystyrenes, rosin derivatives, and waxes. Many diverse applications as plasticizers, modifiers, or extenders are indicated. (Circular 105.)

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Magnesium Silicate—Imported during the week were 17,143 bags of talc from Genoa. Market-wise, the supply situation continued tight, demand was strong and prices were firm.

Pumice—Prices were firm last week, as this material continued in plentiful supply. Demand was off during the week, as it has been during the past three months. Inquiry from abroad was also said to be small.

Rottenstone—Adequate quantities of this material were reported available to cope with normal commercial requirements, as price quotations held firm. Demand was normal, and prices were firm.

Whiting—This section continued unchanged during the period under review, as supply, demand and prices held at previous levels.

Synthetic Resins

Acrylic Resins—Considerable interest in this material by automobile manufacturers continued to be reported last week, as supplies remained ample and prices retained levels of previous weeks.

Alkyd Resins—In the face of previously-announced general price boosts for phthalic anhydride to 17½c. per pound, carlots, the new quotation becoming effective on a contract basis on November 1, prices of these resins were firm during the week. It was expected, however, that quotations on the shorter oil-length resins would go up within the next few weeks.

Ester Gums—Balanced conditions prevailed in this section of the market last week as supply was said to approximate demand in both true ester gums and pentaerythritol esters, the latter being synthetic resins of a special type.

Maleic Resins—These resins were still in tight supply last week as short stocks continued to be the rule for maleic anhydride. No early let-up was seen anywhere in the market during the week, as demand continued active and prices were firm.

Melamine Resins—No substantial change in this section was reported during the week as all market factors generally held to levels of former weeks.

Phenolic Resins—A firm tone dominated these resins during the week, as supplies were said to be sufficient to meet the continued demand from the protective coatings and other related industries. A change was reported in the alkyl-substituted phenolics during the week, as major producers reported easement of stocks of amyl and butyl phenols. Cresylic-type phenolic resins, however, continued in limited supply.

Polyethylene Resins—No change in the market condition of these materials was noted during the week, as supplies continued short, demand active and prices unchanged.

Natural Resins

The market condition of these materials was generally firm all along the line last week, as the situation abroad continued unchanged. The lone exception was Batavia dammars, which were reported somewhat weaker, a natural development growing out of the strength exhibited by competitive Singapore dammars. Supply was said to be ample, and demand was normal, with continued interest shown for Macassar DBB particularly. Imports of copal gum during the week totaled 955 baskets from Macassar and 74 bags from Manila.

Although reports on current consumer interest varied to some degree between suppliers, most importers last week were in agreement on the major bottleneck to increased demand in this country. According to trade comment, the pegging of natural resin prices at the source by the Dutch government is holding demand down to a minimum. It was generally believed that the present fixed quotations for Batavia dammars, for example, are too high, and that although the material is being bought in good quantities, two or three times that amount could be absorbed if controls were removed. The entire situation could be resolved, said the importers, if all Dutch East Indies natural gums were placed on the open market without restrictions of any kind. Opinion appeared uniform that only in a free market could these materials seek their true levels.

Lacquer Materials

Methylal—Announcement was made last week by a leading producer of this material of price reductions in the tankcar quotations of both the 95 percent product and the 60 percent material, the former decreased 10½c. per pound and the latter 2c. per pound. Prices current follow:—methylal, 95 percent, 7c. per pound, carloads; 8c. per pound, l.c.l., and 4½c. per pound, tanks; methylal, 60 percent, 4c. per pound, carlots; 5c. per pound, less carloads, and 2c. per pound, tanks. All prices are f.o.b. works, and carlot and l.c.l. prices are for drums included.

Phthalates—Prices were firm for these materials during the week, although a 3c. per pound increase on a contract basis becomes general on November 1. Dibutyl, diethyl and dimethyl phthalates all were in short supply, as demand for these products continued strong.

Tricresyl Phosphate—Supplies were still said to be very short last week, as demand maintained its previously active pace and prices retained levels of previous weeks.

Triphenyl Phosphate—Easement of supply was reported by producers of this material

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last week, as adequate amounts were said to be available to meet any normal commercial requirements. Demand was moderate and prices unchanged.

Miscellaneous Materials

Bones—Imports during the week amounted to 1,134 bags from Santos.

Casein—Imported during the week were 1,000 bags of casein from Buenos Aires. Market-wise, the material was firm as buying continued slow.

Glue—Imported last week were 300 bags of bone glue from Santos. The market, meanwhile, showed no appreciable change during the week, with all factors on a par with previous levels.

Graphite—Imported from Colombo last week were 500 bags of graphite.

Oleates—Although the market position of these materials remained unchanged during the week, there were indications that an advance would be forthcoming shortly because of the recent increases in linseed oil.

Shellac—The price structure of this material was firm last week, although conditions in India were still regarded as unsettled. Enough material was said to be available to satisfy current needs, but there was some fear expressed that replacement might be difficult. Imports during the week totaled 175 bags of buttonlac from Bangkok and Calcutta, 200 bags of refuselac from Calcutta, 2,200 bags of seedlac from Calcutta, 1,400 cases of unbleached shellac from Bangkok, 4,000 bags of unbleached shellac from Calcutta, 4 cases of bleached shellac from Gothenburg and 393 cases of sticklac from Bangkok.

Smalt—Suppliers reported a normal demand for this time of the year, as buying showed its typical seasonal decline. Resumption of activity was expected in the Spring. Meanwhile, supplies were said to be abundant and prices were firm.

Soyates—Producers last week reported a slackening of interest in these materials, as consumers continued to show preference for oleates. Some sources believed that these materials would eventually be completely supplanted by oleates.

Soybean Flour—A 1/10c. per pound increase for the industrial grade of this material was effected on October 1, not 1c. per pound as erroneously reported in the previous issue of this magazine. Following are the correct quotations in bags:—40,000 pounds or more, 6 7/10c. per pound, f.o.b. works; 20,000 pounds, 6 9/10c. per pound, and smaller lots, 7 1/10c. per pound.

Naval Stores

In expectation of a tightening of stocks owing to damage caused by recent floods, gum rosin prices on the Savannah market last week jumped 62c. to 96c. per hundredweight over quotations at the close of business on the previous Friday. Up 80c. per hundred pounds were grades G, H and I. Advanced 96c. were grades K, M and N. Grade WG rose 70c., and grades WW and X were up 62c. Grades B, D, E and F, however, were unchanged. Gum turpentine prices, at the same time, declined ¼c. per gallon on Monday to 62c., which quotation was held throughout the week.

Savannah, Oct. 24.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Bulk, gallons—Cents.	Sales.	Barrels—Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Monday	62	160	3	...	10,871
Tuesday	62	240	307	...	11,178
Wednesday	62	...	61	12	11,227
Thursday	62	...	2	104	11,125
Friday	62	160	159	182	11,102

Savannah, Oct. 24.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50
D	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
E	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75
F	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75
G	8.05	8.85	8.85	8.85	8.85
H	8.05	8.85	8.85	8.85	8.85
I	8.83	8.85	8.85	8.85	8.85
K	8.83	8.85	9.01	9.01	9.01
M	8.83	8.85	9.01	9.01	9.01
N	8.83	9.00	9.01	9.01	9.01
WG	8.83	9.00	9.01	9.16	9.22
WW	9.03	9.03	9.30	9.41	9.46
X	9.03	9.03	9.30	9.41	9.46
	Barrels—				
Sales	151	118	109	280	300
Receipts	788	116	116	144	274
Shipments	...	...	...	...	183
Stocks	9,918	10,032	10,148	10,292	10,383

Trade Briefs

Soya Corporation of America, New York, has announced that the remaining 60,000-share block of the company's 75,000 shares of common stock has been sold and the books have been closed.

Lever Brothers Company, soap manufacturer, Cambridge, Mass., has leased for a long term of years, the entire northerly half of the fourteenth floor in the newly-completed office building at 445 Park avenue, New York.

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Plaskon Resins Plant Executive Personnel Named

Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, has named five executive personnel who will direct the various operations of its Plaskon division's new coating resin plant. Those named are: Bernard W. Slater, manager of operations; Dr. J. Alden Murray, head of technical service on coating resins; K. D. Meiser, superintendent of production; O. P. Clipper, production manager, and C. Homer Flynn, sales manager of coating resins.

Mr. Slater was general manager of the Paramet Chemical Corporation when that company was purchased by Libbey-Owens-Ford in 1943, and he continued to work for the latter organization. In January, 1945, he was named manager of operations of the Grasselli, N. J., Long Island City, N. Y., and Toledo plants of the Plaskon division.

Dr. Murray joined the Plaskon division in 1933, and until 1942 was engaged in research and development of several of its products, particularly ureaformaldehyde coating resins. During the war years he served as director of technical service for the division.

Mr. Meiser, who joined the division in 1931, was formerly with the Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, and the Vanadium Corporation, Bridgeville, Pa. Mr. Clipper has been with the Plaskon division since 1941, and during the war aided in sales of paper-treating and other core binder resins. He was formerly plant superintendent for the Glidden Company, Chicago, and chief chemist for Truscon Laboratories, Detroit

Mr. Flynn has been in the paint, varnish and lacquer industry since 1919, and in 1933 was made a director of the industrial division of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. In 1938 he became sales manager of the Paramet Corporation and transferred to the Plaskon division after the former organization was purchased by Libbey-Owens-Ford.

Titanium Names Burling West Coast Sales Head

At the annual sales meeting of the Titanium Pigment Corporation, New York, G. W. Corddry, general sales manager, announced the appointment of E. G. Burling as Pacific Coast sales manager. Mr. Burling has been handling the sales of 'Titanox' pigments in Los Angeles since November, 1943. He will continue his office at and direct Pacific sales work from 2472 Enterprise street, Los Angeles.

Martin-Senour Makes Several Staff Changes

A series of promotions and staff realignments has been announced by the Martin-Senour Company, manufacturer of paints and varnishes, Chicago. C. H. Hitzeman has been placed in charge of the factory office and the purchasing department along with his present position of traffic manager. He has been with the company for twenty-one years.

W. M. Hurdlebring, formerly acting superintendent of the manufacturing department, has been appointed general superintendent of manufacturing. H. T. Anderson, who will return to Dallas to cover the Texas territory.

J. R. Rawley, recently in charge of allocations, purchasing and general stockkeeping at the Chicago plant, has been named supervisor of stocks and distribution in the executive sales department and supervisor of the general program covering the sales of "Kem-Tone" and other specialties. William F. Burns, twenty-two years with the company, gets the position of executive sales special representative. Hubert L. St. Onge has joined the merchandising and advertising department.

Northwestern Paint Technicians Elect R.W.Brown President

R. W. Brown, of Parwell, Ozmun, Kirk & Co., St. Paul, was elected president of the Northwestern Paint and Varnish Production Club at the October meeting. Lowell F. Woods, Frost Paint & Oil Corporation, Minneapolis, was elected vice-president; S. Tonchiff, Locto Company, Minneapolis, was named treasurer, and T. J. Skotnicki, of Minnesota Special Products Company, St. Paul, was elected secretary.

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Obituaries

Edward F. Beale

Edward F. Beale, who retired from the directorate of National Lead Company early this year, died at his home in Strafford, Pa., on October 17. He was ninety-five years of age.

Mr. Beale devoted almost all of his business life to the affairs of John T. Lewis & Bros. Company, the Philadelphia branch of National Lead. He joined that paint firm in 1872, became a partner in the company in 1880, was elected president in 1889 and was made chairman of the board in 1939, after retiring from the presidency of the firm.

When Mr. Beale retired from the board of directors of National Lead this year he had the distinction of having served on the board from the organization of the company in 1891, and was the sole remaining original director. He had also served as a vice-president of National Lead.

Among the survivors are his son, Leonard T. Beale, president of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, and the latter's son, Edward F. Beale III, who is associated with the Lewis company.

Luther A. Breck

Luther A. Breck, president and treasurer of Joseph Breck & Sons Corporation, horticultural and seed company, Boston, Mass., died at his home in Bryantville, Mass., on October 21, at the age of fifty-eight. While studying the seed industry in Europe, early in his career, Mr. Breck was appointed as Massachusetts delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome.

A.N. Gray

A. N. Gray, honorary secretary of the International Superphosphate Manufacturers' Association, Paris, France, from the time of its foundation until compelled by ill-health to retire in 1946, died at his home in St. Leonards, France, on October 5.

William H. Hoodless

William H. Hoodless, vice-president in charge of development and design of the National Sugar Refining Company, died October 21 in Hahnemann hospital, Philadelphia. He was seventy years old.

Former president of Pennsylvania Sugar Company and director of Fajardo Sugar Company of Philadelphia, he became vice-president of National Sugar when Pennsylvania Sugar merged with it in 1942. He also served in an advisory capacity to the president of Pepsi-Cola Company and was a former director of that company.

Sir Albert Howard

Sir Albert Howard, British agricultural scientist, died on October 20 in London, England, at the age of seventy-three. Sir Howard served in various parts of the British Empire as a soils expert. His most recent publication, in 1945, was "Farming and Gardening for Disease or Health."

Harry H. Miller

Harry H. Miller, former druggist and past president of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, died in New Rochelle hospital, in that city, on October 17. He was fifty-seven years old. During the war, Mr. Miller served as chief of the chemical and chemical products branch of the Office of Price Administration in New York City. He was a director of the Drug Institute of America.

Dr. Herbert R. Moody

Dr. Herbert R. Moody, professor emeritus of chemistry and former director of the chemistry laboratories at City College of New York, died recently at his home in Vienna, Va. He would have been seventy-eight next month.

A graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Columbia University, Dr. Moody taught chemistry at M.I.T., the Gilbert School in Winsted, Conn., and Hobart College before joining the faculty of City College in 1905, where he remained until his retirement in 1938.

During the first World War he served as chief of the technical branch of the chemical division of the War Industries Board. From 1936 to 1942 he was chairman of the division of chemistry and chemistry technique of the National Research Council. In 1934 he was assistant administrator of the pulp and paper section under NRA.

Don C. Westerfield

Don C. Westerfield, founder and former president of Westerfield Pharmacal Company, Dayton, Ohio, died of a cardiac thrombosis on October 10 at his home in Coral Gables, Fla. He was seventy-four years of age.

Joining in the partnership of Vossler Drug Company, Dayton, after having been graduated from Ohio Northern University, Mr. Westerfield later took over the business, reorganizing it under his own name as an ethical pharmaceutical firm. He remained at the head of the company until 1940 when he sold his interest and retired from active business.

Active in the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, Mr. Westerfield was, at one time, a member of the association's board of directors. His company was a charter member of APMA.

Dr. Ernest H. Blaker, former scientist for B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, died at his home in that city on October 20. His age was seventy-seven.

Louis C. Blistein, chief chemist of the Radium Chemical Company, New York, died on October 19 in Spray Beach, N. J., after a year's illness, at the age of fifty-seven. He was, at one time, employed by the Radium Corporation of America.

Clarence W. Clarkson, former accountant at the Bayway refinery of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, died October 23 at his home in Elizabeth, N. J. He was fifty-four years old. Mr. Clarkson retired from the oil company in 1944.

Dr. Herbert Haigh, former associate professor of chemistry and physics at the College of Dental and Oral Surgery, now Columbia School of Dentistry, New York, died October 18 in Meadowbrook hospital, Hempstead, N. Y. He was sixty-nine years of age.

Thomas M. Royal, founder and former president of the Philadelphia bag manufacturing company that bears his name, died in Philadelphia, October 21. He was eighty years old.

Pitts. Glass Names West Coast Paint Sales Head

W. Ray Culp has been appointed manager of industrial sales on the Pacific coast for the paint division of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. He succeeds R. Stanton Richter, who will serve the West Coast area as a sales representative specializing in automobile production finishes.

Detroit Paint Group To Meet November 3

The Detroit Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hear an address by Russell Barnes, foreign affairs commentator of the Detroit News, at its meeting to be held on November 3 at the Wardell-Sheraton hotel.

Phila. Paint Technicians Hear Two Speakers

The Philadelphia Paint and Varnish Production Club heard C. T. Lichtenstein, of the Sinclair Refining Company, speak on "The Taft-Hartley Labor Act and How It Applies to the Paint Industry" at a recent meeting held at the Engineers Club. A second speaker at the meeting was Dr. C. A. Knauss, who described current conditions in the paint plants of Europe.

General Tire to Promote Carbon Black Masterbatches

One word got lost from an item in OPD October 6 and that changed the whole story. What the General Tire & Rubber Company developed during the war were carbon black masterbatches—combinations of GR-S and various types of carbon black. It was not a new type of carbon black. E. V. Osberg has been engaged by the company to promote the sale of these masterbatches which are produced at the Baytown synthetic rubber plant and sold through the RFC office of rubber reserve.

NO. 7 OF A SERIES

HIGHLIGHTS OF PAINT PROGRESS

1923

Lacquers Ease Growing Pains of Auto Industry

1943 1941 1938 1936 1934 1929 1927 1925 1827 1860 1880 1900 1905 1910 1915 1920 1925

The slow hand methods of painting autos in the early days of the industry continued to be used in the mass production days of the early 1920's. The advent of nitrocellulose lacquers revolutionized motor car finishing.

THE adolescent auto industry suffered acute growing pains after World War I. Car output was soaring as mass production speeded tasks, cut costs and stepped up quality. But paint shops, sprawling over a large portion of each factory, continued to use horse-and-buggy methods. Painters required 2 to 3 weeks to finish the average car. The film was built up of many coats. Several of these were brushed on, each was allowed to air dry, then some were sanded or rubbed by hand. Moreover, the resulting show-room shine (usually black, because that was the most "durable" color) dulled after short service, and needed repainting within a few brief years.

Scientists in the paint industry, however, came up with the answer to such slow-to-apply, slow-to-dry and quick-to-quit finishes. Through ingenious research they brought forth nitrocellulose lacquers. Quickly applied by spray, they were also fast drying, durable and available in a range of colors. First used on autos in 1923, they cut the car finishing time to hours, lowered costs and retained their colorful beauty for years.

About a decade later, synthetic resin finishes for motor vehicles were developed. Today, modern nitrocellulose lacquers and synthetic enamels share together the large market for fine finishes in the auto industry.

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Oil Chemists

—Continued from page 7

mixtures of tung oil with other oils can be analyzed accurately, using either of the refractive indices or the dispersion, provided the values of the unmixed oils are known. Both the refractive indices and the dispersion of the tung oil decrease during heating, it explained, the changes in the refractive indices and the dispersion parallelling each other very closely. The authors added that there is a high correlation between the refractive index and the diene number of tung oil, and a lower correlation between the refractive index and iodine number.

Soybean Lecithin Applications

In "A Review of the Technical Applications of Soybean Lecithin," W. K. Hilty, of Ross & Rowe, Inc., reported that the recovery and marketing of soybean lecithin has developed into a sizable industry. He said that although users were first slow to recognize its value, principally due to lack of knowledge of the function of the product, it is now being used in such food products as confectionery, margarin, vitamins, fats and oils, and in such industrial products as textiles, leather, rubber, paint and printing ink.

Analyses Methods Compared

A report entitled "A Comparison of Wesson Loss and Cup Refining Loss Analyses on Crude Cottonseed and Crude Soybean Oils," prepared by R. R. King and F. W. Wharton, of Mrs. Tucker's Foods, Inc., described experiments in which Wesson loss and cup refining loss were determined on 100 samples of crude cottonseed and soybean oil produced in different sections of the country.

The paper said that the Wesson method gave more reproducible results than the cup method and that Wesson loss results were found to be closely indicative of the total neutral oil content of crude oils. The average ratio of cup loss to Wesson loss was 2.3 for crude cottonseed oil and 1.7 for crude soybean oil, it continued, and added that the ratio varied considerably for individual crude oils of a given kind, or type within each kind, for a local producing section. Therefore, it concluded, no real useful correlation between the results of the two methods was found to exist.

New Adsorption Technique

A chromatographic adsorption technique has been developed whereby it is possible to separate oxidized fatty acid esters into fractions with varying spectroscopic and chemical properties, according to "A Chromatographic Study of Autoxidized Methyl Linoleate," prepared by LeRoy Dugan, jr., Albert S. Henick and B. W. Beadle, of the American Meat Institute Foundation.

The authors said that studies were made on oxidized methyl esters of corn oil and of purified methyl linoleate with a special sodium aluminum silicate used as the adsorbent. The columns were divided into sections and spectral characteristics and peroxide values determined on the material eluted from each section, they said.

Methyl linoleate was oxidized on the active oxygen method apparatus at 98.5 deg. C., in order to obtain a series of samples ranging from a P.V. 47 to P.V. 990 m.e./kg., the report continued, and added that oxidized samples were adsorbed from petroleum ether solution and the column sections eluted with ethanol.

The oxygenated substances were adsorbed on the column as evidenced by the low P.V. of the percolate, the high P.V. of substances eluted from the column, and the spectral characteristics of the eluted substances, the authors explained. The most highly oxygenated substances were adsorbed at the top of the column, and the lesser oxygenated substances at lower positions, they continued, and added that isolation of the primary oxidation products in a relatively high degree of purity was accomplished in some instances as evidenced by the high P.V. and spectral adsorption characteristics.

Polymerization of Drying Oils

A paper entitled "Polymerization of Drying Oils. III. Some Observations on the Reaction of Maleic Anhydride With Methyl Linoleate and Monomeric Distillate," prepared by H. M. Teeter, M. J. Geerts and J. C. Cowan, of the Northern regional research laboratory, reported that the reaction of maleic anhydride with monomeric distillate from the preparation of polymeric fat acids yields a mixture of oleic and linoleic adducts.

This mixture, the paper continued, reacts with ethylene diamine to yield a polymer which gelled at a low degree of reaction, and added that from the adduct of methyl linoleate with maleic anhydride a polymeric substance having an approximate molecular weight of 950 was isolated by removing monomeric adduct by molecular distillation. This polymer is believed to be responsible for the rapid gelation in polyamide formation, since the adduct of methyl oleate and maleic anhydride gave a soluble polyamide with ethylene diamine, the report concluded.

Drying Oils in Floor Coverings

A report on "Vegetable Drying Oils in the Floor Covering Industry" was presented by George A. O'Hare, of Congoleum-Nairn, Inc. He explained that the problems involved in the manufacture of linoleum and printed felt base are of an entirely different nature and said that for this reason drying oils must be considered as to their value in each of these products.

In the manufacture of printed felt base, he said, the problems are somewhat similar to those of the paint industry and the oils used are the same as those used in conventional baked enamels, but certain steps in the handling are radically different. For this reason, he added, the processing of the oils must be closely controlled in order to obtain the necessary qualities in the finished vehicles and paints.

The manufacture of linoleum, he continued, is similar in many respects to that of other plastic materials and many unusual properties must be developed from the oils, because many of the standard drying oils do not qualify as good linoleum raw materials. Since the conventional linoleum binder is a rubbery oil-resin gel of a high state of oxidation, he said, any oil used in its manufacture should be of the "oxydizing" type, and he discussed the properties which drying oils must possess to make them suitable raw materials for floor coverings.

Wartime Drying Oils

In a report on "The American Chemists' Wartime Contribution to Drying Oils," Alexander Schwarcman, of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., pointed out that whereas United States consumption of chinawood oil dropped from a pre-war figure of more than 200,000,000 pounds to as low as 10,000,000 pounds in 1944 as a result of the Japanese occupation of Hankow, dehydrated castor oil has been so successfully developed that 70,000,000 pounds were used in 1944.

Dehydrated castor oil is a fast-drying and fast-bodying oil, he said, which yields nonyellowing films of excellent flexibility and adhesion. When the scarcity of castor oil limited the production of dehydrated oil, he continued, it became necessary to imbue the more abundant oils, such as soybean and linseed, with similar properties.

In speaking of other oils which helped relieve the shortage of chinawood and oiticica oils during the war years, Mr. Schwarcman spoke of "reinforced oils," which he said have been developed on a large scale by alcoholizing the oil with a polyhydric alcohol and esterifying the mono-diglyceride with dibasic acids.

"Another group of oils which have found favor with the trade," he continued, "are those in which the glycerin has been replaced with higher alcohols such as pentaerythritol. The esters of higher functionality have better drying and polymerization characteristics and greatly increased water and alkali resistance."

He told of an interesting industrial development, the introduction of catalysts into drying oils, which reduce the time of polymerization to a fraction of time compared with non-catalyzed oils, and added that anthraquinone and similar compounds, especially those with ketone groups, are most efficient.

Soybean Oil Shortenings

"A Technique for Testing the Reversion Properties of Hydrogenated Soybean Oil Shortenings" was presented by E. Handschumaker, of Lever Brothers Company, who explained that when attempting to study the reversion characteristics of shortenings containing soybean oil it was found that the available organoleptic methods were lacking in specificity and were difficult to carry out with the degree of objectivity required for reliable evaluations.

A test was devised, he said, using observers who were able by smelling consistently to place a series of five samples, made up of selected specimens of hydrogenated soybean oil and cottonseed oil and 25 percent, 50 percent and 75 percent blends of the two, in order of increasing concentration of soybean oil when the samples under observation had been reverted by heating for four hours at 140 deg. C.

By using a series of five controls, he continued, like those with which the tested observers demonstrated their ability, it was possible to discriminate quite sharply with respect to reversion between the unknown samples of fat containing hydrogenated soybean oil.

Soybean Oil Flavor Problems

In discussing the flavor problem of soybean oil, Arthur W. Schwab and Herbert J. Dutton, of the Northern regional research laboratory, described an all-glass laboratory deodorizer which permits the simultaneous

deodorization of four samples under nearly identical conditions of time, temperature, pressure and rate of steam flow.

Avantages in addition to those inherent in all-glass construction, the authors explained, include provision to measure and vary steam flow and improvements in methods of preventing bumping, breaking the vacuum, and heating and cooling the deodorizer.

Continuing with the discussion of soybean oil flavor problems, J. C. Cowan, also of the Northern regional research laboratory, presented a review of certain refining and processing variables with respect to their influence on the flavor stability of liquid soybean oil. He discussed the effects of the method of extraction, of solvent stripping conditions, of degumming operations, and of deodorization conditions.

Refining Fatty Oils

In a paper entitled "Refining Fatty Oils in Solvents," Morris Mattikow, of Refining Unincorporated, reviewed methods of refining crude oils in the presence of solvents and proposed a system of treating miscellas with degumming and neutralization agents.

In presenting data based on the treatment of crude cottonseed, soya and corn oils, and tallow with liquid propane in a small laboratory unit, he declared that when crude oils are mixed with liquid propane, kept liquid by maintaining sufficient pressure, the gums precipitate as the temperature is raised. At temperature of 140 deg. to 158 deg. F., under the conditions of the experiment, he said, two layers are formed. The upper layer is light and the lower layer relatively dark colored, he continued, and there is a concentration of phosphatides in the lower layer.

Mr. Mattikow added that phosphatides remaining in oils degummed with liquid propane are of the order of .2 percent when the ratio of the volume of propane to oil is about five to one, and he declared that this is as efficient as the process of degumming crude oils with water commonly employed.

New Hydrogenation Method

Development of a practical hydrogenation method which successfully used dissociated ammonia as a hydrogenation gas was reported in a paper prepared by A. Van de Erve, W. A. Jacob and R. W. Bates, of Armour & Co. The process, the authors said, consists of five major steps:—

1. Conversion of liquid ammonia under pressure to a gas at low pressure.
2. Cracking of the ammonia at a high temperature and low pressure in a retort using a nickel catalyst.
3. Removal of the residual ammonia from the mixture of hydrogen and nitrogen.
4. Compression of the mixed gases.
5. Hydrogenation of fatty materials using the mixed gases.

Lard and cottonseed oil were hydrogenated using cracked ammonia, according to the report, and it compared hydrogen consumption figures and hydrogenation rate values with results obtained using purified steam-iron hydrogen as a control gas. The authors also reported on qualitative hydrogenations made of nitriles and fatty acids and said that satisfactory yields of primary amines were obtained from the nitrile hydrogenations and the fatty acids were hydrogenated to iodine values below five.

Gossypol From Cottonseed Pigment

A report entitled "Preparation of Purified Gossypol from Cottonseed Pigment Glands," prepared by L. E. Castillon, C. M. Hall and C. H. Boatner, of the Southern regional research laboratory, described methods which have been developed for the relatively rapid isolation of gossypol from pigment glands.

Extraction of gossypol from pigment glands with acetone followed by precipitation of gossypol-acetic acid from the extract was found to be the preferable method for obtaining pure gossypol in good yields, according to the authors. The paper discussed the precautions which must be applied in order to produce gossypol on a large scale by the acetone-acetic acid method, together with methods for the purification and preservation of gossypol.

Cottonseed Protein Dispersions

A method for preparing viscous and tacky dispersions of cottonseed protein containing as much as 25 percent protein was described in a paper entitled "Preparation and Properties of Cottonseed Protein Dispersions," prepared by Jett. C. Arthur jr. and Melvin L. Karon, of the Southern regional research laboratory.

The report discussed the dependence of the physical properties of the dispersed protein on the method of protein preparation and the variation of these properties with the concentration of protein in the dispersion, the temperature of the dispersion, and the concentration of dispersing agents.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Crude oil prices which advanced roughly 20 cents per barrel in the Southwest and Midcontinent areas, as reported the previous week, had the effect of raising crude oil output to a new peak. Meanwhile virtually every buyer of crude oil has announced price offerings equivalent to the postings originally made by two large Midwest companies. The effect of these higher crude prices was as yet undertermined, but there were rumors of a price advance of one-half cent per gallon on refined products about to be announced in the group 3 area, with others to follow. The effect of these advancing costs on some Eastern "hold the line" price policies was a matter of conjecture, and was being watched with considerable interest.

Aromatic solvents were generally ample to meet demand, although heavy demand for toluol had tightened that market somewhat. Aliphatic solvents were already tight due to the heavy pressure of gasoline demand on refinery schedules, and so great has been the tourist demand on gasoline during the October season of fine weather that some producers in the East found it necessary to allocate gasoline to their stations. Under such conditions, the shortage of aliphatic solvents was destined to become more acute, although the solvent situation could not as yet be described as critical. Rubber solvent and V. M. & P. naphtha were among those most seriously affected.

Demand for propane and butane, and other liquefied petroleum gases continued to rise steadily. One producer asserted that their importance was begining to reach that of natural gasoline.

Crude oil prices in Pennsylvania held firm following their recent rises of some weeks ago. California crude was unchanged. Fuel oil prices were somewhat unstable as more and more trading was being done at premium prices. Fuel oil shortages, particularly in certain areas such as the Midwest and North Eastern areas were predicted for this Winter.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—There was a gradual tightening of the market for toluol during the recent weeks due to pressure of heavy demand, although the other aromatic solvents such as xylol were ample to meet the demand. Prices held firm at 23c. per gallon in tankcars for toluol and at 25c. per gallon in tankcars for xylol. Blended or mixed aromatic solvents of various evaporation rates were generally in fair supply, with the fast evaporating types being in considerably heavier demand and somewhat less free than the slower evaporating types. The slow evaporating types such as those used in roller coating enamels, and in brush finishes requiring a long lap time were readily available in large quantities with prompt delivery.

Cleaners Naphtha—This aliphatic solvent was subject to the usual somewhat tight situation prevailing in the petroleum solvent field, resulting from heavy demand and lack of sufficient transportation facilities. Supplies, however, were not critical. Prices held firm, although in the group 3 area prices were expected to promptly rise following the recent advances of crude oil by 20c. per barrel.

Lacquer Diluent—Strong demand persisted for lacquer diluent of both the benzol and toluol fast evaporating types. Supplies of heptane used to blend in this solvent for purposes of controlled fast evaporating rate were reported to be reasonably available, particularly in some quarters, and somewhat short in certain areas. Prices for the time being were stable at their recent levels, but changes were expected in the near future.

Mineral Spirits and Stoddard Solvent—Mineral spirits of all types, whether meeting the Stoddard specifications or not, were reported to be just about as tight as any of the other aliphatic solvents. The tight market condition with respect to these solvents was attributed to an actual lack of sufficient material being refined for this purpose due to the unprecedented demand for gasoline, and the current high spot offerings being made for gasoline. Gasoline being the prime product of most refiners, refinery schedules are in general inclined toward response from pressure coming from that direction. The result is the use of these fractionations in gasoline production to the detriment of solvent refining. Added to this was the further scarcity and shipping delay resulting from the already overburdened transportation facilities which were operating under a condition of excessive demand, and deletion of worn out equipment at a rate faster than replacement. Meanwhile, prices were unchanged. There were rumors of a price advance on the order of ½c. per gallon soon to be made in the group 3 area, and others likely to follow, but no official information was announced as yet.

Rubber Solvent—Heavy demand for rubber solvent, which was considered one of the more critical of the aliphatic solvents for the past few months due to insufficient quantities being refined, found supplies even more curtailed under the current heavy gasoline demand. Prices were unchanged, for the time being.

V.M. & P. Naphtha—Some producers were still meeting demand with prompt shipment, while other producers were running behind schedule and operating under a backlog of orders. Shortages were due to a lack of material, rather than shipping as the primary cause. Prices were firm for the period under review. No change in the immediate supply picture was contemplated.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Petroleum, crude, Midcontinent and Southwestern, 20c. per bbl.

Prices Reduced

None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The previously posted crude oil prices reported the previous week, in which procurement offerings of oil companies for Southwestern and Midcontinent crudes was advanced roughly 20 cents per barrel for all grades of crude at all points, became universal in these areas last week. The new spread in price for the lowest to the highest gravity oils in the Oklahoma-Kansas area became $1.73 to $2.15 per barrel. In the other area the spread of prices over the gravity range was as follows:—West Texas, $1.60 to $2.02; Wyoming, $1.40 to $2.15; Texas Gulf Coast, $1.88 to $2.38; East Texas a flat $2.15; Texas Panhandle, $1.73 to $2.15; Louisiana-Arkansas, $1.64 to $2.38; Montana, $1.75 to $2.15; Illinois, $2.15 to $2.27; Texas, North and North Central, $1.45 to $2.15, and Kentucky, $2.10 to $2.27.

Gasoline—Boston and other areas in the East were reported to be facing a serious gasoline shortage, created by unusually heavy motoring by the public. One large Eastern producer found it necessary to distribute its gasoline output to its 25,000 gasoline stations on an allocation basis in which each station will receive roughly 85 percent of its requirements. This allocation program covers some 17 states. Other companies advised their distribution outlets to avoid taking on new customers, particularly for home heating fuel and similar products.

This gasoline shortage, however, was no cause for alarm because it was considered to be temporary. A sudden spell of bad weather which would curtail pleasure driving considerably would have the effect of resolving the current shortage. By the same token, the approaching Winter months should take the pressure off gasoline demand to a point where the aliphatic solvents market might ease somewhat.

Waxes

There was no indicated relief in the wax shortage as demand for scale and crystalline waxes continued heavy. The 160 to 165 degree melting point wax previously reported to be offered at Los Angeles at 13½c. per pound in carlots was in error, as actual prices have been ranging in the vicinity of 14c. to 14½c. per pound.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended October 11 totaled 222,433,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 224,229,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represented a decrease of 1,796,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 1,471,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 325,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude. Heavy crude oil stocks in California, not included in the gasoline-bearing stocks, totaled 5,245,000 barrels, an increase of 18,000 barrels from the previous week.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Oils, Fats and Waxes

This market moved upward drastically last week, and under active trading prices registered sharp advances. Crude soybean oil sales totaled more than 1,000 tankcars for refiners account, with the government reported also participating for export. This buying boosted quotations 3 cents. Coconut oil was in good request and the market firmer with the higher cost of copra. Trading in coconut oil on the Pacific coast restricted to buyers' tankcars, because of the lack of these containers. Cottonseed oil was stronger, with a good volume of business in crude oil transacted at an increase of 2 cents. This increase was reflected in the futures market. Corn and peanut oils were up 2 cents. Trading in these oils was limited owing to scarcity of offerings. Higher flaxseed market and large buying of linseed oil resulted in the raising of the oil fractionally. Tallow and grease were scarce and stronger. Large soapmakers were in the market for grease and tallow and raised bids for replacements but offers were scanty and only small lot trading was reported at the higher levels. Producers withdrew from the market and the higher bids were turned down. Small consumers and exporters were reported purchasers of limited quantities at premiums of more than a cent per pound for the better grades.

A national goal of 50,000,000 pigs for the spring of 1948 has been suggested to farmers by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which at the same time reemphasized its request for feeding hogs to lighter weights. This goal compares to the 1947 pig crop of 53,000,000 pigs, a reduction of 3,000,000 or nearly 6 percent. Officials stated that much larger quantities of grain could be saved by feeding hogs to lighter weights this winter and next spring than by asking for a greater reduction in pigs to be produced next spring.

Cottonseed Oil

Active trading coupled with a stronger crude market caused prices of bleachable cottonseed oil futures to register marked gains last week. Crude oil was in active demand and was lifted 2c. per pound. A good volume of business was placed at the increased levels. Sales were reported up to 22c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, throughout the belt. Later inquiry slackened and offerings at this figure became freer.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil was 22c. bid through December in the Valley and crude soybean oil 21c. bid, same basis. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent was quoted at $86.50 per ton, sacked and November forward $85.50, Memphis. Cottonseed hulls were held at $13 per ton, f.o.b. mills.

Prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended October 24, follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
December	79	24.30	23	23.50@23.75
January	7	24.90	22.85	23.10@23.25
March	178	24.90	22.75	2300@23.25
May	281	24.75	22.80	23.10S
July	13	24.55	23.05	23.05@23.20
September	3	23.60	23.55	22.50N
October	..	....	....	22.00N

Total sales—561 tankcars.

Crude cottonseed oil was quoted at 22c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, throughout the belt.

Linseed Oil

Higher cost of seed coupled with active trading created a firmer tone and prices advanced ½c. per pound last week. Raw oil was raised to 31.30c. per pound, tankcars, for zone 3 prompt and nearby delivery and to 30.10c. for January forward. Considerable business was reported booked for early next year delivery, before the higher quotations became effective. Supplies of oil for prompt delivery were scarce and closely held at the price schedule.

Department of Agriculture has approved the exchange of a previous export allocation of 448,000 pounds of linseed oil for commercial procurement to Austria shifted to Switzerland in line with a recommendation by the IEFC under which Austria and Switzerland exchanged sources of linseed oil as between India and the United States.

Shipments of linseed oil from the Argentine last week were reported at 958 tons to the United Kingdom and 695 tons to the Continent.

Minneapolis.—Demand for oil showed improvement and prices appeared to be tightening up as the week ended. Crushers were fairly well sold up for October-December and reporting a fair to good volume of business for January-March. Spot prices on oil were up ½c. to 30.8c. per pound and January-May to 29.6c. per pound, in tankcars, Zone 1. Offerings of January oil were expected to be withdrawn from the market in the near future and some crushers were not quoting February because of a sold up position. Mill production continued at capacity with instructions in excellent volume and movement to consumers held back only by the shortage of tankcars.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1947-48	1946-47
This week	7,320,000	4,200,000
Since Sept. 1	51,880,000	47,540,000

Flaxseed — Increased trading advanced seed 10c. per bushel. Market reflected the strength in other grains.

Minneapolis.—Revival of spot interest in cash seed saw prices rise 10c. for the week and a broader demand as crushers watched an inflationary spiral in other grains. Market was influenced to some extent by the rapid rise in soybean prices and the holding attitude of soybean producers. Currently the bulk of soybean receipts are going into store, supposedly for sale after January 1 when the income tax liability is expected to be lower. Seed buyers were quite aggressive for a few days and while the bulk of the receipts were going on sale there was enough free seed in the market to make things interesting. There has been little or no attempt on the part of flax shippers to store supplies in the past few weeks but if prices on other grains keep advancing, and seed does not advance, we may again see a tightening in the cash offerings. The railroad car situation appeared to be narrowing again and mo. / frequent complaints of plugged elevators were appearing in the market. Thus far the complaints have not involved much flaxseed but it well might be that the car supply will pinch out in a few weeks.

Shipments of flaxseed in bushels were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1947-48	Receipts 1946-47	Shipments 1947-48	Shipments 1946-47
This week	1,089,800	283,200	75,000	91,800
Since Sept. 1	13,176,000	5,131,200	1,766,600	1,261,100

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated—Small lot trading was reported at prevailing levels. Prices were unchanged and well held.

Coconut—Sharp price increases featured this market last week. Inquiry was active and sales were made at increasing prices. Crude oil was raised to 19½c. per pound, tankcars, buyers tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, October, 18½c. for November, 17½c., December and 16c. to 16½c. for January forward. Copra was stronger and was boosted to $205 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast an increase of $21 per ton.

Corn — This market regained previous losses and was lifted 2c. per pound last week. Crude oil was sold at 24½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was firmer and quoted at 27c. same basis.

Oiticica—Interest in this oil continued restricted to small lots for immediate needs. Prices were without change.

Olive—Quiet demand continued for supplies on the spot. Spanish oil was unchanged and nominal at $6.25 per gallon, drums, duty paid, and Moroccan at $5.75, same basis. Prospects of heavy exportable stocks of new crop from Mediterranean countries continued to depress the local market.

Preliminary estimates place the 1947 Turkish olive oil crop at approximately 60,000 metric tons which is considered a record crop for recent years. The good crop this year is attributed to the complete recovery of olive trees damaged by frost some years ago. Local business circles are of the opinion that in view of the indicated large crop, larger than needed for domestic requirements, it may be that the Turkish Government will allow part of the commodity to be exported. However, dealers in olive oil are apprehensive that they may be unable to obtain containers for the 1947 olive oil crop.

Peanut—Market was firmer with competing oils and was boosted 2c. Crude oil was sold at 24½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Volume of business was light in view of the limited production. Preliminary figures placed the crude oil production in September at 965 tons, compared with 2,702 tons in August and 2,703 tons in September, 1946.

Rapeseed—Inquiry was fair for prompt de-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Coconut oil, 1½c. per lb.
Copra, $21 per ton.
Corn oil, 2c. per lb.
Grease, 1c. per lb.
Linseed oil, ½c. per lb.
Oleo oil, 1c. per lb.
stearine, 1c. per lb.
Peanut oil, 2c. per lb.
Soybean oil, 3c. per lb.
Tallow, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

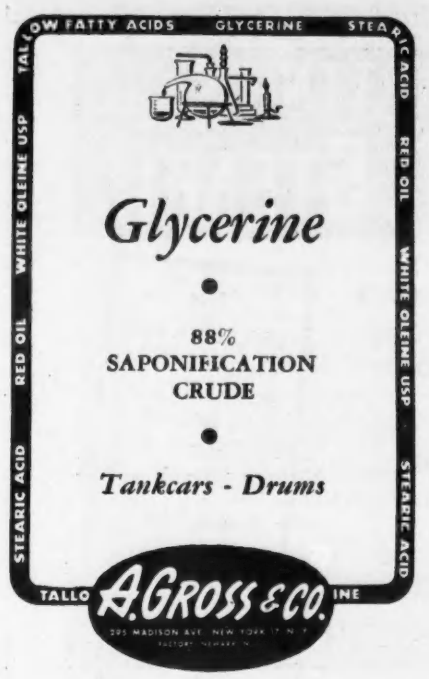
None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
224.3	215.3	213.4	228.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)



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SPOT AND FUTURE DELIVERIES

livery. Refined oil was quoted at 32c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Soybean—Higher soybean market, coupled with active trading, advanced prices of oil 3c. last week. Crude oil sales of more than 1,000 tankcars were reported at prices ranging from 19c. to 21c. as to position. November-December shipment was quoted at 21c. and was bid late in the week. January-April was sold at 20c., same basis. January-March was bid at the same price. October delivery was nominal at 21½c. to 22c., with offerings scarce.

Department of Agriculture has invited offers for the sale of crude soybean oil for the Commodity Credit Corporation for export. Offers must be submitted to CCC by telegram each Monday and Thursday, covering quantities not less than tankcars; the price delivered New York port area, delivery schedule, discount (if any), and the announcement under "FO-39." Telegraphed offers must be received by the Domestic Procurement Section, Fats and Oils Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. prior to noon on the day the offer is submitted. All offers will be subject to acceptance in whole or in part by CCC by telegram filed at Washington, D. C. not later than midnight on the same day. Delivery of purchases by CCC is desired as early as possible, but offers will be considered for October, November and December shipment, 1947. Delivery of each quantity purchased by CCC shall be made within 10 days after receipt by the vendor of a notice from CCC to deliver. Sellers also will be required to arrange with the Inspection Service, Grain Branch, PMA, for the taking of samples for analysis at the time the oil is loaded into tankcars at shipping points, and for the issuance of inspection certificates. Department of Agriculture approved the exchange in the export allocations for 660,000 pounds of soybean oil to Italy, 62,000 pounds of soybean oil to Costa Rica; and 90,000 pounds of coconut oil to Ecuador, for commercial procurement, the United States will receive equivalent quantities of copra (in terms of oil) from each country's IEFC allocation from the Philippines.

September production of crude and refined soybean oil decreased from August, according to preliminary figures released by the Bureau of the Census. Production of crude soybean oil was reported at 91,000,000 pounds, 14 percent less than August and 10 percent more than September of last year. Factory and warehouse stocks amounting to 80,000,000 pounds showed a 24 percent decrease from August and were 31 percent less than the stocks reported in September, 1946. Production of refined soybean oil totaled 89,000,000 pounds, 2 percent less than the output for August and 1 percent more than September, 1946. Stocks at the end of the month decreased to 123,000,000 pounds, 13 percent below stocks at the end of August and 59 percent above September of last year.

Prices of refined bleachable soybean oil, in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended October 24, follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
December	..	..	..	21N
January	..	..	..	21N
March	..	..	..	21N
May	..	..	..	21N
July	..	..	..	21N
September	..	..	..	21N
October	..	..	..	21N

Total sales—None.

Tung—Buying interest was fairly active with sales of sizable quantities reported for nearby and forward delivery. Trading was reported at 26c. per pound tankcars, for nearby delivery, New York basis and at slightly less for futures. Drums, carlots were sold at 27½c. and smaller quantities ranged from 28c. to 28½c. Chinese market remained firm and offers for shipment continued limited. Arrivals at New York last week totaled 185 tons for delivery against former contracts.

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Fats and Greases

Greases—This market was stronger with tallow and quotations while advanced 1c. per pound, were entirely nominal. Better grades were in good demand and offers were light. Bids of 19½c. for yellow, loose were turned down with suppliers reluctant of offer. House grease was quoted nominally 19¼c. to 19½c. per pound, loose; choice white, 22c. and yellow 19½c. to 19¾c.

Lard—Market conditions were steady last week. Price fluctuations were narrow, disregarding sharp advances in cottonseed and other vegetable oils. Cash lard was quoted at 24¾c. per pound, tierces, and 25½c. loose, Chicago.

Tallow—Owing to increased interest by large soapmakers and limited supplies prices were lifted 1c. per pound last week. Fancy tallow was sold at 22c. per pound, loose, but volume of business was limited as suppliers withdrew offerings. Small lots reported sold at 23c. Other grades also were in demand and higher bids were turned down. Fancy was nominal at 22c. per pound, loose; extra, 21¾c: and special 21½c.

Animal Oils

Degras—Trading was reported as fair and chiefly for prompt requirements. Market was unchanged and steady.

Grease Oil—This market was steady with stronger pressing stock. Trading was limited to actual needs. No. 1, was quoted at 27½c. per pound, drums, carlots; extra winter strained, 28½c. and prime burning, 29c., same basis.

Oleo Oil—Supplies were reported scarce and the market was firmer with pressing stock. Market was more or less nominal. Extra was advanced to 28c. per pound, tierces.

Oleo Stearin—Light stocks were firmly held at 26c. per pound, tankcars and 27c. tierces, carlots. Market was merely nominal.

Fish Oils

Cod—Offerings for shipment from Newfoundland were scarce and the market was firmer. Supplies on the spot were limited and held at 22c. per pound, barrels. Nearby delivery was named at the same figure.

Menhaden—Trading was reported as fair and mainly for prompt delivery. Prices were unchanged and steady with other drying oils.

Sardine—Market remained firm at current levels. Demand was light and spotty. Prices were unchanged and well held.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—Firmer tallow and grease prices strengthened the tone of this market. Trading was light mainly of a hand to mouth character. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Stearic Acid—Business was confined to immediate requirements. Market remained firm with the advance in tallow and greases. Quotations were unchanged and well held.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Despite recent firmness in options, trading in cash meal continues quiet. Most crushers from Alabama through North Carolina offered sacked 41 percent at $85 per ton and 36 percent $10 cheaper. Slab cake, 41 percent, loose, traded at as high as $82 for October with November bid $77.50 and November-December offered at $78. Unless there is a noticeable increase in demand shortly some of the mills are going to be faced with storage problems due to poor demand from a local trade coupled with the fact that feed and fertilizer mixers are showing little or no buying interest.

Linseed Meal—Trading was spotty. Selling pressure was reduced and tone of the market was steadier.

Minneapolis.—Meal held steady and unchanged. Buying interest was improved, and less aggressive attitude on the part of crushers who are fairly well sold up for the immediate future. There is some talk of higher asking prices for November-December meal but thus far the discount basis holds at around $1@1.50 per month. Instructions were excellent and shipments at record levels.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1947-48	1946-47
This week	11,700,000	8,160,000
Since Sept. 1	81,320,000	56,520,000

Peanut Meal—CCC offered for sale last week enough peanuts to furnish around 900 tons of meal which is expected to bring from $80 to $82.50 basis, sacked 45 percent.

Soybean Meal—This market not yet stabilized and various prices are being quoted by processors. Bulk 41 percent sold for October shipment at $80 basis Decatur with November-January offered $79 and January-September at $78. Very little forward tonnage is trading in the Southeast as buyers are operating on the hand to mouth basis. Some of the mills in Alabama, Florida and North Carolina expect

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23	180/185	6 Max.	4½–6	35–65	20–25
36	180/185	8 Max.	5½–8	85–95	30–35

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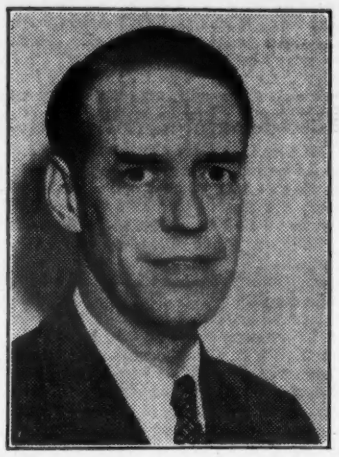

W. W. Gram (left) has been appointed superintendent of production and John S. Prescott has been named superintendent of plant and equipment of the Sherwin-Williams Company, paint manufacturer, Cleveland, Ohio. In his new position, Mr. Gram will have general supervision of production and operating costs and will be responsible for manufacturing schedules and operation of the planning department for all the company's plants. Mr. Prescott's new position embraces general supervision of plant maintenance and manufacturing, and he will have charge of developing the use of new equipment.

to start up shortly on local beans and the general asking price is $85 sacked, basis f.o.b. crushing plant.

Waxes

Beeswax—Trading was limited to small lots for immediate requirement. Prices were without change and fairly steady.

Candelilla—Small lots were in fair request for prompt delivery. Prices were held at former levels.

Carnauba—Inquiry was centered in yellow which was unavailable on the spot. Demand was active for nearby delivery but offerings from Brazil were light and were tied in with the purchase of No. 3, North country. Other grades commanded little interest and trading was limited to moderate quantities for spot delivery. No. 3, chalky also was scarce on the spot and was entirely nominal. No. 2, North country was quoted at 86c. to 88c. per pound, No. 3, North country, 83c. to 84c. and refined, 87c. to 89c. per pound. Exports of carnauba wax from Bahia, Brazil, during January-July 1947 totaled 125 metric tons. The United States took approximately 50 percent —66 tons. United Kingdom and South Africa were the second and third largest customers.

Japan—Supplies on the spot were scarce and the market was firm under an active inquiry. Prices ranged from 46c. to 48c. per pound, according to quantity and seller.

Ouricury—Demand was quiet, chiefly for small quantities. Supplies on the spot were adequate to cover current demand. Crude was quoted at 62c. and 64c. and refined, 69c. to 71c. per pound as to quantity.

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1—Shriver, 30"x30", iron, center feed, 46 plates, ratchet closing device.

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1—Sperry, 30"x30", iron, plate and frame, closed delivery, 31 chambers.

POWDER MIXERS

1—J. H. Day, size A, MIXER, belt drive.

1—J. H. Day, size B, 200 lb. SIFTER and MIXER, motor driven.

2—Day Invincible, 415 lb. MIXERS.

2—Day, size D, 600 lb. MIXERS, M.D.

12—Read 700 lb. horizontal, jacketed MIXERS.

1—Gedge Gray 1,000 lb. horizontal MIXER, reduction drive.

1—Gedge Gray 1,200 lb. horizontal MIXER.

2—Steel 2,000 lb. horizontal ribbon agitation MIXERS, one with 20 HP motor.

2—MUNSON Rotary MIXERS, 2,000 lb. and 3,000 lb.

KEEP YOUR TERMINAL LEAVE BONDS

UNUSED STEEL TANKS

9—55' dia. x 50' high, 29/32" thick, cone bottom, steel legs, offered with or without 6-compartment Dorr thickener mechanisms.

2—50' dia. x 33', 45 deg. bottom, 8 legs, dome roofs, each equipped with Redler conveyors and elevators to handle material from railroad track hoppers to storage tanks at 35 t.p.h.

1—50' dia. x 30', flat bottom, covered.

6—35' dia. x 21', ⅝", cone bottoms, steel legs, offered with or without Dorr 4-compartment thickener mechanisms.

4—30' x 20', flat bottom, covered.

2—15' dia. x 12' high, plus 12' deep conical bottoms.

3—12' dia. x 21', 60° cone bottom.

2—12' x 24' high, plus 9' deep conical bottoms.

3—12' dia. x 5' high, plus 5' deep conical bottoms.

2—10' x 40' horizontal, welded, dished heads.

5—10'6" x 49' horizontal, welded, dished heads.

18—3' dia. x 28', conical bottoms, ¼" plate.

ACID PROOF OLIVER FILTER

8' dia. x 12' face Oliver Rotary Continuous Vacuum Filter, lead valve, lead covered drum heads, rubber covered oscillating agitator, lead lined trough, etc. For immediate shipment.

EXTRACTORS

8—Troy 48" dia. Extractors, clear top, with perforated steel baskets, underdriven, V-belt drive attached to vertical mounted motor 7½ H.P. 220-440 volt. Complete with Automatic Timing Device, motor controls, practically new condition.

5-ROLLER MILL

1—Williams Super Titan 5-Roller Mill with spinner type separator, complete in every detail. Still set up as operated in plant in Missouri.

BUY AND KEEP U. S. SAVINGS BONDS

UNUSED OLIVER FILTERS

Rotary Continuous Vacuum Type

10' Dia. x 18' Long — 565 Sq. Ft.

STAINLESS STEEL OLIVER VALVES

RUBBER DRUM COVERING
INCONEL INTERNAL PIPING

—Send for Complete Description—
Available for Immediate Shipment at Large Price Saving

ROLLER MILLS

1—Bubler, 13x32, 3-ROLL, HIGH SPEED, motor driven.
1—Kent, 16x40, motor driven.
2—Day, 12x32, motor driven.
2—Kent, 12'x30", motor driven.
3—20x48", belt driven.

SEND FOR COMPLETE LIST OF PAINT MACHINERY

DRYERS

1—Devine 5'x33' ROTARY VACUUM DRYER.

1—Buffalo Atmospheric DOUBLE DRUM DRYER, 42"x100".

1—6' dia. x 50' long LOUISVILLE ROTARY STEAM TUBE DRYER, with two rows of 54 tubes, 3½" and 4", gear reducer drive.

1—B. & C. 36" x 84" Atmospheric DOUBLE DRUM DRYER, complete.

2—Buffalo 32" x 72" Atmospheric DOUBLE DRUM DRYERS, M.D.

1—B. & C. 28" dia. x 60" face Atmospheric DOUBLE DRUM DRYER, complete.

2—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS, 7'6" x 55', 8' x 45', 8' x 55'.

1—6' x 35' Louisville Direct Heat single shell ROTARY DRYER.

2—56" dia. x 24' Direct Heat ROTARY DRYERS, ½" shells, with furnaces, semi-portable, all mounted on I beams.

1—6' x 60 ROTARY DRYER.

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FILTERS & FILTER PRESSES

3—40" x 40" cast iron, P&F, 44 chambers, washing type.
5—Shriver 36" x 36", cast iron, 42 chambers, P&F, washing type.
4—18", 24", 32", Wood P&F Filter Presses.
1—No. 10 Sweetland 54 bronze leaves, 2" centers, 500 sq. ft.
1—No. 2 Sweetland, No. 316 stainless steel body and leaves.
2—No. 5 Sweetland, 20 bronze leaves, 2" centers.
5—No. 2B Vallez, 16 to 24 sq. ft.
2—Swenson Rotary, 4' x 1'.
4—Oliver, 8' x 8', 8' x 6', 8' x 4'.

CRYSTALLIZERS

1—Buflovak 6' dia., Vacuum Type.
2—Buflovak 6' Atmospheric.
3—Swenson Walker Continuous, 24" x 20'.

KETTLES AND TANKS

1—New Dopp 150 gal. Jacketed, Agitated Kettles, Vertical, jacketed blades.
1—100 gal. Steel Jacketed Agitated Kettle, with reducer and motor.
1—Blaw-Knox Ductiweld 100 gal. Steel Jacketed, Agitated Kettle, 125 lb. jacket pressure, 150 lb. internal pressure.
5—Stainless Steel Kettles, 60 to 500 gals.
1—600 gal. Jacketed Kettle, with reversible screw type agitator.
1—Patterson Rubber-Lined Mixing Tank, 3' dia. x 6' deep, with Type "R" Uni-Power Drive.
4—Pfaudler Jacketed glass-lined Kettles, 60 gallon capacity, double S.S. agitators.
5—Pfaudler glass-lined Tanks, 45 gal.
2—500 gal. glass-lined Tanks.

CENTRIFUGALS—CENTRIFUGES

1—A.T.&M. 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, 40 HP, 1,200 RPM.
7—Tolhurst 32", 40", 48" Self-Balancing Type Centrifugals, steel and copper baskets.
1—Fletcher 30" Suspended Type Centrifugal, steel basket, with 10 HP, 1,150 RPM.
1—A. T. & M. 18" Suspended Type Centrifugal, Stainless Basket, motor driven.
3—Sharples No. 16 Vaportite Centrifuges, with stainless steel bowls, explosion-proof motors.
1—Sharples No. 6 Pressurite Centrifuge.
1—Sharples No. 6 Super Centrifuge.
2—De Laval No. 600 Clarifiers.

MIXERS

1—Baker Perkins, Type VI, Class BB, size 15, jacketed sigma blades.
3—W.&P. ½, 9 and 20 gals.
1—Readco 4 gal., double arm, stainless.
9—New 1,000 lb. Dry Powder, motor driven.
2—2,000 and 3,000 lb. Dry Powder.
2—Portable Agitators, ⅓ HP, 400 RPM.
6—100 gal. Lead Mixers, motor driven.

DRYERS

1—Devine No. 23 Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 13 59" x 78" shelves.
1—Lectrodryer C-75, 750 C.F.M., activated aluminum.
1—American 42" x 10' Atmospheric Double Drum.
1—22" x 60" Atmospheric Drum.
1—Buflovak Vacuum Drum, 24" x 20".
2—Rotary Vacuum 5' x 53', 2' x 6', 30" x 8'.
1—Atmospheric 3 Truck, steam heated, 700 sq. ft.
1—Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6' x 26'.

MILLS—PULVERIZERS

1—Day 12" x 32", 3-Roller Mill, motor driven.
1—Eppenbach Colloid Mill, stainless steel, ½ H.P.
1—Lehman 3-Roller Mill, 7" x 14".
1—Hardinge 6' x 22" Conical Steel-Lined Ball Mill, with feeder and 10' Gayco Air Separator.
1—Hardinge 36" x 24" Conical Steel-Lined Ball Mill.
1—Gruendler Master Hammer Mill, 10 HP motor.
3—Ball & Jewell No. 0 and No. 1 Rotary Cutters.
1—Abbe 10 Jar Mill, with 10 ¼ gal. jars.
2—No. 3 Eureka Jar Mills, 15 gal. capacity, motor driven.

EVAPORATORS AND STILLS

1—5' All Copper Evaporator, vertical tubes, 500 sq. ft.
6—Copper and Iron Vacuum Pans, 4', 5', 6', 8', 10'.
3—Copper Stills, 100, 150, 400 gals.

MISCELLANEOUS

1—Large Lot of Celeron Fittings, Parts and Piping, Brand New.
1,500 ft.—16", 18", 24" Roller Conveyor.
25—Stokes, Colton Tablet Machines, single and rotary, ½" to 2⅛" single and rotary, ½" to 2½".
3—Bucket Elevators, 25', 28', 35' centers.
28—Oliver "Olivite" Acid Resisting 2" Centrifugal Pumps.
15—Duriron, Lead, Haveg, Bronze & Stainless Centrifugal Pumps. ½" to 3".
2—Kiefer Visco Fillers.
3—Robinson & Rotex Sifters, single and triple deck.

Partial List Only, send for "News Flash."

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Equipment Co.
225 WEST 34th STREET
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BRyant 9-2040

EQUIPMENT FOR CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—Nickel-Lined Jacketed Kettle, 4,000 gals.

1—Stainless Steel Jacketed Agitated Kettle, 1,300 gals.
2—Pfaudler Jacketed Stainless Steel Tanks, 13,500 gals.
2—Shriver C.I. P/F Filter Presses, 42" x 42", 64 Chambers.
1—Shriver C. I. P/F Filter Press, 36" x 36", 52 Chambers.
2—Shriver C.I. Filter Presses, 18" x 18".
1—Shriver Stainless Steel Filter Press, 18" x 18".
2—Louisville Rotary Tube Dryers, 54" dia., 30' long; 6' dia., 50' long.
15—Sharples Super Pressurite Centrifuges, 3 HP Explosion-Proof Motors.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
UNION, N. J.
Est. 1886 UNionville 2-4900

IN STOCK

1—No. 12 Sweetland Filter, 71-36" copper leaves on 2" centers, hydraulic opening & closing.
1—No. 2 Sweetland Filter, 23 leaves on 1½" centers.
4—Allbright-Nell 4' x 9' Atmos. Drum Dryers.
3—Lehman Steel 5 Roller Mills, 16" x 39" & 3 Roll, 12" x 30".

2—Sperry 18" sq. Lead Filter Presses.
12—Sperry & Shriver, 30", 32" & 42" sq. Iron Filter Presses.
3—Baker Perkins heavy duty Jack. Mixers, 100, 50, 20 & 9 gals.
1—Devine No. 3 late type Vac. Shelf Dryer Elec. Heated.
14—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Bottom Discharge. Also 26" Rubber-Lined.
2—Stokes RD4 Rotary Tablet Machines, 16 die openings 1 3/16" dia. Also ⅝", 1", 1⅛".
3—Jones Type E & K, automatic Soap Presses.
1—Huber 25 ton Para Block Press.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Oil Centrifuges, late type, 2 H.P.
1—Manton Gaulin, type 300, Stainless Steel Homogenizer.
1—Marco Model 200 Stainless Steel Homogenizer.
Devine 800 & 1,000 gal. closed steel Kettles & Stills.
10—Day Dry Mixers, 50, 100, 200, 400, 600 & 1,000 lbs.
3—Stokes & Day Powder Fillers.
1—Hardinge 3'x8' Conical Ball Mill.
1—Knapp Can Labeler.
1—Tyler-Hummer 3' x 6' surface screen.
75—36" x 36" Cast Iron Filter Press Plates and Frames.
1—Stokes No. 149 B Vac. Pump.
1—Gruendler 7" x 10" Jaw Crusher.
1—Dings Magnetic Separator, 12" Magnetic Pulley.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Gruendler 5" x 6" Jaw Crusher.
1—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuge.
1—Samco Jr. Vac. Bottle Filler.
6—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jack. Agit. Kettles, 350, 400, 500 gals.
25—Stainless Tanks, 100 to 1,000 gal.
6—Filling, Labeling, Cartoning & Wrapping Machines.
10—Stainless steel, jacketed Kettles, new & used, 40, 60, 80 & 375 gals., some agitated.
4—Alum. Kettles, 50 to 100 gal.
18—Copper jack. Kettles, 2, 20, 50, 75, 100, 250 & 350 gals., some agitated.
15—Port. Elec. Mixers, ½-2 HP.
1—Abbe 2 Jar Mill, 2 gal. Jars.
1—Hammer Mill, 7½ H.P.
1—Williams No. 3 "Regular" type Hammer Mill.
1—Stedman 32" Single Roll Crusher.
1—Jeffrey 18" x 48" Single Deck Conveyor Screen.
New Water Stills, Gas and Elec.
New 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
4—Day Pot Mills, 24" x 32" dia.
8—Centrifugals, 20", 26", 30", 40".
4—No. 0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
1—250 gal. lead-lined Kettle.
1—700 gal. steel copper-lined vac. Filter Tank.
1—Dopp 50 gal. jacketed Kettle.
1—Blystone 2,000 lb. horiz. Spiral & Paddles Steel Mixer.
6—Horiz. Mixers, 20 to 250 gal., single & double arm.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Spiral Mixer.
2—Worthington 12" x 12" x 12" Vac. Pumps.
2—DeLaval Multiple Clarifiers, 300 & 301.
2—Rotary Screens, 18" x 72".
6—Attrition Mills & Disc Grinders.
1—Double Stand Steel 4-Roller Mill.
10—Iron Mills, 12", 14" & 18".
8—Stone Mills, 8" to 32".
6—Lead & Paste Mixers to 300 gals.
3—Varnish Kettles, 200 gals.
1—Buffalo 200 gal. Autoclave 1500 PSI.
6—Single & Double Roll Crushers.
Rotary, Centr., Triplex Pumps.
6—Gas Boilers, up to 10 H.P.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, Chip, Liquid, etc.

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WOrth 2-4745

Du Pont Shifts Five In Finishes Division

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. announces the following changes in the production organization of its finishes division:—

E. J. Macfarlan, formerly assistant to the director of production in Wilmington, transferred to Fort Madison, Iowa, as plant manager; F. H. Beadles, formerly assistant plant manager at Flint, Mich., transferred to Parlin, N. J., as assistant plant manager; H. F. Bodin, formerly plant superintendent at Fort Madison, transferred to Everett, Mass., as plant manager; Paul Y. Bomar, formerly assistant plant superintendent at Fort Madison, appointed assistant plant manager, and Haywood E. Johnson, formerly area supervisor at the Philadelphia finishes plant, transferred to Flint as assistant plant manager. These transfers complete a series of changes in the Finishes Division which were announced in August and September.

PROCESS EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

1—No. 12 Sweetland Filter Press, 36 leaves, 4" centers.
1—4 ft. dia. x 32 ft. long Rotary Dryer, drive and motor.
1—4 ft. dia. x 9 ft. long Atmospheric Drum Dryer.
1—4 ft. dia. x 12 ft. long Atmospheric Drum Dryer.
1—No. 1 Raymond Pulverizer, Cyclone, Blower & Motors.
1—No. 1 Gruendler Pulverizer & 7½ HP motor.
1—No. 3 Mikro Pulverizer & Motors.
1—No. 2 Mikro Pulverizer & Motors.
1—5 ft. Gayco Separator & 5 HP motor.
1—30" Raymond Separator & 3 HP Motor.
1—Model 100 Sprout Waldron "V" Style Mixer.
2—24" x 24" Sperry Plate & Frame Iron filter presses.
1—30" x 30" Shriver Plate and frame Wood Filter Press.
1—6 ft. dia. x 6 ft. long Thropp Silex Lined Pebble Mill.
1—6 ft. dia. x 5 ft. long Porcelain Lined Pebble Mill.

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Phone: Mitchell 2-3536

RED HOT ITEMS

Immediate Delivery

1—Devine 20 shelf vacuum dryer—40" x 43", complete.
2—Kux Lohner tablet presses—2½".
1—Colton No. 4½ tablet press—M.D.
1—Kent 3 roll, water-cooled—10" x 30".
1—Swenson single effect evaporator.
2—Day pony mixers, 8 gal. and 20 gal.
2—De Laval 26" extractors—M.D.
5—Shriver and Sperry Filter Presses—7" x 7" to 42" x 42".
2—New stainless steel condensors—210 sq. ft. having 51 1½" s.s. tubes.
2—Jeffrey, Type A, hammermills—15 HP.
2—Jacketed and agitated sulphonators—150 gallon and 500 gallon.
1—235 gallon stainless steel still.
1—Paterson, 500 gallon post mixer.
9—150 gallon varnish kettles—3 Monel.
1—Pneumatic scale automatic filler with top and bottom sealers.
1—Burt can labeller up to No. 9 can.
1—Abbe 28" x 28" porcelain-lined pebble mill.
2—Allis-Chalmers gyratory sifters.
3—Standard No. 429 carton gluers and sealers with 45' compression belts.
1—Independent 12-spout vacuum filler—M.D.
10—Reade, Day, Peerless dough mixers—1 bbl. to 5 bbl.
1—Marco Kombinator, Model K-200—M.D.

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Stainless Steel Tanks, new, 100 and 200 gal., dished bottoms with stands.
20—Steam Jacketed kettles, stainless steel and aluminum, 30 to 250 gals. capacity.
1—Dopp 125 gal. Steam Jacketed Kettle with agitator.
1—Stedman 40" Cage Disintegrator.
Stainless Steel Vert. Tank, 7' dia. x 10', No. 430 Chrome.
1—Buflovak Impregnating Tank, 42" x 52", steam jacketed.
New Elec. Immersion Heaters, stainless, 500 watt, 115 volt, $15.00 ea.
2—New Ribbon Type Mixers 8 & 24 cu. ft.
51—Pumps, Steam and Electric, made of iron, bronze, stainless steel, rubber.
1—DeLaval Lab. Separator with ½ H.P. Motor.
1—18-Spout Karl Kiefer Rotary Filler.
6—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines, Model RD-4.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
6—New Clevon Can Filling Machines.

SPECIAL
2—American Hard Rubber Pumps, 200 G.P.M. at 50' with 7½ H.P. Motors.

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M. E. C. OFFERINGS!

5—Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 200 & 300 gals.
1—Nickel Jacketed Vac. Pan with Agitator, 300 gals.
2—Oliver 3' x 4' and 6' x 4' Lead Lined Filters.
2—Sweetland No. 5 Filters, 20 Bronze Leaves.
1—Pfaudler Horiz. S. S. Tank, 6,000 gal., Jacketed & Agitated.

SPECIAL!
Completely Automatic Liquid Filling Line consisting of:—
1—Unscrambling Table.
1—Automatic Rotary Vacuum Filler.
1—Automatic Labeler.
1—Capem 4-Head Automatic Capper.
1—Case Sealing Unit.
All Ready for Immediate Shipment

Send for bulletins listing agitators, centrifuges, dryers, elevators, filters, grinders, kettles, tanks, labelers, retorts, sterilizers, case sealers, etc.

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FOR SALE

3—9" x 24" motor driven roller mills.
1—16 x 40 roller mill.
3—12 x 30 roller mills.
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons.
2—4'6" x 5' burr stone-lined pebble mills.
1—Paterson 6' x 5' watercooled steel ball mill.
10—New portable tanks on wheels, size 36 x 36, for change can mixers.

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Export firm, long established, specializing in chemicals, managed by chemist (PH.D.) with many years of experience, is seeking export management of chemical houses. OPD 143.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Specific gravity separator for sale. A Sutton Steele and Steele model B-100 separator. Never used. $1000 complete. OPD 134.

1—New Sharples No. 16V motor-driven Vaportite super-centrifuge, stainless steel separator bowl with tools and all accessories. OPD 141.

For sale—Cyclone type dust collecting system designed for dry dusty powder collection. Complete with 16-inch American blower (3600 cubic feet per minute), 7½ H.P. motor, 14-foot high cyclone collector, motor control boxes, and ductwork. Very attractive price. Available for inspection. Call CIrcle 6-8412.

For sale: Nickle-lined jacketed kettle, 4,000 gallon capacity. OPD 152.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Wanted: Jacketed, glass lined reactors wtih agitators and drives (Pfaudler or Glascote), 20 gallon to 1,000 gallon. Linings must be in good condition. Explosion-proof motors preferable. OPD 156.

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2—Dorr rubber covered shaft & 50" turbine type impeller 20 HP totally enclosed motor, speed reducer & controls.

4—"Lightnin" portable type 2 HP, 400 RPM explosion-proof motors.

6—Side entering type, 10 HP motor and controls.

25—NEW portable ¼ to 1 HP motors.

POWDER BLENDERS
COPPER CONSTRUCTION
CONICAL TYPE. CAPACITIES,
25 lbs., 50 lbs., 300 lbs., 500 lbs.

MILLS

2—Thropp, plastic or rubber 30".

2—Ross, paint, 16" x 40".

1—Kent, paint. 16" x 40".

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ALL SIZES, ALL TYPES, ALL MODELS—REBUILT AND GUARANTEED

PRESSES—TABLET

5—Colton Rotary No. 2; 16 punch head will take up to 5/8" tablet.

9—Stokes rotary D4; 16 punch head to 1" tablet.

TANKS

1—Stainless 6,000 gal. jacketed, agitated & insulated.

1—Glass lined 500 gal. 4'8" dia. x 6'6" dished heads acid resistant glass.

1—Glass lined 1,000 gal. 6'6" dia. x 6' high manholes in top, 2/3 jackt'd, 50 lb. press, acid resistant glass.

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Surplus sizing material. "Cellosize" hydroxyethyl cellulose, made by Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation, about three tons WS 100, about nine tons WS 500, available at special price of 3½c. per pound, f.o.b. New York, subject to prior sale. OPD 154.

1000 lbs. du Pont red lithol toner; 1500 lbs. Reichhold red lithol toner; 1500 lbs. Cab red; approximately 12 tons Kosmos carbon black. Below market—subject to prior sale. Located Jersey City. OPD 142

Musk: Best quality unadulterated Himalayan musk in grains—40 ounces available at $20 per ounce f.o.b. New York. Phone HAnover 2-4556 or write OPD 147.

Offered subject to prior sale approximately 800 bags Pacific crystals chemically identical with Sesquicarbonate of soda crystals, physically a finer crystalline structure. Also 18,600 pounds granular borax. Advise best offer. OPD 153.

MATERIALS WANTED

Lithopone, Titanated lithopone, Titanium dioxide. Reasonable premiums. Give full particulars. OPD 994.

Require large quantities sodium bichromate, potassium bichromate, chromic acid flakes, caustic soda, for long time contracts. Good values paid. Submit prices and details to Octagon Process, Inc., 201 62 Street, Brooklyn 20, N. Y.

Need Titanium pigments desperately in order to carry on business. Any reasonable bonus paid or will exchange for other pigments or chemicals plus consideration. All transactions held in strictest confidence. Samuel Smidt Chemical Co., 410 Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark, N. J.

To manufacturers and jobbers: Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots, many items, chemicals pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes; other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 121.

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Mibk, Phenol, Lithopone for continued supplies. Only original packing. We buy all solvents and chemicals. Herman Meyer Drug Co., 116-23 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill, New York.

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Salesman, experienced with following for crude drugs, gums and other raw materials. Drawing against commission, excellent opportunity. OPD 138.

Pharmaceutical tablet manufacturer requires the services of a tablet man with complete knowledge of granulating, compressing and coating. Give full details regarding previous experience and employment. Steady job. Good pay. OPD 144.

Graduate Chemist—Paint and varnish, modern laboratory. Experienced. One who can take full charge of progressive paint and varnish factory. Give complete details in first letter, stating age, salary, experience, etc. This is an unusual chance for right man. Location metropolitan area. OPD 150.

Several men wanted to sell lacquers & synthetic enamels, etc., to industrial accounts. Full time or as a side line. Commission basis. Territories open in N. J., N. Y., Conn. & Pa. Address c/o OPD 151.

Salesman wanted by manufacturer of fine chemicals to contact drug manufacturers, laboratories and exporters, etc. Chemical or medicinal background preferred. Permanent position with excellent future. Box 311, 1474 B'way, N. Y.

Organic Chemist with experience in chlorinating aromatic hydrocarbons, for monochlorbenzene, paradichlorbenzene, benzene hexachoride. Must have ability to take processes from laboratory scale through to commercial production. Location western Pennsylvania. OPD 155.

Chemical Purchasing: Interesting position available. Extensive chemical, intermediate, drug experience — connections necessary. Please give full information which will be treated confidentially. Mail to OPD 157.

Chemist: Young, enthusiastic . . . qualified by education or experience and capable of growth to gradually assume full responsibility for new industrial chemical laboratory. Originators and patentees of Self-Emulsifying Solvents. This is a ground floor opportunity in a new and exclusive industry. A very practical, creative mind now employed can best qualify for this unusual job. Apply by letter only. The Curran Corporation, So. Canal Street, Lawrence, Massachusetts.

POSITIONS WANTED

Chemical engineer, P. E. license, 15 years experience processing industries, fine & heavy chemicals. Plant design, process development, costs & economics, technical service. Will consider consultant basis or part time. Location open, New York preferred. OPD 146.

Research, development chemist — Experienced plastics, chemicals, rubber, fuels, lubricants, health; products, process, equipment; practical, American, Scientist, M.S.; 20 years in industry. Wants connection research equipment manufacture, consulting; good writer. OPD 926.

Sales Manager WANTED

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The man we would like to have with us must be qualified by experience to assume full management of our Trade Sales and the stores we operate.

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For plant managers, production supervisors, engineers, research chemists, bacteriologists, analysts, pharmacologists, salesmen, sales managers, and technically trained executives, call or write Chemical Department, Position Securing Bureau, Inc. (Agency), 45 John Street, New York City. Telephone COrtlandt 7-9650.

Chemist graduated 1946 Geneva University Switzerland (M S equivalent) seeks employment with vegetable oil and fatty acids or similar chemical concerns in New York City or metropolitan area. Reply OPD 140.

Tinplate Quota Set For First Quarter

OPD Washington Bureau

A Government-proposed export quota of 120,000 tons of tinplate to be shipped during the first quarter of 1948, has been outlined to the Tinplate Industry Advisory Committee, by the Office of Materials Distribution of the Department of Commerce. Approved foreign orders for that amount will be supported by ratings (CXS) and must be accepted by tin mills, officials said. The initial 1948 rated quota is the same as that for the current quarter. The tonnage to be rated will be licensed for the preservation abroad of perishable foodstuffs only.

An additional 22,000 tons will be licensed on a non-rated basis, for use abroad by American petroleum companies, to package foods to be imported into the United States, and for other uses permitted by Tin Conservation Order M-43. Of this 22,000 tons, at least 12,000 tons will be licensed in the form of electrolytic tinplate. Only electrolytic plate (maximum .50 coating) will be licensed for uses other than packaging of food. A number of suggestions made by the committee were incorporated in the program, OMD said.

Presentation by the Office of International Trade of screened foreign requests for tinplate disclosed that a minimum of 183,674 tons of tinplate would be required during the first three months of next year to preserve perishable foods alone, and that other essential needs would call for an additional 30,000 tons. In view of continuing tin shortages and the heavy domestic demand, however, OMD said it would not be possible to license export of such quantities, and obtained inter-departmental and inter-agency agreement on the smaller quantities announced today.

Phillips and Atlantic Sign Propane Agreement

Phillips Petroleum Company and Atlantic Refining Company have signed a long-term contract covering the manufacture, storage and distribution of liquefied petroleum gas.

The contract provides that Atlantic install propane recovery facilities at its Points Breeze refinery, and Phillips build a 500,000-gallon storage and leading plant and distribute Atlantic's propane output to Phillips customers in tankcars and tanktrucks.

Chemicals Surplus For Sale

Chemicals and chemical compounds, paint, matches, industrial machinery and hardware and mill supplies are among more than ninety offerings of government surplus property scheduled to be sold by the War Assets Administration, according to Carl P. Malmstrom, New York regional director.

Trade Briefs

Fuller Fabrics, cotton and rayon fabrics converter, New York, has been joined by Michael Ross, who assumes the positions of vice-president in charge of the Rayon fabrics department and director.

National Council of Textile School Deans recently concluded its three-day semi-annual conference at Sanford, Me., where its members were the guests of officials of Goodall-Sanford, Inc.

Union Oil Company of California has formed a subsidiary, Union Oil Paraguay, to continue the company's search for oil in the Paraguayan Chaco region. An expenditure of $3,000,000 to date has failed to reveal any oil.

Johnson's Wax Company, Racine, Wis., has developed a new pre-cure wax finish for molded, extruded or calendered rubber products. Called Johnson's No. 3037 Pre-Cure Finish, it prevents sticking during storage of pre-cured stock, and serves as a mold release, as well.

"New Synthetic Rubber Production," and "American Dyeing Processes," two documentary films, were shown in the exhibition of Belgian arts and crafts and United States industrial products at the recent opening of the Belgo-American center in Brussels, according to Aneta news agency.

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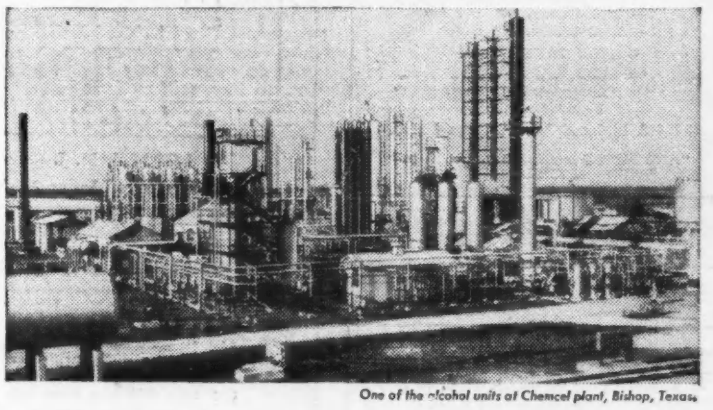

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